



The Relationship between Religious Attitudes and Family Performance among Women in Isfahan

Farzaneh Monjezi, Mohammad Reza Iravani

¹Counseling advisor, Counseling group, Research & Science, Islamic Azad University Khouzestan Branch,, Khouzestan, Iran

²Assistant Professor; Department of Social Work, Islamic Azad University Khomeinishahr Branch, Daneshjou Blvd, Iran

*Corresponding author's Email: fm.esfahani@gmail.com

ABSTRACT: The aim of this study was to investigate the relationship between religious attitudes and family work. 5 women's areas of 50 randomly selected. Religious attitudes questionnaire, question all participants were asked to complete a questionnaire with questions related to the performance of 60 families. More lists were 0.89 0.87. The information collected using the Pearson correlation coefficient, regression and stepwise regression was done step by step. The analysis of the results showed that the highest religious attitude among couples with relationship ($r = 0.49$) accountability and effectiveness ($r = 0.43$), and the lowest correlation with the control treatment ($r = 0.30$). Overall, the findings of the study suggest that the relationship between religious attitudes and performance of significant families ($r = 0.50$). The religious attitude is also 0.25% of the total forecast variance in family work.

Key words: Religious Attitude, Family Function

Received 04 Nov. 2012
Accepted 30 Jan. 2013

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

INTRODUCTION

Impact on the role and responsibility as a people to have faith in the self-regulation of religious people to follow the religious principles should give some nice things and some bad things to bear the. However, religious people have higher levels of well-being show in their behavior. And it causes the efficacy and flexibility in the people. Especially among people who have internal locus of control (Sedikides et al., 2010).

Religiosity as a factor for people who have upgraded and the relationship between religion and social desirable responses were different among the three countries is reflected in the degree of religiosity (United States, Canada, England top to bottom). Results showed that this relationship was more positive in samples that had higher religious values; evidence that religiosity is partly in the service of incentive and progress (Lim et al., 2010). Results are strong evidence of social and participatory mechanisms and the impact of religion on life satisfaction is offered. The findings showed that religious people are satisfied with their lives because they can cause regularly attend religious services and altruism, generosity and cooperation in social networks. It is resulting in growth and development, self-esteem and socialization of members.

Clear and effective communication between family values and ultimately causes emotional

development and family satisfaction and performance. (Pistole et al., 2010) Religion and devotion to preparation and attitude to marriage is examined among 239 adolescents. Results showed that religious people have a more positive perception towards marriage and cohabitation was ready to begin. The lower attachment avoided (Lambert et al. 2008).

The study looked at the couple's religious commitment to God's presence in your life believed. This study of 57 couples who were high in religious terms representing the three Abrahamic religions (Christianity, Judaism, Islam) were resident in the UK and Northern California. Couples reported that religious beliefs and practices that will help them in their lives to know God as the third partner. They believe in God's mind, life satisfaction, with deeper and more meaningful and consistent between individuals (Dillen, 2006). To investigate the role of religion, faith and religious violence in the family and that family violence, family loyalty and sanctity are closely associated. A religious perspective - Christian is to prevent domestic violence. Religious Cross is at home relaxing and taking refuge in their power to reach a peace.

Between religious orientation and depression, self-esteem and deal with problems there is a significant relationship (Maltby, 2000). Jafari, Sadri et al. (2008) conducted a study on the relationship between work and family religiosity and mental health among



students, concluded that there was a significant relationship between religiosity and mental health, family and work. Because families have a better performance in terms of communication between family members, love and respect between the members and hierarchies of power within the family are fine, and the mental health of these features.

Faghihi (2007) studied the efficacy of psychological teaching of Quran and Hadith based on educational and psychological effects of stress among couples who were living together. In this study provide comfort during training sessions paid to the family, the natural tendencies of each other, learn about each other's rights, and beliefs align the vision, idealism and optimism, positive reinforcement, adjusting expectations, beliefs sexual correcting, enhancing self-esteem and esteem, communication skills, and love, listen to the Quran and hadith.

The results showed that psychological training based on the Quran and Hadith has been instrumental in improving the relationship and tension between spouses. The effects of long-term follow-up results showed that the training has had on reducing tensions between spouses. Danesh (2006) paid to the effect of knowledge on marital dispute; the self-study was conducted in three phases. In the first stage: Couples preparing for the soul of the state. Tuesday moods and sensuality, and approximately sure was trained as internal conflicts. In the second stage:

Acquisition phase faith and practice skills to achieve self-esteem and be sure. In the third stage of the calculation method, the couples were taught meditation.

The results showed that couples are able to change their bad attitude and purpose of creation, giving new meaning to your married life. Recognize temptation and seduction of her sensuality. Gain insight into their behavior. And reform their irrational thoughts and expectations. They were taught the skills learned are always able to calculate using continuous breath. Meditation with their and at the end of each day, ask your calculation. And taking into account the rights and duties between spouses, marital raise. According to the importance of religion in family life, the main objective of this research is to answer the question, is there a relationship between religious attitude and performance of women in the family? Therefore, the research hypotheses are: There is a relationship between religious attitudes and performance of women in the family.

