

Investigate the Quality of Social Security Organization Policy-Making on Social Security Pensioners Life Style Changes

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Abstract: This article has been done with aims to investigate impact of the quality of social security organization policy-making on pensioners' life style in that organization in the city of Mahabad and based on the criteria of environmental, Economic, Social, Political, Health, Personal security, life expectancy, housing and other services have been research case that are the most important factors that can provide healthy living for older adults and pensioners. The statistical population of this research is all of the social security organization main pensioners in the city of Mahabad, that in a total were 1817 persons. The sample size was estimated by using Cochran formula to the number of 317 persons and has been selected to the method of stratified random sampling. Information collection tools is include researcher questionnaire in relation with mentioned research that after the measurement of validity and formal reliability was estimated by getting the respected professors feedback and determination of the Cronbach's alpha coefficient ($r= 0.827$). The questionnaire after the collection and statistics and classification of the information was analyzed by using the descriptive and inferential statistic by the SPSS software. Obtained results revealed that quality of social security organization policy-making have direct impact on the pensioners' life style changes in that organization in the city of Mahabad.

Keywords: The Pension, Social security organization, Policy-making, Life style, old age.

Introduction

Currently, 54 percent of the world population lives in urban areas and forecasts suggest that this increase Human society is encountered with a natural and non-natural phenomena variety in own way route whose part of that is related to human nature and the other part is related to natural incidents, the performance of economic, social, political systems or individual performance. These incidents and phenomena has been one of the major factors of human effort to obtain the social and biological situation based on additional security at different levels of life, especially in the third period that is period of abilities reduction. All employed persons that use the benefits of social insurances are familiar with pension and know that will be reached to that stage one day. In the past, was not attention to the issue of pension and person was taken to service until had a worked out ability and after consume his physical ability and work power was dependent to his relatives or charities. With the onset of the industrial revolution and organizations and workshops enlargement in terms of capital and labor force as well as the development of The State-run employment, the focus of the labor forces was developed under the structure of unions and workers syndicates.

In this period the demands of the workers became more days by day and created the possibility of strike and labor movement. Create the social insurances, pension fund, labor laws, minimum wage and other were tools to these movements and desires. Method and quality of the pension period passing should be one of the priorities and concerns of social organizations. So our definition of passing method and lifestyle of the social security organization pensioners is to this form that can report the lifestyle of the

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individual, family or community and with this explanation; lifestyle in pension and old age period the phrase is from the method to pass this periods based on a series of variables that arise in the lives of pensioners among life expectancy, leisure, disease, social status and spiritual situation caused by the inability to perform some past matters and many other items. Social Security Organization is one of the main centers of social justice in Iran and calculation results suggest that Social Security Organization is responsible for applying policies in vector of permanency and along the services provision to the insured and pensioners, Considering to the increasing growing of pensioners, to mediate fund growth and increased life expectancy, the need for attention to investment in Social Security Organization will be the main activities of this entity.

In this research also Social Security Organization pensioners are as a group of insured in the new communities space of eligible the lifestyle and changes based on the organizational policy-making that are examined in four parts; economic, social, cultural and medical services, in other words this question is arises that; how have been the impact of social security policy-making quality on the pensioners lifestyle changes?

An Overview of the Previous Researches

In the study of Mr. Mohammad Bagher Alizadeh Aghdam in PhD epistle with aim of health centered lifestyle of the citizens of Tabriz (Hopes and fears) in university of Isfahan in 2008 year; in a careful look to health centered lifestyle as a multi-causal phenomena and several signifying is related to collective patterns of behavior and the independent variables affect on such as gender, class, marital status, and employment and pensioner and There is a significant relationship between different forms of human capital (social, economic and cultural) with health centered lifestyle of citizens. Employment status as a nominal variable has been raised in six modes (official employment, unofficial employment, the unemployed, students or collegian and pensioner) and variables lifestyle in the distance level. Based on the results, the lowest average of health centered lifestyle was been for unemployed and highest average of health centered lifestyle was been for pensioners.

