www.science-line.com

J. Educ. Manage. Stud., 2(1): 16-22, 2012

Effect of Fordias Behavior- Recognizable Education in Happiness and Family Guardian Women's Depressing in Kalale City

Shahnam Abolghasemi, Hamze karimi* and Tayebeh sharaki

Department of Psychology, Islamic Azad University, Tonekabon Branch, Tonekabon, Iran

* Corresponding author's Email: psy.karimi@gmail.com

ABSTRACT: This research investigate the effect of fordias behavior – recognizable education on happiness rate and family's guardian depressing women in kalale city. Three hypotheses are provided to support the study. on this research which is of a practical and experimental type and with pre-test researching design or past - test with control group to perform the tests, all family's guardian women under cover of the aid of the committee that they were recognized during the interview and taking the test by depress specialist doctor. 30person selected randomly and they were included in two groups of 15participants (experiment and control). First the pre-test of Beck depressing and Oxford happiness of the two groups- control and experiment- was created. Then the experiment group of Fordais behavior - recognizable education was provided by a 6- session- of- 120 minute. Following that the two groups took the past-test. The necessary data was gathered and for the analyses of the gathered data descriptive statistical methods were put at work. Also for the analysis of some changeable covariance spss statistical program and edition 16 were used. Finally, the results of the research proved that fordias behavior-recognizable education is effective on the happiness and the family's guardian women depressing. By running the Fordyce's Happiness Training Program in the present study, wage- earner women from some families were trained for improvement of spiritual moods and increasing satisfaction with life while life contentment is necessary for mental health and ability to acquire contentment may make human more resistant in order to cope with life problems. Also rather than health and effect of energy therapy, exercise and collective activities are useful to reduce depression and anxiety

Keywords: happiness, Depressing, Recognizable education, Fordias behavior, Family's guardian women.

INTRODUCTION

For a long time psychologist's and psychiatrist's tried so many methods in order to decrease the psychological diseases and psychic of human concentrating on disabilities, shortcomings and human disorders. The result of this effort is development and increasing grow in field of clinical psychology and psychiatry particular and field of human sciences and recognizable was complete. With ending two decade, psychology to enter to new stage. Specialists of disease and disability were attention to ability's role in human.

Happiness is one of changeable that in last year's is important in personality area and health psychology and is most important of human psychologist requirements' that have important role on personality evolution and psyche health. Before this study's in psychology more negative feelings like depressing, grief, anger, rage and anxiety was studied. But in last year's study about positive feeling and happiness to increase. Because happiness is a human basic excitement, and every person experience it. But description of happiness is not simple to that experience. Term of happiness in dictionary is synonym with happy, joy, rejoicing (moein,1992).

Happiness has three basic parts that are: positive excitement's, satisfy of life and shortage of negation feelings also positive relation's with other people are of happiness parts.

Arjil (2001), libomirsiki (2000) described that happiness is happy feeling, satisfy of life and feeling of good inner empathy feeling, satisfy of life and feeling of good inner empathy and positive excitement that are basic part of happiness that cause increase of behavior-recognizable reservoir and is personal attention. He is also believe that may be happy person to condition's and happening's to more positive way and more compatible to respond and lower stress level and more power immunity system and had fewer pain and are creative of depressing people. (Atashpour, 2006).

According to Marbi and Zaf (2002) researcher's that was doing in depressing relation indicated that think's and behaviors of happy people are more compatible and helpful.

This person's with clear view's to see problem's, have prayer and worship, for solve of problem must be effort and wanted helping of other people. On the other hand depressing people pessimistic are think and practice in fancies down.

And avoid of working for solve problems because mind health had been important low's that by feeling's effect on all human behavior facet's and his development including physical health and psychological, ability development and educational, social qualification and to create social positive relation's is recognizable. Ferish (2006) is more physical health and psychological and businesses view and social to create more successive. Factors and psychological differences sources, social, economic, religious, intellectual and cultural is related to happiness.

Factors and psychological differences sources , social, economic, religious, intellectual and cultural with happiness is related.

Of psychological factor and sources can to personality and that facet's such as self-confidence, recognizable style, optimistic and, duteously, stability and compatibly, psychological health to refer. (Dinrokokler 1998, Hils and Arjil 2001, chenk and farnham 2007, jamro– permusic, bent and farnham 2007).