METHOD

Methods In this study is descriptive, correlation type. This study was designed to investigate the relationship between religious attitudes and performance of a family of variable correlation to predict the performance of the two families (criterion variables) through religious attitudes (independent variable) of the stepwise regression analysis was used. Isfahan city had a population study of women. 50 women were selected from 5 zones randomly in Isfahan. Completed the questionnaire, 26 questions of religious attitudes (Seraj Zadeh, 1998) and family function questionnaire with 60 questions FDA (Epstein, et al.,1983) quoted by Zadeh Mohammadi et al. (2006).

Credit: In Sharifi (2002), to test the validity of this classification method and Cronbach's alpha to 0.75 and 0.78 respectively. In the study of religious attitudes questionnaire validated using Cronbach's alpha coefficient for the total scale score of 0.89.

Validity: Face validity of the questionnaire was obtained through a survey of a number of doctoral students that Islam was familiar. First, the respondents were asked their religious commitment on the part of a decade to determine the linear range. The relationship between religiousness of Gluck and Stark and score them on a scale to assess their religion through their Pearson 0.61 was reported.

Validity: Scores measure students' families and relatives of those who were hospitalized in a psychiatric hospital, were significantly different from each other. Show the discriminative power of the questionnaire. Another study on older adults also showed that there was a significant correlation between the test scores Locke Wallace Marital Adjustment Scale.

DESCRIPTIVE FINDINGS

Demographic data of the subjects showed that the average age of women was 4.98 ± 31.26 years. Minimum and maximum ages were 20 and 40 years. It shows that education 0.36 degree or lower and 0.26 and associate degree 0.32 degree and 0.6 with a master's degree or higher. In terms of employment: 0.56 test groups of unemployed women and 0.44 of the women were employed. Number of Children: 0.14 without children, 0.52 with one child and 0.34 they had two children.

Descriptive statistics mean scores and standard deviations, and minimum and maximum variables, components, performance, attitude, faith and family factors are presented in Table 1.

Table 2 shows the regression coefficients, respectively, after the experience factor (B = 0.372) family is able to significantly predict performance. Because of (T = 1.610) is calculated between the P <

0.05. Religious dimension coefficient (B = 0.227), and value (T = 1.454) and that the coefficient of (B = 0.190), and value (T = 0.857) and the impact factor (B = 0.178), and value (T = 1.141) at P < 0.05 are significant.

Table 1.

Statistic Index Variable	Mean	Std. Deviation	Minimum	Maximum	Number
Belief	23.54	4.12	14.00	28.00	50
Experiential	19.14	3.69	11.00	24.00	50
Consequential	14.78	3.29	9.00	22.00	50
Ritual	14.96	3.83	6.00	22.00	50
Religion Attitude Total	72.42	12.03	43.00	91.00	50
Problem Solve	11.34	2.70	7.00	18.00	50
Relation	14.78	2.45	9.00	20.00	50
Roles	19.72	3.61	12.00	28.00	50
Efficacy Reply	15.04	2.78	10.00	22.00	50
Efficacy Involvement	17.62	3.33	10.00	26.00	50
Behavior Control	21.68	3.76	14.00	30.00	50
Total Function	25.46	4.41	16.00	35.00	50
Family Efficiency Total	125.64	17.77	96.00	164.00	50

Table 2. Step to step Regression Coefficients Belief, Experiential, Consequential and Ritual.

Statistic Index Variable	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1- (Constant)	156.398	14.153		11.050	0.000
Belief	-1.307	0.592	-0.303	-2.206	0.032
2- (Constant)	162.581	13.735		11.837	0.000
Belief	0.450	0.922	0.105	0.488	0.628
Experiential	-2.484	1.031	-0.516	-2.410	0.020
3- (Constant)	168.615	14.456		11.664	0.000
Belief	0.392	0.918	0.091	0.428	0.671
Experiential	-1.897	1.124	-0.394	-1.688	0.098
Consequential	-1.076	0.850	-0.199	-1.266	0.212
4- (Constant)	170.649	14.352		11.890	0.000
Belief	0.816	0.952	0.190	0.857	0.396
Experiential	-1.792	1.113	-0.372	-1.610	0.114
Consequential	-0.962	0.843	-0.178	-1.141	0.260
Ritual	-1.050	0.722	-0.227	-1.454	0.153

DISCUSSION

The aim of this study was to determine the relationship between religious attitude and performance of women in the family in Isfahan. The findings showed that there was a significant positive relationship between religious attitude and performance of women in the family, and in P < 0.01 was significant. Experience dimension explains the highest performance family.

Role of Religion take control of your people. Religious people believe in God's power to monitor and understand their actions and their results have more control over their actions. And (Orathinkal et al., 2003) showed that religion can affect a couple's intellectual perspective and view of the sanctity of marriage is likely to look further. Also (Ferraro, et al., 2006) showed that religious people respond to illness, death of loved ones,

and destructive behaviors are predicted his own death and religious confrontation. As a result, individuals with high religious orientation and happiness in life are more satisfied and more energetic. And in the face of difficult life events, psychological consequences - show less social.