Understanding the social and cultural characteristics of pensioners and issues and problems of them, social and cultural situation of pensioners in Tehran province was article subject of Seyed Abdol Hossein Sabet in 2008 year that has been mentioned most of the major issues and problems of pensioners to the high cost of living, lack of using the pensioners' experience, high family sponsorship, employment in jobs that isn't in dignity of pensioners, lack of sports facilities and entertainment, the inefficiency of the major pension centers. Socio - economic problems pensioners' faculty of Tehran University to investigate the livelihood conditions of pensioners' faculty members of Tehran University in 2004 year is article subject of Meysam Mosaei. He in this article came to the conclusion that to compensate to compensate for the reduced purchasing power of the persons during the last two decades to compensate for the reduced purchasing power of the people during the past two decades must be increased their salary at least two and a half times (Mosaei, 2004).

Thesis entitled "Investigate the changes of spending leisure method in Tehran city families over the course of three generations" by Manuchehr Ashraf Al Ketabi in 2010 year in M.A degree discussed to explain of spending leisure method specify in Tehran city families enjoying the viewpoint of Parsons functionalism and the voluntaristic action theory and social stratification discussed to explain of spending leisure method in Tehran city families. The hypotheses that are this thesis seeks to them accountability is focused on three variables: personal factors, social factors - economic and cultural factors.

Another study entitled "Social activities status and spending leisure method in the older adults of Iran and Sweden" That has been done by Bagher Maddah. The obtained results from this research are that frequency and types of social activities in leisure in among different persons is different because of the cultural and environment differences.

Theoretical Framework

The Pension and old age is certain stage of human life. The Pension is phenomenon whose has more importance with social - industrial development of present age and in the last century with attention to the progress of social – economic, sanitary - therapeutic its social role and significance has been greater

than any other time in society. In discussing of the pension theoretical explanation, should be used with compilation view, dysfunctional implications from the viewpoint of Durkheim's functionalism and Merton's structuralism, Marx's pathology, pathology in social psychology theories, symbolic interaction, relative deprivation theory and theory of needs, expectations and needs gratification to can about the analysis all issues related to the pension as a social phenomenon and in the next section to be raised relevant theoretical concepts to form of case. Richard Titmuss (1974) defines the social policy such: in social policy, we examined a series of needs and social tension of the relevant organizations to it who's from the past was been known by the name of social services or social welfare system and tried be met needs through them. This is a complex gamut of social life apart from that which we call it the free market or price mechanism and possibility of profitably (Titmuss, 1974, quoting; Mousavi).

In fact Titmuss wants to allocate limited resources refers to number of social genuine needs. Although, different countries are different with each other in action, but all of them need to health, housing, education and maintaining revenues during pension period, unemployment and cut-income and all-round supports and individual social services concerns. Social policy should be always beneficial, humanitarian and in order to progress. Keynes and Borich believed in the world that has undergone habitual and permanent changes, the state attention to welfare in the future will be more than to the technical - technical and executive details to find an organizational model for it welfare (Mousavi, 2009: 209). For Marxists, social policies is defined in the economic and social capital system and for neoliberal in economic free-markets and social policies have a problem in both cases, because on the one hand are represents the society class contradictions they represent a class contradictions in society and on the other hand, the futility of trying remember to free control of market force (Mousavi, 2009: 209). Social policy programs have different goals such as: fighting with poverty, protecting persons against the horrible incidents (insurance), redistribution (facilities), offering ethnic patterns in fields such as inflation control, labor law and etc.

The most important threats can be related to social programs cases include: unemployment, disease, disability, loss of resources, loss of wealth and need to care (Rosner, 2003: 5-6; quoting: Saeedi & Taj al-Din, 2009: 29). Social policy is a sense datum and workability that outside the university environment and would be implementation by the government, and refers to items such as social security, education and social care (Saeedi and Taj al-Din al, 2009: 29). Some persons know social policy-making as a "deliberate interference" that government does to reach the welfare objectives with redistribution of resources in among citizens. Social security, health and treatment policy, social care system, the environment, housing, the future of the social system of crime and punishment, even policies relating to labor and employment, all of these items have been reviews in the social policy-making and to be decision about all of them (Hezar Jaribi & Safari Shali, 2012: 156-157).

