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SURVEY THE LEISURE TIME SITUATION AND FACTORS THAT AFFECT ON THEM THE VIEW OF THREE AREA STUDENTS AT ISLAMIC AZAD UNIVERSITY

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ABSTRACT

This study was conducted to evaluate and leisure area three students of Islamic Azad University. The population of all the students of the three universities was 73,000 more than the number of 500 people was chosen. Cluster sampling method and then amongst the units, four units were randomly selected and then questionnaires were collected randomly distributed within the relevant department. The study is a descriptive survey aimed to assess the characteristics of a population. The validity of the questionnaire and the analysis of 17 SPSS software are used. The results showed that: 1) the way we spend our leisure time for students with different factors such as age, gender, income, education level and marital status are associated. 2) Most of the students without regard to the factors somewhat satisfied with their leisure. 3) From the perspective of the students leisure Barriers a) lack of resources, b) lack of time c) Lack of appropriate financial conditions and d) lack of family satisfaction. 3) To its first students main determinant of individual leisure and government agencies. 4) At the end of the leisure time of students at the University of 56/8 percent respectively weak, 38/8 per cent to some extent, and 8/2 percent have reported as much.

Keywords: Leisure, Descriptive survey, SPSS 17.

1. INTRODUCTION

It is clear from the evidence, not just leisure has long been of interest to scholars, but we can guess that ordinary people have paid attention to it. In other words, not only thinkers have been thinking of what to do to fill the hours of jobless people, but also occasional public have asked themselves: "What shall I do now"?

Aristotle (quoted by Eromourish, 2008) suggests that about leisure, leisure time, itself joyful and happy and a source of pleasure. Taste the pleasure to taste those who have leisure time and busy people are deprived of it. Thus, the field of learning and training that their education should enjoy the leisure and see for themselves that we value them.

So that this statement implies, Aristotle Leisure pleasant view of the time and it looks activities. Hence, the coaches recommends that children and adolescents to spend the time training so that they can enjoy this fun "per se", not dependent on material interests and economic and social.

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Human capital is the most important life. The young universe mix of enthusiasm, emotion and thought in human life. Youth artery warm and vital communities, conscience and awakening of nations and armies are considered efficient and capable governments. Leisure opportunities exploited freedom to do anything special, but yet can not be used to customize a wide range of different activities that will be selected. When young people graduate from daily busy work, love and life with the authority and freedom to pursue their leisure-time gain. Efficient use of leisure requires careful planning is needed and appropriate. Otherwise, inevitably some parts of precious human lives will be lost in the realm of absurdity. Today, as a result of the increase of leisure time in the lives of young people in particular, a recreation of morality and identity crisis intensified. Therefore, managers should be aware that the community should be targeted at leisure and return it to day.

Today's world is a world of values and the values of work and talent can be identified himself as a member of society and his position strengthened in this framework. Before the purposes of research and the importance of the topic is necessary that we define active. International Sociological Association stated that leisure, as follows: a set of engagement that person to your desire for rest or recreation or to develop awareness and social participation voluntary or non-profit learning after his release from family and religion would deal with job requirements. These functions include: basic functions of religion, community and family leisure stems and hence can be considered like a double-edged sword that may lead to two completely different result, or the personality to perfection and garlic flourish, and it makes obvious or vice versa leads to corruption, vandalism, individual and society. As we know, time is precious and time is money, as the old ones. With this view, when we ask what the student knows and leisure of their time planning how to spend and whether you like or not, etc. In this particular case, no exact answer you're often due to the day you have been in thought or perhaps imitate friends and spend more.

In addition, according to the head of the Center for Monitoring and Evaluation of the Ministry of Science (September, 2013), now 4 million and 400 thousand students at all levels in 2,500 institutions of higher learning in the education and future of the country because the student class and had the not too distant tomorrow as managers, doctors, teachers, etc. to work and operate. So it is natural that the class how to spend leisure time than other people wills double the sensitivity and importance. In general, we can say that while leisure and recreation funds refreshment things are undeniable, considering the other functions it is also important that academic achievement is special.

