



Sociological study of the relationship between religious attitude and feeling of social security among female secondary school students

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Abstract

The purpose of this research is to study the sociological relationship between religious attitude and feeling of social security among high school female students in Sari city. The research method was a descriptive-correlation type, which was carried out by a survey method. The statistical population of the current research is all female high school students in Sari city, according to the calculation of Cochran's formula at the error level of 5%, the number of 380 people was selected as the estimated sample size and multi-stage cluster random sampling method was carried out. The data collection tool was the standard questionnaire of Fard et al. (2012) to measure religious attitudes and a researcher-made questionnaire to measure social security, and the alpha calculated for each variable was higher than 0.70, indicating that the reliability of the questionnaire was acceptable. . Data analysis was done at two descriptive and inferential levels using SPSS version 24 software. The results indicated that there is a significant relationship between each of the dimensions of religious attitude, including emotions, behavior and religious belief, with the feeling of social security among secondary school female students in Sari city (sig<0.05). Also, the results of the regression test indicated that religious emotions with a beta of 0.082 had the greatest impact on the feeling of social security, and religious belief with a beta of 0.049 had the least impact.

Keywords: Security, social security, religious attitude, students, Sari.

1. Introduction

Security is one of the fundamental needs of every society and is present in all aspects of human life. According to Giddens, danger and security are two sides of the same coin, in such a way that when there is security, danger is hidden, and vice versa, when we are dealing with danger, security is confused and hidden (Novidnia, 33: 1398).

In general, "social security" is related to areas of personal privacy that are somehow related to other members of the society and related to the political system and the government. On the other hand, many studies have emphasized the correlation between religiosity and religious tendencies and social security of individuals (Chalbi, 2015: 11). Lack of religious orientation is synonymous with the occurrence of social deviations and a threat to the sense of security. Because religious tendencies reflect the existence of behavioral norms based on moral and spiritual teachings, actual social deviations will also be a reflection of the absence of these moral norms (Akhtarmohaggi, 2015: 65).

Despite the increasing importance of security in societies, the tools, methods and approaches to create and maintain it have undergone a surprising transformation. In past societies, the authority and control and supervision of official institutions was considered a symbol of power and security, but in the new era; The main element of stability, order and security is the degree of adherence to collective values and norms and its moral virtues (Sharapour, 2017: 41). Therefore, the increase in religious behaviors and emotions can be used to moderate the feeling of lack of social security. Also, religion helps a person to understand the meaning of life events, especially the events that are painful and anxiety-provoking, and causes pleasant encouragement and satisfaction in his mind and spirit, as well as his relationships (Sidi and Biraqi, 2013: 39). Haden (1983), believes that religious attitude is the basic factor of socialization and intellectual, practical and oriented coherence in solving problems, phenomena and social issues (Azad Eramaki and Bahar, 2015: 33).

Since religion has provided a wealth of metaphysical and moral values along with a set of life instructions for religious people, following religious and religious teachings leads to the formation of a certain style of interactions and social behaviors leading to a sense of security in individual life. And it becomes social of individuals (Darakhshah and Redadi, 2010: 93). Therefore, there is a causal relationship between religious orientation and social security, and it is possible to expand social security in society and reduce crime by strengthening it. Therefore, the necessity of a scientific and detailed study of the feeling of social security and its coin, i.e. the problem of feeling social insecurity and paying attention to the role of threatening and influencing factors in the feeling of social security, including religious tendencies, is interesting. Based on this, the researcher has always faced the question of what is the relationship between religious attitude and the social status of girls, including the feeling of security among them? And in order to find an appropriate answer to this issue, this research aims to investigate the relationship between religious attitude and the feeling of social security among female secondary school students in the city of Sari and to answer this basic question: What is the relationship between religious attitude and the feeling of social security? Are there any among them?

2. The background and theoretical framework of the research

In a study, Shawardi (2018) investigated the sociological analysis of the relationship between religious attitude and social health of teachers in Shadgan city. Based on the findings, the level of social health of teachers is on the average level and the level of their religious attitude is at a high level. Also, there is a significant relationship between religious attitude and its dimensions with social health. The results of the regression analysis show that the religious attitude variable has a 19.8% effect on the social health of teachers. Also, Grossi et al. (2008) conducted a study entitled "Investigation of the level of social trust and its effect on the formation of a sense of social security among female students of Jiroft Azad University". The findings of the research show that 73.8% of the respondents had a moderate and low sense of social security. Avango et al. (2016) also investigated the different effect of religious belief and religious social context on people's attitude towards political interactions based on democracy in a study. Different components of religious experience have different effects on attitudes towards democracy.