International labour Organization (ILO), Social Security is meant to support that community through the adoption of general criteria for encounter with economic and social emergency that is caused a sharp reduction or cut-income of persons, to take action from members of their community. The idiom of social security, within the framework of the constitution of the I International Social Security Association (ISSA) is means; any project or program that to a hand of legislature or any other mandatory arrangement, members of the community support against the incidents caused by employment, diseases caused by occupational, pregnancy, disease, maim, aging, pension, survivors and death through cash payments or gender (Yazdani, 2003, 47 quoting; Saeedi and Taj al-Din).

In the present age, social security and its supportive aspects has been known as a social right for each member of society and a legal assignment for governments and all communities, each a member of communities and has been known a legal assignment for governments and all communities, regardless of a type of economic system, political or social as it is deemed to have a historical necessity. As well as the social security system has three major strategies of insurance affairs, Supportive affairs and relief affairs. Insurance affairs strategy, st is based on the employment of insured persons for payment of pension, disability, survivors, unemployment and the payment of disease cost and childbirth. The resources of this section takes shape based on get the wages share of workers, employers share and also

the government's share. Supportive affairs strategy is including social assistance and social services to poor and vulnerable populations of community, inclusive of rehabilitation services to disabilities and the support of the derelict family. The resources of this section are provisioned from general budget (subsidies) and popular participation. The strategy of relief affairs is including relief about natural disasters such as floods, earthquakes and other non-natural disasters such as war (Panahi, 2006: 7, 75; quoting: saeedi and Taj al-Din).

There is a bidirectional relationship between the social policies with "social welfare" and in terms of formal logic in the form of the general public and particularly relationship. To this concept that although the major orientation of the social policies can and should lead to strengthen the social welfare and near to it some policies non-related with social policy such as foreign policy or defense policy can lead to increase or decrease the social welfare, whose the above case not rather than in the form of social policies.

But the commonality of these two can be known in being twin and aligned that is both dominant meaning something that has emerged after the economic and social upheavals due to the industrial revolution and the Renaissance and create the right vote and attention to democracy in socio-political scene (Yazdani, 2003: 44; quoting: Hezarjaribi & Safari Shali). The word of quality has been extracted from the Latin word of qual to means what and how and quality to concept of how to and qual in terms of lexical is meaning of how to live and it's captures of that differences whose was unique for each person and be different with others (Mvldvn, 1998: 545-542; quoting: Ghaffari & omidi). Quality of life is not a new concept has a history in the philosophy of Greece and Aristotle is noted to that in discussion of happiness. Joanna Hodge (1994) of theorists of this precinct with the emphasis on the human individual and social attribute and identity and individual and social values, the quality of life in terms of philosophically knows result of synthesis between utilitarianism and existentialism and amartya Sen from the perspective of criticism of the rule " The most avail to the most persons" that is base of utilitarianism theory, The quality of life knows related with the functional capabilities of persons and believes that without the having of capabilities like health, social relations, self-esteem and participation in various affairs, human cannot take advantage of the benefits that aforementioned rule considers obvious them (Ghaffari & Omid, 2011: 2-3).

Schabek (2004) has described quality of life as well - being and Carlson (2000) it is deemed synonymous with the welfare; some believe that the concept of quality of life is relevant with health amount of persons (Anderson, 2000 quoting: Ghaffari & Omid). Liu (1976) offers three approaches to explore the concept quality of life; the first approach defines the quality of life based on its constituent elements, such as happiness, satisfaction, wealth, life style and ... In the second approach the definition of quality of life comes through the utilization of objective and subjective social indicators such as gross domestic product, hygiene, welfare index, education index and ... and in the third approach is defined quality of life and attention to fields and conditions whose in which be determined quality of life level (Ghaffari & Omid, 2011: 3-4). Overall quality of life can be cognition in the form of wrapped and multidimensional concept that is affected by factors such as time and place, personal and social values. Hence different meanings on it are relevant for different persons and groups. Some interpreted it as the livability of a district, some as much as for amount attractiveness and some as general welfare, social well-being, happiness, satisfaction, and cases like these.

