

## The Relationship Between Gender, Marital Status and the Way of Applying Power in Family and Religiosity in University Students of Mazandaran

Seyed Mehdi Motevaliyan

Department of Women Studies, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, University of Mazandaran, Babolsar, Iran

Seyed Mehdi Hosseini Shirvani

Ph.D. Quran Studies Graduated, University of Mazandaran, Babolsar, Iran

Zahra Nouri

MA. Sociology, Graduated, Azad University of Ashtian, Iran

\* Corresponding author, e-mail: m.motevaliyan@umz.ac.ir

### Introduction

Religion as an important social institution plays significant roles in the society. According to Auguste Comte, religion is human need, because it is a factor of unity, altruism and legitimacy. Max Weber mentions institution of religion as a community leader, and Émile Durkheim believes religion has function for societies (Nayebi and Azadarmaki, 2007). This institution has knitted to all parts of people's life in society of Iran and has led to significant evolution such as Islamic revolution in 1979 (Taleban and Rafieibehabadi, 2010). Also, a hard attempt has been done in order to develop religiosity in Iran especially among youth (Tajbakhsh and Mousavi, 2014). So, this study is trying to investigate the rate of religiosity and related factors among university students of Mazandaran with six questions:

How is the rate of religiosity among university students of Mazandaran?

How is the way of applying power in family among students? Authoritarianism or democratic?

Is there any relationship between the way of applying power in family and religiosity of students?

Is there any significant differences between religiosity of male and female students?

Is there any significant differences between religiosity among married and single students?

What are the predictor variables of religiosity among students?

### Material & Methods

407 male and female university of Mazandaran students in 15 classes has been sampled by cluster random sampling and answered to the measure of methods of applying power in the family (Khoshfar and Mohammadi Nia, 2014) with two dimensions and the measure of religiosity (Gelark and Stark, 1965) with four dimensions.

### Discussion of Results & Conclusions

The result shows most of participants were female (female = 73%, male = 22, no answer = 5%). This result is in line with reports that clear more university students are female in Iran (Mirdar, 2014). Also, results show students religious score were 38 to 119 (Mean = 58.11, SD= 12.41), and more participants were with high rate of religiosity (%54.3), this result is in line with Nayebi and Azadarmaki (2007) that clear Iran as a religious society. Moreover, score of democratic method was 8 to 30 (Mean=22.2, SD = 4.19) and score of the authoritarianism method was 7 to 35 (Mean=18.10, SD =5.18). Results show in more family (59.46%), score of the authoritarianism method was

high, this result is consistent with Iran's patriarchal system. Moreover, results show score of authoritarianism method and democratic method are reported more by female than male. Mean of authoritarianism method (female = 19.79, male = 17.60) and democratic method (female = 22.39, male = 20.77). To justify can be say, male and female are different in psychological, biological and their experience of social environment.

Also, according the results, no significant differences between both genders in university has been shown, male (Mean = 83.20) and female (Mean = 85.68), but married students were more religious than single ones. Mean of score of religious among married students were 89.14, but among single were less (84.10). For justification can be say married students normally have more social activity than single ones (Mohsenitabrizi, Abbasighadi and Kamari, 2007), and some social activity is linked to religiosity, so this activity show married person more religious than single person.

Furthermore, results show a significant relationship between democratic method in family and religiosity among participants ( $r = 0.24$ ,  $p = 0.00$ ), and a

significant relationship between authoritarianism method in family and religiosity among participants ( $r=0.17$ ,  $p=0.00$ ). Based on this result, the correlation coefficient of democratic method is more than authoritarianism method. To justification can be say, family has important effect on religious Identity of children, so humiliation of children by authoritarianism method in family pushes children to revolt against family value such as religiosity (Nourbakhsh and Oveysifardouyi, 2016).

Also, based on learning theories, children learn all social value. So, in family with more democratic method, parents have more emotional relationship with children, then children more follow their parent and their social value such as religiosity (Dudley and Wisbey, 2000). Finally, according the stepwise regression coefficients, democratic method, authoritarianism method and marital status variables predict 13 percent of variance of religiosity.