Sometimes planning can flourish young talents and capabilities, and improve the community. He defines the quality of life for everyone living and if we can not lose the opportunities that arise in life we have been able to handle the kind of opportunities. In our country the active pattern among the most important issues that should be known to students by allowing them to social planning and policy-making technology. Given that Iran's young population and specific groups of the population are students, the study can be preceded by understanding sociological perspective of students and its future is undoubtedly active in other aspects of social life, the younger generation is effective. What gives meaning to how to spend their leisure time in their schools and leisure spaces?

But leisure time and leisure space is constantly changing and the enjoyment of leisure time and more leisure spaces, there is a continuous struggle. How to spend leisure time, on the other hand is associated with time and space available, and on the other hand freedoms and social constraints that exist in different segments of society. The conflict and pressure will lead to the formation of new patterns of leisure. Accordingly, our intention is to identify patterns and problems with spare are active.

Leisure students study and identify possible factors affecting it helps us to make their leisure needs and interests of the necessary positions in mental health and their physical shortcomings and problems identified and look more closely at leisure in this group us. Aware of the difficulties of leisure and shortcomings in the field of leisure facilities in universities and in society, it is essential to plan. For this reason, this research tries to type and quality of leisure time and their relationship with different factors affecting the student's perspective of the area three Islamic Azad University reviews, to be based on an existing model, thus appropriate solutions in the field of leisure optimized to offer.

1.1   History Research

Pierre Bourdieu about leisure activities and lifestyles of various surveys to show the system of domination, how class inequalities reproduced. Bourdieu argues that although a lot of difference on how the leisure nothing to do with socio-economic class, but raising a family and a certain class in the choice of his spare time is very impressive. According to him, interests, tastes, desires and perceptions related to leisure, childhood within the family and social environment around it is covered (Jenkins 2006).

David Riesman, like Veblen, past the golden age of the past-oriented and laments. Veblen's leisure was defined in relation to classes and work. He was the one who rely on the devaluation of work, and this was what he was looking after. Reisman Cyril Smith thought that the civilization of certain theories in the field of active social thinkers have been expressed by divided into three theoretical perspectives:

Socialization theory, the role and status of theory in youth culture. Social theory, the active part of the activities through which he learned attitudes and to enter adulthood to be taught. The second view, this period saw a period of temporary and unstable in terms of role and status of third theory, independent of culture and youth subculture that sees even sometimes contradictory.

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1.2   View active in the modern age

Reduced physical activity: Unlike in the past that leisure activities often associated with physical activity, now share with passive spectator and watch and Leisure (passive motion) has increased and, despite increased its contribution in terms of time, amount of physical activity reduced.

Media: The use of radio, television and other media and almost exclusive reliance on various forms and various media.

Leisure business: Today, unlike in the past where leisure time was spent within the home and within the family, institutions have taken a variety of operational spare time.

Popular, leisure time: In the past, if the privileged classes generally had access to some aspects of leisure, recreation and opportunities now benefit from the corresponding more or less generalized and expanded to all social classes.

Optional leisure time, regardless of the influence of extremist propaganda and spread today with a variety of features that provide opportunities for people's leisure time, this time of economic and labor control activities are left to the arbitrary actions has been paid and free.

With regard to the issues raised in this section, it can be said that the leisure of the problem goes beyond the merely social to become a multi-dimensional concept that in addition to the social aspect, the economic, cultural, political and even legal also.

The results Pourahmad and Salarvndyan (2013) suggest that leisure in Tehran on the basis of sex, from the Qajar period to the contemporary period can be divided into three categories: leisure feminine, masculine and leisure spaces for leisure completely masculine/feminine divided. The presence of women in each of these leisure spaces is different from the others.

Studies show that women's participation in leisure spaces that are owned by both sexes is greater than in the past. Meanwhile, leisure confined to one sex in this period have been developed that can be park, water parks, sports stadiums, music halls exclusively for women and for men pointed out.