Dalen and colleague in 2007 factor's such as disease, joblessness, divergence of wife and haven't social relation with happiness have power negative relation. Happiness is not contrasted with depressing but was not social relation with happiness having power negative relation. Happiness is not contrasted with depressing, but was not depressing is necessary proviso for reaching to happiness. If happiness only is contrast with depressing does not requirement to investigate and measurement because depressing to recognize Dainer and colleague 1999 about happiness relation and researcher's sexual to be live that happiness rate in women and men is equal. But when that depressing to considering this subject is partially complex.

With exist of equal happiness in women and men depressing rate in women is more. And women ratio to men to experience positive empathy and negative empathy and collection of this two empathy to created equal happiness in women and men.

Mastkama in 1999 to express that happiness with married condition have relation. Difference of single person happiness rate and married person's is different and in married people is more. First because marriage to created advantage's for person that in absence that person of that is deprived. Second divorce and diver divergence and loneliness is unpleasant and anxiousness. Fordais is of happy psychologist researcher's with investigating many researchers created collection that called (happiness education). This program had bolt basic. Of this number 8 cases is recognizable and 6 cases is behavior. Fordais believe this is that but difference

factors such as Genetic personality revenue rate, economic and social class and education's rate in happiness rate of person, other special properties to exist that exist of them to cause happiness. Fordais happiness program basic this is that if person wanted can be happy (Abedi, 2007). Fordias 1983 in research with happiness education performance on applicant's to show %81 happiness rate of them to increase and happiness %36 with very much rate to increase and %89 of them with this program in decrease of depressing , tolerance problem's and to annihilate depressing mood to help.

Today depressing outbreak in women's is more of men's. Violence economic problem's working environment presses and sexual using's is of most important social problems that created depressing.

Baby's education basic part in all human societies is by women's, so that health of them will have important effect on society person health by attention to this subject that family's guardian women's are of society assailable group's and factor's such as divorce and death, addiction and to be imprisoned husband to cause family guardian be by women's and life of this women's have been ambiguities and risk's. Child's guardian ship and economic problems of life is companion with depressing and hopeless. Society incorrect view ratio to divorcing women's and widow women's and family's guardian in absence of their husband's to cause depressing in social relation's and presence in society. And they have many problems although family guardian women's often are under supported of organizations and governmental offices and nongovernmental offices such as aid committee. But because economic presses and also social presses and often hard life and damaging factor's such as cultural prejudice have not appropriate job condition's, haven't instant revenue that to cause depressing and hopeless. Place of family guardian women's is important. This women's to accepted because death of husband, divorce or each reason. When can be effective in social and life role that to consideration of psychological be in health and also be happy and active. Most of them in mother role for new person education of society also are effective, there for happy and happiness of them have effect on child's.

Depressing outbreak in family guardian women's to cause best and simplest of depressing cure way and to created happiness that one of effective way's for cure wit out drug that is happiness education by fordais behavior-recognizable way.

And in family guardian women's under supported of aid committee in kalale city that have depressing to investigate.

The researchers attempts to use of fordias behavior-recognizable education to decrease depressing rate of family guardian women's and to increase happiness rate of them. And positive changes to create in them. There for this research by attention to basic goal's and minor goal's to create following answers:

- 1) Does fordias behavior –recognizable education in depressing and happiness rate of family guardian women's is effective?
- 2) Dose fordais behavior-recognizable education is effective on family guardian women's happiness?
- 3) Dose fordais behavior recognizable education is effective on family guardian women's depressing?

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This research is an experimental type and also practical that was doing with design of pre-test research and past-test research. In this research to in vestigate effect of fordias behavior –recognizable education on depressing and happiness rate of family guardian women's under supported aid committee of kalale city. By result person's that in (89-90) to regress to consulting section and had been depressing provided and by using of coincidence sample's 30 persons of them selected and by accidental to replace in 2 grope of 15 people of control and experimental group.