The topic of different types of religious attitudes and in other words the way of thinking about religion has been studied and explained from different angles and from the point of view of different experts. In Malikian's classification, religious attitude has three types: fundamentalist, traditionalist, and modernist, and Abdul Karim Soroush has identified three types of religion: expediency religion, knowledge knowledge, and experiential religion. Among some Western experts, there are typologies of religious attitudes, for example, we can mention the typologies of Esposito, Clinton Bennett, Yvonne Haddad, Shepard, etc. As a result, it can be said that religion has always been one of the most decisive factors in the shaping and direction of human societies and has played an important role in creating and maintaining the social structures of human social life, considering its consequences and functions at the individual and social level. Is. Numerous researches, both longitudinal and cross-sectional, have shown a meaningful relationship between religion and relationships and social solidarity. Emile Durkheim was one of the first to discover the relationship between religious ties and suicide rates. According to Durkheim, religions that establish closer and more cohesive social ties between people, for example, Catholicism, compared to Protestantism, have a lower suicide rate. Based on this, it can be analyzed that religion and religious attitude can increase communication, cohesion and social interactions. Also, the importance of this relationship between religiosity and social security is especially important when we consider the conditions of the transitioning society. The transitional conditions of the society are associated with the wavering of established values and norms, the consequences of which can be recognized on the individual and the society as a whole. The weakening of values and norms has a direct impact on the occurrence of anomalies, injuries, deviations, crime, addiction and suicide as various manifestations of social evil. This means that the decline of social solidarity in the transitioning society affects the expansion of social inequality. maintaining and strengthening social cohesion as an independent cause or variable, ensures social security as a dependent variable; Because social cohesion and solidarity as the guiding rules of action in different social contexts and situations, although it is formed and developed through the mutual behavior of people over time, but in the position of a socially established institution, it is a cause for the emergence of behaviors. It is specific according to different texts and social situations. As people, if they are placed in such texts and situations, they necessarily show appropriate reactions. Finally, the results of various researches show that religiosity has a significant direct and indirect effect on various social dimensions.

3. Research method

The current research is applied in terms of its purpose, based on the type of quantitative data, and in terms of its implementation, it is a descriptive study of the correlation type, and in terms of time, it is a cross-sectional study. The statistical population of the current research is all female secondary school students in the city of Sari in the academic year 1402-1401. The number of samples based on Cochran's formula is equal to 380 people, and the sampling method in this prospective (random) research is multi-stage cluster random. In this research, a researcher-made questionnaire was used to collect the required data, the operational definition of which is presented in Table No. 1. Also, its face validity and reliability were confirmed at an alpha level of more than 0.70 (Table No. 1). It should be noted that all statistical methods were performed using SPSS version 24 software.

Table 1: operational definition of variables

RELIABILITY	INDICATOR	Component	VARIABLE
0.798	1-Completely disagree 2-Disagree 3-No opinion 4-Agree 5-Completely agree	religious belief	Religious attitude
0.841		Religious emotions	
0.792		religious behaviour	
0.781		Social preteens	
0.815	1-Completely disagree 2-Disagree 3-No opinion 4-Agree 5-Completely agree	Political security	Social Security
0.768		Economic security	
0.853		Safety of life	

4. Research findings

The results of the Pearson correlation test between the dimensions of religious attitude and feeling of social security in Table No. 2 show that religious behavior, religious belief, social pretense and religious emotions are effective on the feeling of social security and a significant correlation is established at the 95% confidence level (significance level). equal to 0.00 and less than 0.05 error). According to the Pearson coefficient, the intensity of this correlation is at an average level and the direction of the correlation is also positive. Therefore, the research hypothesis is confirmed and it can be stated that there is a significant relationship between religious behavior and students' sense of social security. In the following, to measure the impact of each dimension in explaining the feeling of social security, the regression coefficient test was used in the simultaneous method and the fit of the regression model was analyzed. These results indicate that the correlation between the independent variable and the dependent variable is equal to 0.620, and the coefficient of determination obtained shows that 40.5% of the changes in students' sense of social security are related to students' religious attitudes. Because this value does not consider the degree of freedom; Therefore, the adjusted determination coefficient is used for this purpose, which is equal to 44% in this test. Considering that the value of Durbin Watson's statistic is equal to 1.75 and it is in the standard interval of 1.5 to 2.5, as a result, we conclude the independence of the residuals. According to the mentioned indicators, the model has the necessary adequacy (Table No. 3). Also, according to the results of the regression coefficients calculated for each of the dimensions of students' religious attitude, it can be seen that the significance level of all components is less than the error level of

