Investigating the Religious Orientation among High School Students in Andimeshk

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Abstract

Nowadays the global changes process and various developments in various fields of economic, social and cultural rights at the national level have led to present the issue of religion in the country as a sub-category alongside other categories and it is on the sidelines. The aim of this study is to investigate the practices and factors affecting attitudes to religion among high school students in Andimeshk city. Views of Durkheim and Weber were selected as the theoretical framework. Research methodology is survey from the kind of correlation and the unit of analysis is the respondent. Sampling method is stratified sampling and simple random and the sample size is 300, according to Cochran formula. The data collection tool is questionnaire. In analyzing the data, it is used Kendall's correlation coefficient, chi-square, multiple regression analysis and path analysis software SPSS. The results show that the mean of the rate of tend to religion is average. There is a direct relationship between the variables of religious missionaries' role, the role of religion in signifying the life, the role of religion in meeting the spiritual needs and attitude towards the up to date religion. Regression analysis showed that 54 percent of the change in the attitude to religion is related to the independent variables. According to the results of the analysis, the total amount of direct influence of independent variables on the dependent variable is equal to 0.9, indirect impact equal to 0.98 and total direct and indirect effects are equal to 1.88.

Keywords: Tendency to religion, religion, Religious missionaries, Religious orders, Andimeshmk.

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1. Introduction

Religion or religiosity has always been analyzed by classical sociologists as a factor influencing and being influenced. Sociology of religion examines the relationship between religions, society and the factors affecting that religion. The importance of this area has led to review and evaluate the empirical research in the sociology of religion as one of the areas of sociological studies. In general, every man has a family and cultural education so it is important to get dimensions of religiosity and religious character in shape.

The purpose of this paper is to enhance the understanding of the role of religion in society so that we can understand the importance of religion in the history and recognize the diverse manifestations of religion and social forces affecting and shaping it. Scientific study of religion or religiosity is vital. First, it has a lasting influence in our society at any level. Also, it is effective in shaping people's actions. Second, religion is an infrastructure in other institutions (politics and education). Third, the origin of the evolution of religion has an effective role in the majority of developments in society. Fourth, religion is a major factor for achieving the political power. Finally, since the students are tomorrow's managers, studying their moods and attitudes in various fields, especially in terms of religion and religious orientation can draw a futuristic vision in the society; especially it represents the success and influence in the religious institutions (Shojaeezand et al., 2006). Religion is a variable that determines the degree of religious piety of individuals (Stylianou, 2004). In the field of religion, it was recently shown a tendency to pay more attention to the issue of religious practices (Arjmand, 2003). The problem is that, in today's Islamic community, are religious practices suitable for religious orientation among adolescents and young people or not?

2. Theoretical Background

Various researches have been presented in the field of religion and religiosity. According to Oveysi (2002), there is a direct relationship between the participation and social functions in Ashura and there is an inverse relationship between participation and social functions of identity, creation and active movement. Afrough (1999) emphasizes the religious affiliations in the upper

classes. Residential neighborhood has a positive relationship with religious beliefs, religious feelings and religious behavior. Mollahassani (2002) believes that most people have embraced religion as the dominant aspect of life and they believe that the religious state is a basic necessity in a religious community. Also, traditional religiosity correlated with social capital and this means that adherence to religious teachings of Islam has the most effective solidarity with social capital.

Marjaee (2001) measured the religious beliefs of students in Tehran uuniversities relying on individual religiosity and religious orientation of students in the form of fundamentalist and secularist orientation. Respondents were fairly believable to the occasion and slogans so that the religious beliefs of assessment are 78% above average. Ghiasvand (2001) shows that family and university friends have direct effects on religious socialization as well as 56 percent of the students are of the strong religiosity, 20% average and 19% poor.

Serajzadeh (2004) examined the attitudes and behaviors of young religious persons in Tehran and its implications on the theory of secularization. Results show that students have high orientation and religious interests and in Iran, unlike Western countries, religious orientation of the lower class is stronger than the upper classes and conversely.

There are different theories to explain religion and religious trends in the society. In this regard, sociological approach towards religion is an approach that has been the focus of almost all human activities. Sociological approach towards religion focused on external ties of the individual's choice of religion as well as some social processes and social education.

Religion is a product of alienation and also represents the class interests. Religion is a tool of deceit and cruelty to subordinate class and it is also an expression of protest against oppression (Hamilton, 2011).