Before doing (fordias-behavior recognizable education) of each two group to create pre-test of beck depressing and Oxford happiness and their score's to record and experimental group during 6 session of 2 hour to lay under foordias behavior-recognizable education and after ending of educational era each two experimental group and control group again to answer toBekdepressing questionnaire's and Oxford happiness.

Statistical population of this research were 63 women that was under supported of aid committee and during interview and doing test and verification by depressing specialist doctor had been recognized.

Oxford happiness questionnaire: this questionnaire provided by Arjil and low (1990) and had been 29 article of four choice's that according one range of four

Rank has oscillation. Arjil a low questionnaire's by Alfa method %9 and with test method to seven week %78 calculated

This questionnaire by Alipour and Norbala translated and identify that Alfal method %93 and test method %92 created. Farneham and Bronik (1990) to Alpha method %87 had been reported. Jafari and

colleague's (2004) creative questionnaire's by Alpha method 0.85 and test for six week calculated 0.73.

Beck depressing questionnaire:

This test is one of common scales for depressing provided in 1961. measurement that Beck Questionnaire is including 21 questions of four choices. Score value is of zero until 3. Zero indicate that psyche health and score of 3 indicate that depressing is critical. Total score with collection of score's in all stage's to earn. Marnat to express that this questionnaire is great analysis for evaluated inner scale of this test that the earned scale of 0.73 until 0.92 with average 0.86 had been (sharifi and Nikkoh (1994) Beck and aster and garbin (1988) investigated Beck guestionaries' in 10 research that in them BDI was doing by pre-test and past-test. They reported that unity index in psychological patient's is 0.48 until 0.86. While that usual people to reports this range of 0.60 until 0.90 (Beck and ester 1993).

Reporting of fordais behavior-recognizable education session's first session: testee's friendship with fordias method and pre-test performance.

Second session: education about to spend more time's in meetings and group activities, productivity and doing useful works. Third session: education of planning basic and better organization, elimination of anxieties, decrease of expectation level.

Fourth session: education of positive thinking basic and optimistic in present time, growing of healthy personality, increase of physical activities.

Fifth session: education of social personality development basic and elimination of problem's and negative feelings.

Six sessions: education of friendship relation basic, priority and given value to happy, past-test performance of each two controls and experimental group.

RESULTS

In this section to refer to test of research questionnaires'. For answering to basic question of this research that called dose fordais behavior-recognizable education on depressing and happiness of family guardian women's is effective of some changeable variance analysis. Because this statistical method to permit to researcher until investigated effect of independent changeable on dependent changeable and to be wiped out another changeable. Before doing some changeable co-variance analysis first that assumption's that are: converge, have line relation had been distance of data's distribute and accidental of data's and unity between changeable data's to investigate.

Table1. Average and standard deviation of past-test in behavior-recognizable education and control groups.

Items		ognizable education and control group	control group		
Variables	Mean	Standard deviation	Mean	Standard deviation	
Before Happiness Test	36.73	1.459	37.87	1.937	
The happiness test	60.93	3.469	41.00	1.668	
Before the Depression Test	18.53	1.283	19.13	1.624	
After the Depression Test	10.20	0.957	14.33	0.297	

Also to show table 1, happiness pre-test average and control group is more and average of depressing

past-test in comparison with average of depressing pre-test score's and control group is fewer.

Table2. Analysis of co-variance results for depressing and happiness changeable.

Source of change	Total square	Degrees of freedom	Mean square	F	Mean square p	Effect size Eta
Happiness Group	2980.033	1	2980.033	26.823	0.001	0.489
Depression	128.133	1	128.133	16.574	0.001	0.190

According to earned results of table 2 for analysis of depressing dependent changeable and also happiness in two group of experimental and control of Alfa (0.05) to use. According to earned results of table 2 for happiness changeable by F calculated. F (df1, 26) =26.823, p, 0.001, 12= 0.1489. Because meaning fal level of Alfal rate is fewer (0.05) there for, F calculated of statistical. Then can express that between past-test in two group of experimental and control group to exist meaningful different. For depressing changeable, by F calculated (df1, 26) =16.57, p=0.01, j=0.190

because meaning level of Alpha rate is fewer. (0.05) therefore F calculated by statistical is meaningful. Then between score's in two experimental group and control group to exist meaningful different. By attention to meaningful of averages different with 0.99 to express that assumption is according to behavior-recognizable education and also depressing of family guardian women's is effective.