Writing and colleagues (2013) in their study shows the satisfaction of leisure, social capital and social class have a positive effect on leisure. The amount of leisure time among men and women are different. The results of the study states that various classes of society do not enjoy the same social capital and the level of people's social and economic strata of society, influential community members is the type of behavior and given that leisure time is considered a sort of behavior, the amount of social capital on the participation in leisure activities effectively.

Ebrahimi et al (2013), as well as the level of education people receive added, the greater the amount of leisure time, and on the other hand, people with higher education to spend leisure time passively, like watching TV, reading free, use the Internet, etc., because people with university education due to the need for increased awareness and participation in educational environments, wrappers positions in which the teaching and learning aspects (such as reading) to pay more. Closely related to leisure time is socioeconomic status; in this case that the higher the socioeconomic status, the amount of leisure time more people. There were significant gender and leisure time, so that a rate higher than the leisure men's leisure time. Among the different age groups there are differences in leisure time; this way the amount of leisure time age group (15-29 years) is higher than the other two groups.

This study indicates that a significant difference between married and single people in relation to their leisure time there, in such a way that the amount of leisure time among unmarried are more likely than married.

The results Hortensia et al (2012) suggests that students with active leisure time physical and busy entertainment and recreational leisure activities-social entertainment and more women than men among students and active recreation - entertainment and beauty among married students is more than singles. As well as the cultural capital among students in basic sciences, the humanities are more active than leisure and cultural capital with a variety of physical, meaningful relationship and the intensity of its relationship with active types, respectively; active social, artistic - cultural, intellectual and recreational - entertainment. Amani et al (2012) in a study titled evaluation of how to spend their spare time determined that the leisure more in the evening and the amount of leisure time more than 5 hours and between 1 and 2 hours from the time been devoted to sleep. Students' satisfaction with their education and location of residence, and leisure moderate to high levels of physical and mental health are affected. They prefer their leisure time with their friends and favorite activities were the impact of the economic situation in the way of spending leisure time, he was impressive.

2.   RESEARCH METHOD

For the purpose of this research, applied research and on how to obtain the data are descriptive. The descriptive research includes a set of methods aimed at describing the phenomenon under study and get to know the condition or the conditions or to help the decision-making process pays (Sarmad et al, 2003). The descriptive study, this type of research is descriptive survey study is to assess the characteristics of a population.

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2.1 Population, sample and sampling

The study population included all students of Islamic Azad university area of three who is studying in 2013-14. According to the Board of Trustees of the Islamic Azad universities more than 73 thousand students are studying at Islamic Azad universities. In this study, a sample size of 383 people is estimated on the basis of crackers. But according to the sampling was therefore decided that a sample size of 500 people.

Given the number of units in the Islamic Azad University in the three variables, sampling for this research cluster sampling among several units have been randomly selected.

2.2 To collect the information

The researcher designed questionnaire included a section of questions of identity and other leisure which contains 23 items in 9 questions for the Likert scale was used for leisure. To assess the validity of the questionnaire with the opinion of several experts specializing in leisure, final version of the questionnaire were prepared. The reliability of the questionnaire study with a pilot conducted on 30 students and to determine Cronbach's alpha coefficient obtained 0/65.

3. RESULTS

Percent of the total sample in this study study 53/8 % female and 46/2 % male students, 72/4 % of single students and 27/6 % married students, 5.6 % of students at the associate, 58/2 % bachelor, 35/6 % in graduate and above, 6.9 % of students under 20 years of age, 63/6 % of between 20 and 25 years, 14.0 % between 26 and 30 years and 0.6 % higher than 30 years and and 5.4 % of the total sample in this study, students with family income less than 700 thousand dollars, 75.2 percent between 700 to 1 million 500 thousand dollars and 16.4 percent are more than 1 million 500 thousand dollars.

Hypothesis 1: gender, marital status, educational level, family income has an impact on the students' leisure time

The results indicate that the presumption of Umen-whitney test in the difference in leisure hours in both sexes (z=1.972) smaller than 0/05 meaningful level, in other words men (average rating 253/88) than in women (average Rating 228/89) hours per week of leisure. ETA also showed that about 10 percent of the distribution amount is shared between the two variables.