Marx believed that the essence of the world and thought, mind and consciousness are only a reflection of the world in mind (Harrington, 2001).

3. Methodology

Research Methodology is survey. This is a cross-sectional study. Practical applications are extensive in nature and scope. Population was all high school students in the University of Andimeshk and their number was 4145 persons, according to the latest statistics. A sample of 300 persons selected based on the formula of Cochran. Sampling method was stratified sampling. Data collection was a questionnaire. To analyze the data, Pearson's correlation coefficient, Spearman correlation coefficient, Chi-square test, multiple regression and path analysis for communication between independent and dependent variables in religious orientation are used. The validity of this research is a formal consideration. Cronbach's alpha coefficients of the variables are in the normal range. For the dependent variable, religious orientation is such that it shows 0.75 buoy related variables.

Table 1. The number of items and amounts of Cronbach's alpha coefficients in Research

variables	Number of items	Cronbach's alpha coefficient
How to present the religious orders	5	0.60
Religious missionaries	5	0.75
The role of religion in giving meaning	8	0.73
The role of religion in meeting the spiritual needs	6	0.73
Religion updating	6	0.68
Tendency to religion	11	0.75

4. Results and Discussion

Results showed that parents are the best factor to learn about the religion (57.3percent). Belief in the role of religion in giving meaning to life is moderate (59.3 percent). Belief in the role of religion in addressing spiritual needs is moderate (75%)..

Hypothesis 1: There is a relationship between attitude to how to present the religious orders and tendency to religion.

In the relationship between attitude to how to present the religious orders and tendency to religion, Chi-square value is equal to 57.92 and significant level is 0.001. Attitude to how to present the religious orders and tendency to religion variables are dependent on each other so that a change in attitude to how to present the religious orders, it is accompanied by a change in tendency

to religion. Tendency to religion is stronger among those who have a better attitude to how to present the religious orders and on the contrary, tendency to religion is weaker among those who have a poorer attitude to how to present the religious orders.

Table 2. Relationship between attitude to how to present the religious orders and tendency to religion

Variables	Chi-square value	Significant Level	Test result
Attitude to how to present the religious orders and tendency to religion	57.92	0.001	Existence of significant relationship in the level of 99%

Hypothesis 2: There is a relationship between attitude to religious missionaries and tendency to religion.

In the relationship between attitude to religious missionaries and tendency to religion, Chi-square value is equal to 87.69 and significant level is 0.001. Attitude to religious missionaries and tendency to religion variables are dependent on each other so that a change in attitude to religious missionaries, it is accompanied by a change in tendency to religion. Tendency to religion is stronger among those who have a better attitude to religious missionaries and on the Contrary, Tendency to religion is weaker among those who have a poorer attitude to religious missionaries. Between attitude to religious missionaries and tendency to religion, Kendall tau correlation coefficient is equal to 0.46 and it is significant.

Table 3. Relationship between attitude to religious missionaries and tendency to religion

variables	Chi-square value	Significant level	Test result
Attitude towards religious missionaries	87.69	0.001	Existence of a significant relationship in the level of 99%

Hypothesis 3: There is a relationship between attitude towards the role of religion in giving meaning and tendency to religion.

Regarding to the relationship between attitude towards the role of religion in giving meaning and tendency to religion, Chi-square value is equal to 79.92 and significant level is 0.001. Attitude towards the role of religion in giving meaning and tendency to religion variables is dependent on each other so that a

change in attitude towards the role of religion in giving meaning, it is accompanied by a change in tendency to religion. Tendency to religion is stronger among those who have a better attitude to the role of religion in giving meaning and on the contrary, ttendency to religion is weaker among those who have a poorer attitude to the role of religion in giving meaning. Between attitude to the role of religion in giving meaning and tendency to religion, Kendall tau correlation coefficient is equal to 0.42 and it is in moderate to low level.

Table 4. Relationship between attitude to religious missionaries and tendency to religion

Variables	Chi-square value	Significant level	Test result
Attitude to the role of religion in giving meaning and tendency to religion	79.92	0.001	Existence of a significant relationship in the level of 99%

Hypothesis 4: There is a relationship between attitude towards the role of religion in meeting the spiritual needs and tendency to religion.