Second hypothesis: is fordais behaviorrecognizable education on happiness of without family guardian women's is effective.

Table 3. Analysis of co-variance between behavior-recognizable education and control group on happiness rate.

Source of variation	Total square	Degrees of freedom	Mean square	F	Significance level
Variable Happiness	3155.656	1	3155.656	31.630	0.001
Error	296.702	26	99.767		

According to earned results of table 3 calculated p=0.01, F (1026) 31.630, because meaningful level of p=0.05 is smaller and by attention to meaningful F

calculated that fordais behavior-recognizable education on happiness is effective.

Table 4. Comparison between behavior-recognizable education and control group on happiness rate.

Groups	The mean difference in	P
Group and the control group	20.592	0.01

Table4 to identify difference between two group that between happiness average of behavior-recognizable education group and control group to exist difference 20.592 rate that this different by statistical in 0.01 level is meaningful.

Third hypothesis is fordias behavior-recognizable education on depressing of family guardian women's is effective.

According to earned results of table F5 calculated, P=0.03, F (1026) =10.753 because meaning

full level P=0.05 is smaller and by attention F calculated that fordais behavior-recognizable education on depressing is effective.

Table 6 to identify difference of average's that between average of depressing in behavior-recognizable education group and control group - 3.802 to exist different. That this different in level 0.01 is meaning full.

DISCUSSION

Results of this research indicate that fordias behavior-recognizable education on happiness and depressing of family guardian women's has meaningful effect. Findings of this research with doing research's result in case of fordias behavior-recognizable method such as fordia (1983, 1977) Abedi (2002, 2001), darvishi (2004) mansori (2005).

Mohamzade (2008), porshariari (2009), Nasr and Abadi (2009), Nategh (2010) cheng and farnham (2007) Jameroik and conelue's (2007) is similar. In analysis of this hypothesis can be say that happiness by education of method's like increasing of positive think and optimistic more active productivity and doing useful work's planning an work's organization and decreasing of expectation level and wishes, life in present time development of health personality under affected and happiness in family guardian women's to With fordias behavior-recognizable increase. education. Person condition was not change but believes and him knowing ratio to problem's and life problem's to change and are to pursuit of appropriate solves and to cause that with changes in thinker way and person view be positive and must be careful to problem's that created happiness. Also result's this research indicated that fordias behavior-recognizable education one women depressing rate of family guardian have meaningful effect. And with fordias research (1983, 1977).

Abedi (2002, 2001), Mansori (2005), Hosiniah (2007), porshariari (2009), Sao (1990), Lowinson and got lip (1995), Hegl and colleague (2000), libomirski (2005), is similar. Fordias behavior-recognizable education one depressing was effective and education elimination of negative problem, friendship relation's priority to happy, development of social personality, elimination of anxiety, to spend more time in collection activities is effective on decrease of depressing. In present research with doing happy plane in family guardian women's to exist methods for elimination psychological and increasing satisfying of life and satisfy o psychological health is needed.

By running the Fordyce's Happiness Training Program in the present study, wage- earner women from some families were trained for improvement of spiritual moods and increasing satisfaction with life while life contentment is necessary for mental health and ability to acquire contentment may make human more resistant in order to cope with life problems. Also rather than health and effect of energy therapy, exercise and collective activities are useful to reduce depression and anxiety.

REFERENCES

Atashpoor, Seyed Mohammad et al. (2006). "The impact of happiness training via Fordyce Method

on reduced depression among patronless women in Isfahan City, Iran". Quarterly of Psychological Science and Research, Islamic Azad University (IAU) Khorasgan, Vol. 30, pp. 39-50.

Argyle, Michael. (2003). "Psychology of Happiness". Transl. by Gohari Anaraki Masoud et al. Isfahan: Jihad-E-Daneshgahi Pub. (Date of publishing this work in source language, 2001)

Poorshahriari, Mahsima et al. (2009). "A comparison among effectiveness of mental well-being program and Fordyce's Behavior Methodology in reduction of depression rate within high school students at Isfahan City". Scientific- Research Journal published by Yazd Shahid Sadoughi University of Medical Sciences, Career No 17, Vol. 4, pp. 291-302.