Umen-whitney test about the difference in leisure hours on single and married people (z=1.972) smaller than 0/01 meaningful level, in other words Singles (average rating 257/50) than married individuals (average rating 196/60) a week of leisure. ETA also shows the distribution of about 14 % is shared between the two variables.

Results Kruskal-Wallis evidence about the difference in leisure hours, according to academic levels (x^2=3.928) 0/05 smaller than the error level is not significant.

Kruskal-Wallis test about the difference in leisure hours, according to the family income (x^2=12.636) 0/01 significantly smaller than the error level is the highest average rating among Architects, LLP leisure with low income levels (311/84) and the lowest among students is with average income level (219/07). ETA also showed that about 16 percent of the distribution amount is shared between the two variables.

Kruskal-Wallis test the leisure hours by age group (x^2=29.536) at the level of error significantly smaller than 0/01, so we can say that 0/99 percent statistical difference between the groups in the amount of leisure time the age is significant. The greatest number of hours of leisure time for students in the age group 20 to 25 years (8983/260) and the lowest among students in the age group 30 years and above (14/167). ETA also shows the distribution of about 23% is shared between the two variables.

Hypothesis 2: gender, marital status, educational level, family income has an impact on the type of activity in spare time.

The results show that the presumption of Umenn-Whitney test in gender differences with sporting activities (z=3.796) smaller than 0/01 meaningful level. In other words, men (average rating 275/70) than women (average rating 228/03) in his spare time engaged in sports activities. Umenn-Whitney test also evidence of gender differences in watching TV (z=2.777) level was significantly smaller than 0/01. In other words, men (average rating 265/26) than women (average rating 231/90) in their leisure time watching television.

Umenn-Whitney test gender differences in the use of the Internet (z=2.377) level was significantly smaller than 0/05. In other words, men (average rating 262/32) than women (average rating 234/90) in his spare time to use the Internet. Umenn-Whitney test evidence of gender differences in the religious activities (z=3.511) smaller than 0/01 meaningful level, in other words women (average rating 227/70) than men (average rating 271/39) in time leisure activities are religious.

Umenn-Whitney test gender differences in the statistics go to the parks and resorts (z=1.973) smaller than 0/05 meaningful level. In other words women (average rating 260/18) than men (average rating 235/92) in his spare time to park. Umenn-Whitney test

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circumstantial evidence going to the movies at variable rates (z=2.144) smaller than 0/05 meaningful level. In other words women (average rating 64/258) than men (average rating 233/25) in his spare time go to the cinema. Umenn-Whitney test evidence of gender differences in the use of computer and video games (z=2.350) level was significantly smaller than 0/05. In other words, men (average rating 263/09) than women (average rating 233/49) in his spare time to playing video games and working with pay. The results also show that between the sexes in terms of read books and magazines, art activities, socializing with friends and family, listen to music, watch satellite and go to leisure travel and pilgrimage there is no significant difference.

The results also show that the Umenn-Whitney circumstantial evidence, marital status differences in the association with Friends (z=3.964) at the level of error is smaller than 0/01 means, as well as results average rating socialize with friends among singles (263/20) higher than the rate among married individuals (212/07).

Umenn-Whitney test marital status differences in the Listen to Music (z=4.815) at the level of error is smaller than 0/01 meaningful results Average Rating listening to music in the Singles (265/77) greater than the rate among married individuals (206/64).

Mann-Whitney test marital status differences in the sports activities (z=2.491) at the level of error is significantly less than 0/05. As a result average rating of sports activities in the Singles (259/64) greater than among married individuals (224/77).

Umenn-Whitney test marital status differences in the use of the Internet (z=3.161) at the level of error is significantly less than 0/01. As a result of the use of the internet among the average rating Singles (259/64) more stasis rate among married individuals (77/224).