Regarding to the relationship between attitude to the role of religion in meeting the spiritual needs and tendency to religion, Chi-square value was equal to 93.67 and significant level was 0.001. Attitude towards the role of religion in meeting the spiritual needs and tendency to religion variables are dependent on each other so that a change in attitude to the role of religion in meeting the spiritual needs, it is accompanied by a change in tendency to religion. Tendency towards religion is stronger among those who have a better attitude to the role of religion in meeting the spiritual needs and on the contrary, ttendency to religion is weaker among those who have a poorer attitude to the role of religion in meeting the spiritual needs.

Hypothesis 5: There is a relationship between attitude to up-to-date religion and tendency to religion.

In the relationship between attitude to religion updating and tendency to religion, Chi square value was equal to 67.73 and significant level was 0.001. Attitude towards religion updating and tendency to religion variables are dependent on each other. Tendency to religion is stronger among those who have a better attitude to religion updating and, on the contrary, tendency to

religion is weaker among those who have a poorer attitude to religion updating. Between attitude to religion updating and tendency to religion, Kendall tau correlation coefficient was equal to 0.35 and it is in moderate to low level.

Table 5. Relationship between attitude to religion updating and tendency to religion

Variables	Chi-square value	Significant level	Test result
Attitude to religion updating and tendency to religion	67.73	0.001	Existence of a significant relationship in the level of 99%

4.1. Multivariate regression to identify factors influencing the tendency to religion

Regression analysis is one of the best analytical methods so that it evaluates the joint and separate effects of independent variables on the dependent variable. In this study, we used multivariate regression in the same way. Multivariable regression results show that multiple correlation coefficients is equal to 0.73 as this index shows a quite strong correlation between the two sets of variables. The "coefficient of determination" shows that 54% of the change in attitude to religion is related to the independent variables.

Table 6. Summary of multivariate regression model

Multiple correlation coefficient	Determination Coefficient	F test	Significant level
0.73	0.54	88.44	0.000

Analysis of the variance showed that the impact of the independent variables on the dependent variable is significant and the independent variables are likely to contribute more than 99% of these variables in predicting the dependent variable and changes in the dependent variable explained by the model is a real change and will not be due to the chance. Regression coefficients indicate that variables of religious missionary role, role of religion in giving meaning to life, role of religion in addressing the spiritual needs and religious orders are being presented significantly more than 99 percent.

Table 7. Regression coefficients of the independent variables with the tendency to religion

Variables	Regression Coefficient	Standard Error	β	t test	Significant level
Constant	6.06	0.95	-	6.33	0.000
Role of religious missionaries	0.34	0.05	0.31	6.39	0.000
Role of religion in giving meaning	0.32	0.06	0.26	4.83	0.000
Role of religion in meeting the spiritual needs	0.29	0.08	0.21	3.69	0.000
How to present the religious orders	0.19	0.07	0.12	2.49	0.01

To calculate path coefficients were used to determine the effects of direct and indirect regression independent variables on the dependent variable. The only variable that has a direct impact on attitudes to religion, it is attitude to the role of religion as a factor in meeting the spiritual needs 0.21 path. The only variable is the indirect effect on the dependent variable, it is the religion updating variable so that path rate is equal to 0.57. It means that whatever attitude of the person added than the religion updating variable, in contrast, increasing the tendency towards religion. Other variables have a direct effect and indirect effect on the dependent variable.

Table 8. Results of path analysis of tendency to religion

Independent variables	Direct effect	Indirect effect	Total effect
Attitude to religion updating	–	0.57	0.57
Role of Religious missionaries	0.12	0.36	0.38
Role of religion in giving meaning	0.31	0.06	0.37
Role of religion in meeting the spiritual needs	0.26	0.09	0.35
How to present the religious orders	0.21	–	0.21
total	0.90	0.98	1.88

Based on the beta coefficients, the direct impact of independent variables on the dependent variable is 1.88.

5. Conclusion

Attitude to how to present the religious orders is an important factor affecting students' inclination towards religion.

There is a relation between attitudes towards the role of religion in giving meaning to life and attitude to religion. Religion was accepted as a social fact. This confirms the theory of Emile Durkheim as he says, religion has functions such as integrating and identity and it has a close relationship with the community.

The results of this hypothesis conforms the theories of Max Weber and Emile Durkheim's identity. There is a relationship between attitudes to the religion updating and tendency to religious. The religion updating and tendency to religion are subordinate to each other and a change in attitude to religion updating is associated with a change in tendency to religion. This means that any change in one of them will result in another change.

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