Jafari, Seyed Ebrahim et al. (2004). "Review of happiness among students from Isfahan University of Medical Sciences and rate and its effective factors". Scientific and Research Journal of Medicine and Catharsis, Vol. 15, p 54.

Hosseinian, Simin. (2007). "The effectiveness of collective consultation with Fordyce's Happiness Cognitive- Behavioral model on reduced occupational fatigue in social workers from Razi Psychological Center, Tehran". Quarterly of Psychological Studies, Vol. (1)3, pp. 101-113.

Khalatbari, Javad. (2008). "Statistics and Methodology". Tehran: Pardazesh Pub.

Raeisi, Hossein. (2004). "Review of effectiveness of happiness training on reduction of blood-pressure among patients who suffer from hypertension in Isfahan City". MA thesis, Isfahan University, Faculty of Educational Sciences and Psychology.

Rosenthal, M. Sara (2005). "Woman and depression". Transl. by Hadian Navida. Tehran: Vijeh Pub. (Date of publishing in source language, 1995)

Shahidi, Shariar. (2009). "Psychology of Happiness". Tehran: Ghatreh Pub.

Shafiabadi, Abdullah et al. (2008). "Review the effectiveness of collective consultation by taking Fordyce's Happiness Approach toward rising happiness among single employees working in Social Welfare Organization in Shahr-E-Kurd City". Purposed in 5th Conference of Islamic Admonition, Family Consultation and Sexual Healthcare, p 233.

Shafiabadi, Abdullah et al. (2010). "Review the effectiveness of Fordyce's Cognitive- Behavioral Training among high school male students in Tiran and Karvan towns (Isfahan) in academic year 2009-2010". 1st Guidance and Consultation Conference held by Islamic Azad University, pp. 132-133.

- Abedi, Mohammad Reza. (2001). "Review the effectiveness of Fordyce's Cognitive- Behavioral Training on happiness, anxiety, depression and social relations among students at Isfahan University". Published in 4th abstract from article purpose in Research week at Isfahan University, Vol. 4, and p 47.
- Abedi, Mohammad Reza. (2002). "Review and comparison of effectiveness of occupational consultation techniques by means of Theory of Social Learning, Occupational Adaptation and Fordyce's Happiness Cognitive- behavioral Model on reduction of occupational weariness (fatigue) among advisors from Isfahan City, Training and Education Organization". Doctoral thesis on (psychological) Consultation, Tehran Allameh Tabatabaei University, Faculty of Psychology and Educational sciences
- Abedi, Mohammad Reza. (2005). "A comparison of the effectiveness of Fordyce's methodological-behavioral technique and social skills training methods on improvement of happiness rate among Isfahan high school students". Quarterly of Educational Modern Ideas published by Faculty of Educational Sciences and Psychology, Career 2, Vols. 3 & 4, pp. 59-71.
- Abedi, Mohammad Reza. (2007). "The impact of Fordyce's Training Method on improvement of happiness rate among teachers from Isfahan City, Training and Education Organization". Journal of Medicine and Catharsis. Career 16, pp. 57-62.
- Alipoor, Noorbala, Ahmad, Ali. (1999). "Basic review of reliability and validity of Oxford Happiness Questionnaire in Tehran University students". Quarterly of Thought and Behavior, 5th year, Vols. 1 & 2, pp 55- 64.
- Kaplan Sadock. (2008) "Synopsis of Psychology", Transl. by Poorafkari Nosratollah. Tehran: Share-E-Ab Pub. 2nd Vol. (Date of publishing in source language, 2007)
- Dalai Lama; Cutler Howard C. (2003) "Inner Contentment", Transl. Anooshirvani Sh. Tehran: Rasa Pub. (Date of publishing in source language, 1982)
- Groth- Marnat, Gary (2000). "Handbook of Psychological Assessment"; Transl. by Pasha Sharifi, Hassan and Nikkhoo Mohammad Reza. Tehran: Roshd Pub. (Date of publishing in source language, 1990)
- Mohammadzadeh, Sarveh (2009). "Review of the effectiveness of collective training of problem-solving on rate of happiness, marital satisfaction and improvement of life quality for married women (25-35) in Saghez City". MA thesis on