Basically, the quality of life is in relation with conditions of population in a specific geographic scale (city, region, district, etc) which are based on subjective or qualitatively indicators and based on objective indicators or quantitative (Kokabi, 2007: 86 quoting: Ghaffari & Omid). Socio-economic security component are social solidarity, social integration and social empowerment that can to be used in the asses of quality of life in the scale of a transpersonal in the area of local, urban, rural, regional and national. Overall quality of life indicators are design in the four components:

A) *The economic – social security component*

This component is taken into consideration in the form of five areas of financial, housing and environment, health and treatment, job and education and have been designated under domains and related indicators. The major emphasis in this component is on the dimensions of "having" and "enjoyment".

B) *Social solidarity component*

This component covers further communicative dimensions that includes four areas of trust, norms and values, networks and identity and in four areas has central role quality and quantity of relationships. In other words, this component indicates the structural contribution of social capital in quality of life to clearly.

C) *Social integration component*

This component has been raised by combining the realm of law with some of these two area's indicators of financial means and solidarity that are included the areas of civil rights, labor market, access to services and social networks.

D) *Social empowerment component*

In the framework of this component in comparison with the previous components has been more attention the attention to capabilities and facilities and the format of enjoying the facilities (Ghaffari & Omid, 2011: 70-71).

Researchers like Masam (2002) in themselves research projects showed that government have a main role in policy-making related to the quality of life, to this reason; Governments consider the observance of the five principles in social planning aimed at improving the quality of life. These five principles which contains are necessary and sufficient conditions to create the perfect society, in which quality of life is guaranteed for everyone, including:

- 1- Security
- 2- The interdependence: Members of society it would accept that trusting others is a social commitment.
- 3- Fairness and equality: Social and economic relations should be guided by principles that also have attention to efficiency and effectiveness.
- 4- Partnership and collaboration: The use of methods for identity construction and creating a sense of belonging by give opportunities to the citizens for play a meaningful role in the decision process.
- 5- The plurality: Respect to the differences is pursuant to the upgrades of society and gives it dignity. (Ghaffari & Omid, 2011: 102-103).

In concept description of "lifestyle" that is one of the most important meanings in contemporary human sciences; Michelle Sobel mapping most detailed text in 1981 and in that after mentioning the various definitions reached to the fact that agreement has not been achieved on this concept yet but in the meantime different science scholars has been provided the definition for it each in the field of their knowledge. But first definition of lifestyle returns to years of 1920's. When the Max Weber "Sociologist" and shortly after he, Alfred Adler "Psychotherapist" made and introduced this phrase.

Based on the Adler belief, everyone have life style for himself which of course is like to others life style more or less but is not quite similar and identical, life style is a kind of internal origin in person and arose from the early years of his childhood and necessarily is not hereditary or even born of environment. According to Adler alongside individualization roots, life style, the creator of a set of special behaviors, the behaviors caused by the thinking, emotions, affections, etc., which reflect the a person's identity (Khademian, 2011: 16-17). The concept of life style applied Max Weber "sociologist". In fact, Weber is the first person that speaks of practices (dominant) mode of life or life style as one of the three

determinant or determining factor social strata (Thyra, 1996) in terms of Weber are the most important factors in detection of social layers as follows:

- A. Individual life style and in particular the type of selected job behalf the person
- B. The hereditary charisma that is due the familial dignity
- C. Political validity or authority that comes achieved as concession by distinct groups