**Keywords:** Religiosity, Students, Marital Status, Democracy, Gender

#### References:

- Abar, B. Carter, K. L. & Winsler, A. (2009) "The Effects of Maternal Parenting Style and Religious Commitment on Self-Regulation, Academic Achievement, and Risk Behavior among African-American Parochial College Students". *Journal of Adolescence*, 32: 259-273.
- Ahankoub, M. R. (2009) "Studying the Religious Adherence of the Youth of Ahovaz city". *Research of Youth, Culture and Society*, 3: 1-24.
- Ahmadi, S. (2009) "An Investigation on Gender Differences in Altruistic Behaviors". *Applied Sociology*, 35 (3): 23-36.
- Akbari, M. Ahangar Solebani, A. Heshmadzadeh, M. Tahmasebi, R. (2017) "The Effect of Gender Difference on the Excitement and Behavior of Students Entrepreneurs at the University of Entrepreneurship in Tehran University". *Engineering Education Iran*, 19 (73): 45-65.
- Alidoust, A. (2017) "Why is the interaction of people with mosques diminished? Recovering from Qom tomorrow": <http://www.qomefarda.ir/news/200479>
- Askarinadoushan, A. Jahangir, N. Nouriannajafabadif M. (2012) "An Analysis of the Relationship between Social Class and Family Power Structure in Isfahan City". *Social Sciences*, 16: 187-216.
- Azamamki, T. (2017) *Aramaki's Free Letter Answering a Question about the Reduction of the People's Singing*. Retrieved from the analytical news portal Religion Research: <http://dinonline.com/doc/interview/fa/6694/>
- Bagheri, M. Baniasadi, H. Davari, S. (2011) "The Relationship Between Religiosity and Personality Dimensions with the Mental Health of the Teacher of the Rudan". *Islamic Studies and Psychology*, 9:7-32.
- Bahramimashouf, A. (1993) *Investigating the relationship between admission and mental health among Hamadan Teacher Training Teacher's students*. Hamedan: Master's thesis at Tarbiat Moallem University.
- Banifatemeh, H. Shahmafahar, J. Alizadehaghdam, M. B. Abdi, B. (2014) "Measuring the Level of Health of Tabriz Citizens and Studying the Effect of Education and Age on Information Health, Health-Related Health and Quality of Life". *Payesh*, 14 (1): 85-92.
- Baumrind, D. (1967) "Child Care Practices Antecedent Three Patterns of Preschool Behavior". *Genetic Psychology Monographs*, 75(1): 43-88.
- Bigdeli, Z. Mahrozadeh, T. (2015) "The Effect of Parents' Educational Styles on Children's Worship". *Management and Planning in Education*, 8 (14): 9-30.
- Diener, E. Emmons, R. A. Larsen, R. J. & Griffin, S. (1985) "The Satisfaction with Life Scale". *Journal of Personality Assessment*, 49: 71-75.
- Dudley, R. L. & Wisbey, R. L. (2000) "The Relationship of Parenting Styles to Commitment to the Church among Young Adults". *Religious Education: The Official Journal of the Religious Education Association*, 95(1): 39-50.
- Edrisi, M. Rahmani Khalili, E. (2010) "Identify the Level of Religiosity and Compare It in Different Groups of Citizens of Tehran". *Cultural Letter*, 11 (11): 139-165.
- Faraji, M. Kazemi, A. (2009) "The Study of Religiousness in Iran: (With Emphasis on Survey Data from the Past Three Decades)". *Quarterly Journal of Cultural Research*, 6: 79-95.
- Glock, C. Y. & Stark, R. (1965) *Religion and Society in Tension*. Chicago: Rand McNally.
- Golabi, F. Akhashi, N. (2015) "Social Happiness and Social Participation". *Applied Sociology*, 59 (3): 139-160.
- Grahamgraham, M. H. (2010) "Tammi in the Functioning of Religion". *Quarterly Journal of Hikmat and Philosophy*, 1: 7-34.
- Hajizadehmeymandi, M., Ebrahimisadrabadi, F. (2010) "Relationship of Gender with Dimension and Religiousness". *Woman in Development and Politics*, 8 (3), 135-151.
- Hajizadehmeymandi, M. Zareshahbadi, A. Taghavi, M. Abadi, H. (2010) "A Common Synagogue in the Family and Religion of the Youth of Yazd". *Quarterly Journal of Cultural Research*, 3 (3): 23-46.
- Hazratismoe, Z. (2016) "The Degree of Religiosity of Female Students and Their Social Factors (Case Study of Islamic Azad University, Science and Research Branch of Tehran)". *Quarterly Cultural*