- Educational Sciences and Psychology, Isfahan University.
- Moein, Mohammad (1992). "Persian Dictionary". Tehran: Amir Kabir Pub.
- Mansoori, Zahra. (2005). "Review of the effectiveness of happiness cognitive- behavioral training on reduction of Pre- Menstrual Syndromes (PMSs) among women living in Baharestan Township (Isfahan City)". MA thesis, Isfahan University, Faculty of Educational sciences and Psychology.
- Nasrabadi Hassanali et al. (2009) "Training of Fordyce's Happiness Program and its impact on improvement of happiness among Martyrs and War Veterans' families"; Scientific- Research Monthly published by Shahed University, Vol. 84.
- Nategh, Amir Ali et al. (2010) "An investigation into the effect of happiness on self- presentation and self-efficiency and mental health among old persons by means of Fordyce's happiness Training Techniques in Shahr-E-Kurd City". National Congress on Family Heath, 15-16.
- Argyle, M. (2001). The psychology of happiness. London: Routledte.
- Beck, T. A., Streer, A.R. (1993). Beck depressing inventory. New York: Harcourt brace joranvich,
- Bradburn, N.M. (1969). The structure of psychological well-being. Chicago: A dtine.
- Bridges, L. J., Magie, N. G., Zaff, F. (2002). Back ground for community level work on emotional on contributing factors. Journal of economic drit.Com
- Chamarron-Premunzic, T., Bennett, B., Furnham, A. (2007). The happy personality. Mediational role of trait emotional intelligence. Personality and individual difference. 42, 1633-1639.
- Cheng, H., Furnham. (2007). Personality, Self-Esteem, And Demographic predictions of happiness and depression. Personality and individual differences. 34,921-942.
- Diener, E., Sandvik, E., Pavot, W. (1991). Happiness is the fregneney not the intensity of positive versus negative affect. In F Strack, M., Argyle. N. Sehwarz(Eds) Subjective well-Being.Oxford,Uk:Pergamon.
- Diener, E., Suh, E. M., Lucus, R.E., Smith, H.L. (1999). Subjective well-being three decades of well-being psychological bullettin.125 (2), 276-302.
- Dolan, P., Peasgood, T., White, M. (2007). Do we really know what makeus happy? A review of the economic literature on the factors associated with subjective well-being. Journal of economic drit.Com. 1-29
- Dickey, M. (1999). The pursuit of happiness. Available on http://www.dickey.org/hoppy.htm

- Eysenck, M.W. (1990). Happiness facts and myths. East sussey. England: Erlbum.
- Forduse .M. (1977). Development of program to increase personal happiness .Journal of counseling Psychology .24(6), 511-521.
- Forduse .M. (1983). A Program to increase happiness .Further studies .Journal of counseling psychology .30(4), 483-498.
- Fordyce .M. (1997). Educating for happiness. Retrieved form http://www .Ge .happy .Net/Quebe .Htm.
- Forduse, M. W. (1988). A review of research on the happiness measure sixty second index of happiness and mental health .Social indicator research.20, 355-381.
- Frisch, M. (2006). Quality of life therapy. New Sersey. Johan wiley.
- Hecel , M. T. Barret, J. E. And Oxman, T. E. (2000). Training therapist .In problem solving treatment of depressive disorder sing primary care families system and health.18 (6), 423-35.
- Hills, P., Argyle, M. (2001). Happiness. Introversion extraversion and happy introvert. Personality and individual differences .30, 595-608.
- Lyumirsky theory of cognitive and the role of cognitive and motivational processes in well-being American psychology. (2001). Volume 56. Issue.3:PP.239-249.
- Myers, P. G. (2002). Happy and health .Psychology sciences .70, 79-97.
- Myers, D. G. (2004). Happiness. Excerpted from psychology. Third edition. New York: Worth publishers.
- Umemoto, K., Sano, H. (1996). A Study on problem solving suilly strinig for stree coping. Japanese journal of counseling. 29(1).19-26.
- Veenhoven, R. (1988). The utility of happiness. Social indicators research .2.254-333.