Thus in term of Weber life style have very closely continuity with the type of individual employment and is acquisition through the formal education and can be possible on all (Khademian, 2011: 17). Giddens that among the latter have human identity concerns in the modern world more than others holds that "lifestyle" can be interpretation to a set of functionality more or less comprehensive that person utilize them, because not only meet him current needs but also specific narrative that he has chosen for his own personal identity, makes embodiment against others (Giddens, 1999: 120, quoting; Khademian). Simmel says life style is the embodiment of the human effort for find the fundamental values self in its objective culture and introduce it to others; in other words, the human for intended meaning self (superior individualization), picks shape (form) behavioral. Simmel, power of such choice, "tastes" and these related forms calls "life style". (Simmel, 1908, quoting; Khademian]

Veblen somewhere, knows the lifestyle collective behavior pattern. These behaviors are type of social customs and habits and intellectual method [Veblen 1899] and elsewhere, the individual life style considers the manifestation of spiritual mechanisms behaviors, thought habits and his knowledge (Veblen, 1919, quoting; Khademian). Bourdieu is described lifestyle such: "style has the most ability to provide the features that in their brief all activities (Bourdieu, 1948, quoting; Khademian). He knows the lifestyle as systematic activities that are caused from individual tastes and tasteful, mostly have objective and external aspect and at the same time give identity to person symbolically and between the different social strata are create distinction (Kavyani, 2013: 34). If lifestyle in spite of Bourdieu is assume differentiation and personality criteria (Bourdieu, 1984] Or Giddens belief "different style of life" (Giddens and 1999) to consider, in either the life style is patterned method of consumption and understand and rating the material and non-material culture (Chavoshian, 2005: 45).

In the material dimension, objective indicators come to work in life style asses and consist of objects and consumption behaviors that also have to measurement units "time, money, expertise or efficiency" are the materialistic life style indicators and objects consumption patterns and leisure behaviors are non-materialistic life style indicators. Thus, in the patterns of consumption, whatever has importance in materialistic life style is purchasing power and in non-materialistic life style finds special significance the ability to recognize and rating. In thought of Wales and Tygrt that was raised in 1979, life style is assessed through the indicators such as activities, interests and opinions (AIO). Michel in 1983 for measurement suggest emphasis to upheaval the values. [Gontervies, 2002, 534] that later by douglas holt this method that called value and life style (VALS) to be handled in the experimental research. (Holt, 1997) This method is related to the predominate values on the social life of person in their cultural environment. David Cheyne considers lifestyle indicators: the surface or the appearance, own or sensitivity (Cheyne, 1999) Alfred Adler "Psychotherapist" emphasized on the feelings and thoughts and William Laser introduction lifestyle indicator with market research elements (Thyra, 1996) (Khademian, 2011: 26-27). The study of life styles is essential for any realistic and purposeful policy-making. "Any social policy that has attention to the change and social management should be noticed to the specific system and meaningful hierarchy of life style perspective" (Cheyne, 1996: 61, quoting; Fazeli).

The logic of this Cheyne's proposition can be searched in close relationship between life style with social structures and created opportunities and challenges by structure for persons, life style consequence for their and the potential life style, particularly for make changes in the social system and social consequences of behaviors that are productive of life styles. Anyway analysis of life style in fields that has related social justice with social justice or require is spending by the government, is efficient tool to adjust policies and promote planning in order to realize social justice and creation a more flexible and prettier society (Fazeli, 2003: 157).

In the field of health life style, the definition essence of the health life style is coherence in the conduct of a set of behaviors related with health and wellness. The phrase of lifestyle in medicine, evidence of the use of substances is such as alcohol, cigarettes or certain types of foods that are harmful for health of the person (Veal, 2000, 10). Abel this definition and presented indicators in it has also extends to carry out the sports activities or enjoying of the medical services (Abel, 1991, 902).