Umenn-Whitney test marital status differences in the rate of participation in religious activities (z=2.749) at the level of error is significant smaller than 01/0, according to the results of Internet use among married average rating (275/58) is greater than the among singles (237/45).

The results also show that between married and singles all other variables in the study of books and magazines, art activities, socialize with family, watching TV, going to the park and walkways, going to the cinema and theater, computer use and do computer games, watching satellites and go to the leisure travel and pilgrimage there is no significant difference in the level of 0/05 percent.

Another part results demonstrate that the presumption Kruskal-Wallis difference in the reading levels of education, neighborhoods, etc. (x^2=7.175) at the level of error is significant smaller than 0/05, according to the results of the highest rank, reading, etc. in the neighborhood between graduate students and higher (267/80) and is the lowest among Students (227/45).

Kruskal-Wallis test differences in the level of education, socializing with friends (x^2=37.740) at the level of error is smaller than 0/01 meaningful results, the highest average rating among undergraduate students socialize with friends (277/36) and the lowest is among graduate students (199/69).

Kruskal-Wallis test mingle with people of different educational levels (x^2=13.616) at the level of error is smaller than 0/01 meaningful results also show that the highest average rating among undergraduate students socialize with relatives (88/306) and is lowest among students graduate (220/63).

Kruskal-Wallis test differences in the level of education watching TV (x^2=11.233) at the level of error is significant smaller than 0/01, watching TV, according to the highest average rating among Students (323/84) and the lowest is among undergraduates (236/56).

Kruskal-Wallis test differences in the educational level of Internet use (x^2=8.548) at the level of error is significant smaller than 01/0, watching TV, according to the highest average rating among Students (290/21) and the lowest is among undergraduates (233/12).

Kruskal-Wallis test differences in the level of education go to the park and walkways (x^2=9.978) at the level of error is smaller than 0/01 meaningful results, go to the park and walkways highest average rating among Students (310/27) and is lowest among students graduate (228/25). Kruskal-Wallis test differences in the level of education go to cinemas and theaters (x^2=7.994) at the level of error is significantly less than 0/05. The results go to the cinema and theater, as well as the highest average rating among Students (291/75) and is lowest among students graduate (226/69). Statistics Kruskal-Wallis difference in education level in the use of computer and video games (x^2=20.949) in the error level of less than 0/01 is meaningful results, the highest rank used computers and computer games among undergraduate students (360/41) and the lowest is among undergraduates (235/11). Kruskal-Wallis test different educational levels in the watching satellite (x^2=8.266) at the level of error is smaller than 0/05 meaningful results, the highest average rating among undergraduate students in watching satellite (314/18) and the lowest is among undergraduates (237/84). Kruskal-Wallis test differences in the level of education to leisure travel and pilgrimage (x^2=16.666) at the level of error is significantly less than 0/01. Also, according to leisure travel and pilgrimage highest average rating among students graduate (261/16) and is the lowest among Students (158/11). The results show that the levels of education in terms of artistic activities, listen to music, sport and religious activities, there is no significant difference in the level of 0/05 percent.

The results also show that the presumption of Kruskal-Wallis differences in income levels in the watching satellite (x^2=11.792) at the level of error is significantly less than 01/0. The results of the highest average rating among students also watch satellite with high income (282/61) is the lowest rate among middle-income students (229/73). Kruskal-Wallis test different income levels in the leisure travel and pilgrimage (x^2=9.738) at the level of error is smaller than 0/01 meaningful results, the highest average rating of leisure trips and tours for students in the high income (278/83) is the lowest rate among students with low incomes (227/70). Other results in this

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section shows the income levels in terms of reading books and watching TV, use of internet, computer use and video games, going to parks, walkways, artistic activities, socializing with friends and relatives, listening to music, going to the cinema and theater, sport and religious activities there is no significant difference in the level of 0/05 percent.

Question 1: What is the level of student satisfaction with how they spend their spare time?