REFERENCES

Beavers, R. & Hampson, R. B. (2000). The Beavers system model of family functioning, *Journal of Family Therapy*, 22(1): 128- 143. Bussing, A. Ostermann, T. Matthiessen, P. F. (2005). Role of religion and spirituality in medical patients: confirmatory results with the SpREUK questionnaire. : *Health Qual Life Outcomes. Social Psychological and Personality Science*; 3 (1):10-28.

- Carter, E. McCullough, M.E. Carver, C.S. (2012). The Mediating Role of Monitoring in the Association of Religion With Self-Contro. *Social Psychological and Personality Science*, vol. 3(6): 691-697.
- Danesh , Esmat (2006). The effect of increasing marital self. *News and Research Services*, Volume 3, Number 11 : 30-8.
- Dillen, A. (2006). Holy Families? Religion, Sacrifice and Family Violence. *Irish Theological Quarterly*, vol. 71 no.(3-4): 260-271.
- Dunn, K.S & Horgas, A.L. (2000). The prevalence of prayer sa a spiritual self care modality in elders. *Journal of Holistic Nursing*, vol 18 (1) : 337-351.
- Dum, J. Davies, L. C., & Ocnner. (2001). Family lives and friendships: The perspectives of children in step-single-parent and non step families. *Journal of Family Psychology*, 15(1): 272-287.
- Faghihi, Ali Naghi (2007). Psychological training and education based on the Quran and Hadith and its psychological impact on relations between spouses. *Journal of Islamic Education*, second year, (4): 130-89.
- Ferraro, K. F & Kelly-Moor, J. A, (2006). Religious consolation among men and women: Do health problem spure seeking?, *Journal for the Scientific Study of Religion*, 39, 220-234. Fisher, T. D., & Mc Nulty, J. K. (2008). Neuroticism and marital satisfaction : The mediating role played by the sexual relationship. *Journal of Family Psychology*, 22(1):112-122.
- Horwath, J. Lees, J. Sidebotham, P. (2012). The influence of religion on adolescent family life in England: an explanatory study of the views of young people and parents. *Social Compass*, vol. 59(2): 257-275.
- Jafari, Asghar, Sadri, Jamshid, Fathi Aghdam , Ghorban (2008). The relationship between religiosity and mental health and family performance comparison between male and female students. *News and Research Services*, Volume 6 , Number 22 : 115-107 .
- Koole, S.L. McCullough, M.E. Kuhl, J. Roelofsma, P.H. (2010). Why Religion's Burdens Are Light: From Religiosity to Implicit Self-Regulation. *Personality and Social Psychology Review*, vol. 14(1): 95-107.
- Lambert, N.M. Dollahite, D.C. (2008). the Threefold Cord Marital Commitment in Religious Couples. *Journal of Family Issues* vol. 29 (5): 592-614.
- Lim, C. & Putnam, R.D. (2010). Religion, Social Networks, and Life Satisfaction *American Sociological Review*, vol. 75(6): 914-933.
- Maltby, J.D. (2000). Depression symptom and religion oriented action. *Journal of personality and Individual Differences*, 45(1): 85-91.
- Miller, W. R., & Thoresen, C. E. (2003). Spirituality, religion, and health: An emerging research field. *Journal of American Psychologist*, 58, 1, 24-35.
- Mosko, J.E. & Pistole, M.C. (2010). Attachment and Religiousness: Contributions to Young Adult Marital Attitudes and Readiness. *Journal of The Family*, vol. 18(2): 127-135.
- Orathinkal, J., & Vansteewegen, A. (2006). Religiosity and marital satisfaction. *Contemporary Family Therapy*, 28(1): 497-504.
- Sabatier, C. Mayer, B. Friedlmeier, M. Lubiewska, K. Trommsdorff, G. (2011). Religiosity, Family Orientation, and Life Satisfaction of Adolescents in Four Countries. *Journal of Cross-Cultural Psychology*, vol. 42(8): 1375-1393.
- Sechrist, J. Sutor, J.J. Vargas, N. Pillemer, K. (2011). The Role of Perceived Religious Similarity in the Quality of Mother-child Relations in Later Life: Differences Within Families and Between Races. *Research on Aging*, vol. 33(1): 3-27.
- Sedikides, C. & Gebauer, J. (2010). Religiosity as Self-Enhancement: A Meta-Analysis of the Relation Between Socially Desirable Responding and Religiosity. *Personality and Social Psychology Review*, vol. 14(1): 17-36.
- Sharifi, Tayebeh (2002). The relationship between religious attitudes and general health , depression , anxiety , aggression and tolerance in Islamic Azad University, Ahvaz , *General Psychology*, Master's thesis , Islamic Azad University of Ahvaz Branch.
- Zadeh Mohammadi, Ali, Malek Khosravi , Ghaffar (2006). Preliminary psychometric characteristics and validation of a scale measuring family functioning FAD, *Family Research Quarterly* , Year II, No. 5: 89-69.