Cockerham reads components of health life style the decisions about food consumption, exercising, observe individual health, deal with stress, cigarette smoking, alcohol consumption and drug abuse, fastening safety belts, brushing teeth and perform periodic medical examination (Cockerham et al, 1999, 419). The relationship between life style and satisfaction of life especially, with the health status has been proven too well (Okun & et al, 1984; Ratveter Ohampbell, 1984; Kennedy et al., 1991). Generally, health poverty is associated with low quality of life. One of the negative thoughts that always exist in the case of old age is disease and disability in older adults. Disease in this period brings sources of pain and suffering for the older adults and reduces the loss of many characteristics such as independence, Self-esteem, mobility, social interaction and participation of them. Although the disease and disability is progresses with increasing age but there are elderly people who do not experience disease and disability on his pension's period (Bond and Korner, 2010, 70).

One of the older adult health development criteria is their life expectancies increase. However, recent information indicates, life expectancies increase does not entail reduce disease and disability (Medical Research Committee, 1994). But based on an optimistically theory catching and illness is limited only to the last months of life. Because medical advances and the development of welfare delays the older adult disabilities, so the bulk of the diseases occurs in a relatively short period of late in life (Bond & Korner, 2010: 71). Life style patterns more committed to social and cultural affairs our Iranians to the political and economic affairs, in other words, today's human more is society organizing and managing claimant in terms of social and cultural to society regulation in terms of political and economic. So basically life style is methods of represents social and cultural distinctiveness. Recalls this method in Iranian society is affected by four elements of class, generation, gender and the urban. These four elements are also combined together and intertwined; this means that it's not that has been finished period class of Iranian society and or the only feature of this Society is a generative (Hajiani, 2012, 30-31).

Iranian modern human is seek to the distinction the distinction that not have only class aspects but other kinds of distinction have along with itself, now class distinctions is not between rural and urban. With looking at birth certificate of people can understand that how many people removed their name suffix. One of the main features of the life styles of the Iranian society is it's "plurality". Means we are facing with a plurality situation in the field of social practice that in which is not possible count the types of life styles. Also during the contemporary history, we have trying to suppress the middle class and removed new lifestyles this is why the second feature of Iranian life style is in "the shadow" of them, therefore, with activation of the middle class, new styles enters in life and on the contrary by limiting the society in terms of class and reduced it society to two classes " rich and poor" life style have been in the shade and spreads (Hajiani, 2012: 32). Some of the our life styles have religious set up and some others family structure as well as some life styles is extra-class and some others is belonging to specific social groups. These cases are different types of styles and forms of life in Iran. [Hajiani, 2012, 32] For example, to spending leisure time is different methods in old age period and respect and care of the older adults and pensioners has rooted in religious beliefs and values that are given for the family.

Research Hypotheses

Based on the analysis it can be considered four hypotheses:

1. It seems that there is a direct relationship between the cultural policy-making on social security organization and pensioners' lifestyle changes.
2. It seems that there is a direct relationship between the social policy-making on social security organization and pensioners' lifestyle changes.

3. It seems that there is a direct relationship between the economic policy-making in the social security organization and pensioners' lifestyle changes.
4. It seems that there is a direct relationship between the policy-making on health care on social security organization and pensioners' lifestyle changes.

Research Method

Survey method can be the most efficient manner that with respect to the impact of a set of variables on any of the results achieved to the generalized results. The method is used to search and highlight the lifestyle-oriented features and in this method we try to separate the theory on the theoretical framework and identify people in each of the categories by identifying and using the matrix of variables that are involved in the formation of retirements' lifestyle and affect others. The technique for data collection was a questionnaire in the form of Guttman scale. In the present study the statistical population (analysis unit) is social security retirements in Mahabad city in the selected sample population which included 1817 subjects (156 males & 161 females). Samples were selected randomly from among the retired Social Security of Mahabad and these people make up the population of this study.