Results Table 1 shows that the value obtained chi-square statistic 253/819, at less than 0/01 meaningful, then we can say that the distribution of attribute (satisfaction of leisure) in the sample its distribution in society is not normal and there was no significant difference between the observed frequencies and the expected frequencies. The results indicate that the distribution of data for this table is not normal. Secondly, about 34% (total of 174), low and very low, 18% (total 90 patients) high and very high, and about half of the respondents, about 46 percent (232) were satisfied to the extent of spending. In other words, most students regardless of factors involved, somewhat satisfied with the way we spend our leisure time.

Table 1: Chi-square test single group to determine the difference in satisfaction with leisure activities

Variables	Spectrum	Abundance	Frequency	Expected frequency	Chi-square	Degrees of freedom	The significance level
The satisfaction of leisure activities	very little	69	13.8	99.2	253.819	4	0.000
	Little	105	21.0	99.2			
	Somewhat	232	46.4	99.2			
	Much	64	12.8	99.2			
	Too much	26	5.2	99.2			
	No reply	4	0.8	--			

Question 2: Prioritize the obstacles in the way of leisure from the perspective of how students?

According to Table 3 Friedman test with x^2=176.07 significant at the level of error is smaller than 0/01, so we can say that 0/99 percent difference was statistically significant barriers to leisure. This result confirms the hypothesis H1 research indicates that the difference Barriers to leisure and the rejection of H0 hypothesis of no difference prioritize research barriers leisure time. According to Table 2 for students as well as existing barriers are lack of resources (with average ratings 91/2), lack of time (with average ratings 87/2), lack of appropriate financial conditions (with an average rating of 37.2) and lack of family satisfaction (with average ratings 87/1).

Table 2: Ranking Friedman test based on the obstacles Leisure

Case	Average Rating
Lack of facilities	2.91
lack of time	2.85
Improved financial conditions	2.37
Lack of family consent	1.87

Table 3: Friedman test to determine prioritize the barriers Leisure

Number	Degrees of freedom	Chi-Square	The significance level
398	3	176.07	0.000

Question 3: What are the custodians of students in the program from the perspective of leisure?

This question is for testing according to the order of variables from one group chi-square method was used. Table 4 shows the results obtained Chi-square statistic with a value of 245/593, at levels significantly smaller than 0/01, so we can say that the distribution of attribute (the main custodians of leisure) in the sample distribution in normal society, but there are significant differences between the observed frequencies and the expected frequencies. The results indicate that the distribution of data for this table is not normal. Secondly, the students 18/2 percent (91 people) family, 27.8 percent (139 cases), government agencies, non-governmental organizations 2.2% and 50.2 % of the main responsible people to consider leisure. In other words, the main determinant of students' leisure time on your own first, and then state institutions.

Table 4: Chi-square test single group to determine the main custodian Leisure

Variables	Spectrum	Abundance	Frequency	Expected frequency	Chi-square	Degrees of freedom	The significance level
The main custodian Leisure	Families	91	18.2	123	245.593	3	0.000
	Individuals	251	50.02	123			
	government	139	27.8	123			
	NGO	11	2.2	123			
	No reply	1.6	5	--			

Question 4: What is the amount of leisure time by the university students?

This question is for testing according to the order of variables from one group chi-square method was used. Table 5 shows the results obtained Chi-square statistic with a value of 179/470, at less than 0/01 meaningful, So you could say the trait distribution (amount of leisure time by the University) in the sample to the population distribution is not normal and there is a significant difference between the observed frequencies and the expected frequencies. The results indicate that the distribution of data for this table is not normal. Secondly, the amount of leisure time was students at the University of 56/8 percent (284 Patients) at least, 38/8 percent (139 people) to some extent, and 8/2 percent have reported as much.

Table 5: Chi-square test single group to determine the difference in leisure by University

Variables	Spectrum	Abundance	Frequency	Expected frequency	Chi-square	Degrees of freedom	The significance level
The satisfaction of leisure activities	very little	284	56.8	164.6	179.470	2	0.000
	Somewhat	169	38.8	164.7			
	Much	41	8.2	164.7			
	No reply	6	1.2	--			

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