0.05 and it can be stated that the students' religious attitude is significantly related to the sense of security. They are socially connected. Also, according to the amount of beta calculated for each dimension of students' religious attitude, it is possible to show the severity of the impact of each of them on the feeling of social security. As the results show, religious emotions with a beta of 0.082 have the greatest impact on the feeling of social security, and religious belief with a beta of 0.049 has the least impact.

Table 2: Results of Pearson's correlation test between dimensions of religious attitude and sense of social security

A sense of social security		
Sig	Correlation	
0.000	0.655	religious belief
0.000	0.602	Social preteens
0.000	0.761	Religious emotions
0.000	0.515	religious behaviour

Table 3: Correlation between variables

Correlation	The coefficient of determination	Adjusted coefficient of determination	SD Error	DW
0.62	0.41	0.40	0.57	1.75

Table 4: Significance of regression coefficients

Sig.	t	standard coefficient	Non-standard coefficient	Sum Square	
		Beta	Std. Error	B	
0.001	4.25	0.22		0.85	C
0.002	10.21	0.82	0.65	0.98	religious belief
0.002	12.21	0.05	0.78	0.82	Social preteens
0.001	12.31	0.05	0.79	0.83	Religious emotions
0.000	11.15	0.04	0.72	0.82	religious behaviour

Conclusion

The aim of the current research was to study the sociological relationship between religious attitude and feeling of social security among female high school students in Sari city. The result of this research in testing the research hypothesis showed that there is a significant relationship between the dimensions of religious attitude including emotions, behaviour and religious belief and social preteens with students' sense of social security. This means that the increase in each dimension of religious attitude leads to an increase in the feeling of social security among them. Also, the significance analysis of the regression coefficients showed that religious emotions have the greatest impact on the feeling of social security, and religious belief has the least impact. In the theoretical explanation of the above results, it can be said that it confirms the theories related to the relationship between religious attitude and feeling of social security. Durkheim, as one of the greatest sociologists in the field of religion, is very important for the influence of religious behavior on strengthening the social relations of followers. Also, according to Jenkins, the individual's participation in rituals and rituals has an important effect on internalizing collective identification. In the sense that it gives the member a sense of belonging and being a part of the whole community. In this context, Lenski believes that religious group activity has two aspects of participation and sociality. In his opinion, the participation dimension in terms of participation in the official and collective programs and activities of the religious institution and the social dimension in terms of having friendly and emotional bonds with the desired people.

The results of the present study are consistent with the findings of previous researches that showed that positive religious attitudes, including paying attention to hijab and using appropriate clothing in public and collective places, have a positive relationship with women's sense of security. Jackson (2017) in a research titled "On the sense of security", showed that respondents who have a more authoritarian view of law and order and have a religious orientation, are concerned about the long-term deviance of society and consider the insecurity of disorder in the environment more than Others understand. This result or finding of this study is consistent and confirms its results regarding the relationship between religious attitudes and the feeling of social security in girls. Also, Derakshseh and Redadi (2013) also found that religion can be used to increase and improve the function of social capital and reduce the negative and undesirable side effects of interacting with society, which is consistent with the results of the present study. The results of this research are also consistent with the study of Afshar (2008). Because he concluded that the social security of women with moderate to high religiosity in Tehran is higher than average. Avango et al. (2016) also investigated the different effect of religious belief and religious social context on people's attitude towards political interactions based on democracy in a study. They found that different components of religious experience have different effects on people's attitude towards democracy and social security, and it is in line with the results of this research and confirms them.

In the explanation of this issue, it can be said that the use of appropriate clothing as one of the manifestations of religious attitude, both in those who have a low religious attitude and those who have a high religious attitude, increases women's sense of security against possible harassment. Since values play a motivational role in people's lives and determine desired goals, and as a result, they influence people's behavior and actions. Therefore, they are of great importance in promoting people's sense of social security, and girls who have a religious attitude are more sensitive to certain values.

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