In this study the frequency distribution table and the percentage of responses were used to describe opinions of statistical sample about questions. Then in the second part of hypothesis based on the results of the survey questions were tested using inferential statistics to approve or reject it. In this way, the search for Kolmogorov-Smirnov test was used to study the normality of data and the Pearson correlation coefficient was used to test hypotheses. The results of the findings analysis showed that 74% and 26% were male and female, respectively from 317 the studied pensioners of which 74.4%, 10.4%, 11% and 1/4% subjects were accounted married, single people, dead spouse and ¼ % divorced individuals, respectively. The results showed that 35.6%, 24.6%, 8.8%, 27/8%, 1.9% and 1.3 persons of sample have under diploma, diploma, associate degree, bachelor's degree, master's degree and PhD degrees, respectively. 69.7%, 8.5%, 8.2% and 13.6% have private, rented, mortgage and rented and mortgage home, respectively. 4.7%, 19.9%, 27.8%, 27.1% and 20.5 subjects were retired at age 42-45, 46-50, 51-55, 56-60 years old and over 61 years old, respectively. 9.5%, 29.3%, 36.9%, 11.7% and 12.6% subjects declared their pension status less than 605000 Rials, 6050001- 10000000, 10000001-15000000, 15000001-20000000 Rials and upper than 20000000, respectively.

Hypotheses and Results Analysis

Hypothesis1:

The results showed that there a positive and significant relationship between the cultural policy-making on social security organization and pensioners' lifestyle changes of Mahabad city ($r= 0.181$ and $p \leq 0.001$). The coefficient of obtained determination equal to 0.033 shows that only 0.033% of pensioners' lifestyle changes of Mahabad city was explained through a cultural policy-making in the social security organization that the percentage is very low. Data related to this hypothesis can be explained by Massam theory: according to Massam view, providing the public goods and improving the quality of life is mainly the result of civil government that is "if public and private efforts to provide and improve all elements of culture as well as health, education and welfare and in a way that leads to the growth and development of civilization, then civil government appears, followed by quality of life is undoubtedly improved" (Massam, 2002: 165).

Chavoshian (1381) in the study of life style and social identity "the basis of taste and consumption choices of differentiation and social identity in the period of late modernity" studied the concept of lifestyle from the perspective of cultural studies. His research results that have been achieved in the context of Iranian human culture were correlated to this study results. In other words, Chavoshian show that cultural factors such as religious and cultural capital affect the lifestyle of individuals which they have again accepted the importance of "culture" in the analysis of social issues.

Hypothesis 2:

The results showed that there a positive and significant relationship between the social policy-making on social security organization and pensioners' lifestyle changes of Mahabad city ($r= 0.386$ and $p \leq 0.001$). The coefficient of obtained determination equal to 0.149 shows that only 15% of pensioners' lifestyle changes of Mahabad city was explained through a social policy-making in the social security organization. Generally, the results obtained in this study can be explained by the theory of social environment. According to this theory, behavior of old age depends to some social and biological conditions. The three major factors: health, financial situation, of partner socio-supporters, family and social relations - have a fundamental role in this regard.

The results of the relationship study between social support and health in the Seyfzade research (2006) show that seniors with social support also have better greater mental health. The results Alizadeh Aghdam et al. (2012) are also somewhat consistent with the result of the above hypothesis. They are in their study entitled "The relationship between social capital and life quality of Tabriz University pensioners " concluded that there is a significant positive relationship between social capital and quality of pensioners' life as results showed the dimensions of social capital (social cohesion, social participation and social trust) are explained 32% of the variance in quality of life (dependent variable). Therefore, social capital and its aspects is a good predictor of the life quality for Tabriz University pensioners. It should be noted that the social status of pensioners with the size and scope of family size are affect the family income arrangements. So, the practical consequences of this hypothesis and its related researches indicate that the policy-making of social security organization is multidimensional in relation to the social status of pensioners.

Hypothesis 3:

The results showed that there a positive and significant relationship between the social policy-making on social security organization and pensioners' lifestyle changes of Mahabad city ($r= 0.294$ and $p \leq 0.001$). The coefficient of obtained determination equal to 0.087 shows that only 8.7% of pensioners' lifestyle changes of Mahabad city was explained through a social policy-making in the social security organization. The result of this hypothesis is consisted to the results of Manouchehr Abadi et al (2009) study entitled "study the effect of socio - economic family lifestyle".

In order to explain the above hypothesis, Gallins believes that according to Marx, the material conditions involved on life incomes in modern society are the main determinants of individual's life style. [George Ritzer, 1995: 171 and 172] According to experts of the contrast theory, the main causes of differences among members and social groups arise as a result of the unequal distribution of facilities and unequal opportunities in the social life.

Hypothesis 4:

The results showed that there a positive and significant relationship between the social policy-making on social security organization and pensioners' lifestyle changes of Mahabad city ($r= 0.331$ and $p \leq 0.001$). The coefficient of obtained determination equal to 0.109 shows that only 11% of pensioners' lifestyle changes of Mahabad city was explained through a social policy-making in the social security organization. Studies show not only the relationship between lifestyle and social status of elderly people with disability, but also show that the social and support networks relationship had a greater effect on the health and their ability to everyday life (Karel et al., 2002; Everard et al., 2000; Vogt et al., 1992, Michael, et al., 1999). In the field of health life style, consistency in doing a set of behaviors related to health and healthy is the essence of the health life style definition.

Cockerham is called decisions about eating, exercising, observe personal hygiene, coping with stress, smoking, alcohol and drugs consumption, fasting seat belts, brushing and do periodic medical examinations as health lifestyle components (Cockerham et al. 1999:419). So, as the health care and health policy-making is more in Social Security, the retired lifestyle changes will be equally added to create trust and a sense of peace of mind related to elderly and retirement period. Therefore, the data

from this study and similar studies practically suggest that health policies in the view of questioned persons is not only an organizational duty but it is also considered as a life expectancy.

Table (1): measure of the correlation between predictor variables and the criterion variable

predictor variables	criterion variable	Number	Pearson correlation Coefficient	P-value (sig.)
Cultural policy-making	Lifestyle changes	317	0.181**	0.001
Social policy-making	Lifestyle changes	317	0.386**	0.001
Economic policy-making	Lifestyle changes	317	0.294**	0.001
Health care and health policy-making	Lifestyle changes	317	0.331**	0.001

** p<0.01

Conclusions

It is not considered to the retirement subject in the past and the person had to be worked as the ability to work, and after their ability to work and physical strength are died down, they are depended to relatives and charities. Beginning the industrial revolution and growing organizations and workshops in terms of capital and labor as well as the development of public employments, the focus of the labor forces were spread under unions and trade unions. The institutional and future-oriented growth is provided field of social security, namely the establishment of support in the modern era. According to the growing number of pensioners due to fund growth and increased life expectancy, the importance of investment in social security will be the main activities of this institution. It is necessary to bear in mind the retirement and elderly and life style of the course is how to spend this time based on a series of variables that occur in the lives of pensioners, including life expectancy, leisure, condition, social status and mental condition disability of some of the past and many others work. The study also aimed to assess the impact of social policy-making on the life quality of pensioners in Mahabad city. In this study, social security pensioners as a group of insured in the new communities have lifestyle changes are based on corporate policies in four areas of economic, social, cultural and health care were examined. Lifestyle is an inner source. In other words, social security try to organize social security, education social care by a social policy-making objective, which is to be implemented by the government. The results of statistical data about every four hypothesis of this study show that there is a correlation between the social policies of the four cultural, social, economic and health care components. However, the level of the relationship is not one way. The relationship between about 15% social policies and about 11% health policies are more significant. Therefore, the data from this study and similar studies practically suggest that health policies in the view of questioned persons is not only an organizational duty but it is also considered as a life expectancy and both factors more affecting the development framework of new age to meet external factors and if they are considered in the policies satisfactory level of pensioners will be increase dramatically. However, we can say that the relationship between these two components - social and health - in terms of respondents are related to a household living condition and inflation on the one hand and with changes in attitudes, social norms and values of the new body. Therefore, it is proposed that it is essential according to the research data to the organization to have particular interest in formulating its outlined policy-making towards these two areas.

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