- and Social Council of Women and Family, 19 (73):125-151.
- Himmelfarb, H. S. (1975) "Measuring Religious Involvement". *Social Forces*, 53(4): 606-618.
- Hoseinnejad, M. Abdullahzadeh, H. (2014) "Studying the Role of Parental Parenting Style in Socializing Middle School Students". *Education and Training*, 122:119-144.
- Hosseini, S. K. (2017) *News from the International Quran News Agency*: <http://iqna.ir/en/news/3390699/>
- Inglehart, R. Norris, P. (2008) *Sacred and Secular: Religion and Politics*. Translated by Vatar. Tehran: Kavir.
- Jamshidiha, G. Anbari, M. Mohammadi, M. (2013) "Assessing the Quality of Life with Student Dinghy Changes". *Journal of Social Issues in Iran*. 4 (1): 1-19.
- Kalantari, M. Kalantari, A. (2012) "Religion in Different Generations (Case Study of Sari)". *Quarterly Journal of Social Studies and Research*, 1 (2): 173-200.
- Khalilifar, M. Kazemi, S. A. Javidi, H. (2013) "Study of the Effect of Parental Parenting Style on Religious Leadership Style in Third Grade Students of The Second Period of Shiraz". *Research Proposals*, 1 (1): 57-82.
- Khoshfar, G. Ilvary, M. (2015) "Investigating Factors Affecting Religiosity (Case Study: Married Women in Goran City)". *Journal of Social Sciences, Islamic Azad University, Shoushtar Branch*. 9 (1):121-148.
- Khosfar, G. Mohammadinia, M. (2014) "Investigating the Relationship Between Structural Strength in Family Institution with Attitude towards Islamic Life Style (Case Study: Families Residing in Gorgan)". *Quarterly Journal of Social Sociology*, 1 (3): 95-129.
- Krejcie, R. V. & Morgan, D. W. (1970) "Determining Sample Size for Research Activities". *Educational and Psychological Measurement*, 30: 607-610.
- Mirdar, Sh. (2014) *Mazandaran University Vice-President Speaks at New Students' Meeting*: <http://www.umz.ac.ir/index.aspx?fkeyid=&siteid=1&pageid=127&newsview=3742>
- Mirzaei, D. (2017) *Deabel*. Recover from duplicate:<http://deabel.org/vdci5vaz.t1ay32bcct.htm>
- Azadermaki, T. & Modiri, F. (2013) "Gender and religiosity". *Applied Sociology*, 51(3):1-14.
- Mohammadpour, A. Alizadeh, M. Ghaderzadeh, O. Qaderzade, H. (2011) "Study of Religious Beliefs and Fundamentalist Orientalist Orientation of Students; Case Study of Students at Payam Noor University, Sari Center". *Social Issues Review*, 2 (56):69-98.
- Mohsenitabrizi, A. R. Abbasighadi, M. Kamari, A. A. (2007) "Studying the Status of Youth Participation and Identifying Causes and Solutions". *Social Sciences Research*, 3:5-34.
- Movahed, M. Enayat, H. Mardani, M. (2012) "Study of the Underlying Factors Associated with the Distribution of Power in the Family (Case Study of Married Women in Shiraz)". *Quarterly Journal of Social Studies and Research*, 1 (3): 159-178.
- Movahed, M. Kaidan, M. (2007) *Gender and Sociology of Religion*. Shiraz: Avand Andishe.
- Naibi, H. Azadarmaki, T. (2006) "Secularism and Its Relationship with Higher Education (Case Study of Urban Community of Tehran)". *Sociology of Iran*, 7 (3): 76-93.
- Navidinia, M. Abedini, M. (2011) "Factors Affecting the Religious Confidentiality of Youths (Case Study of Pre-University Students in Garmsar County)". *Sociological Review*, 1 (2): 55-69.
- Nikkhah, H. (2001) *Measuring youth religiosity and its effective factors*, master's thesis of Shahid Beheshti University. Tehran.
- Nourbakhsh, Y. Ovseyfarvoodi, Q. (2016) "Religion and Family Development Model (Family Impact Assessment on Adolescent Religious Behavior in Tehran)". *Study of Social Issues of Iran*, 7 (1): 283-314.
- Nowroozi, F. Farhadian, S. (2014) "The Study of Social and Cultural Factors Affecting Youth Religiosity". *Sports and Youth Strategic Studies*, 23: 7-31.
- Parcham, A. Fatehizadeh, M. AllahYari, H. (2012) "Comparing Baberind's Parenting Styles with Responsible Parenting Style in Islam". *Educational Issues in Education and Training*. 14: 115-138.
- Qadrdaqramaki, M. H. (2010) "Thought in the Functioning of Religion". *Wisdom and Philosophy*, 1:7-34.
- Qamari, M. (2010) "Study of Relationship Between Religiosity and Happiness Among Students by Gender and Marital Status". *Psychology and Religion*, 3 (3): 75-91.
- Rabbani, R. Beheshti, S. S. (2011) "Experimental Study of the Relationship Between Religiosity and Life Satisfaction". *Journal of Social Sciences, Faculty of Literature and Human Sciences*, 1 (8): 79-102.
- Report. (2017) Education at Mazandaran University.
- Rezadost, K., Hosseinzadeh, A. H. Mostafaedolatiabad, H. (2010) Sociological Survey of Factors Affecting the Level of Student's Education (Case Study: Students of Shahid Chamran University) Master's Degree of Shahid Chamran Ahwaz. *Quarterly Planning for Welfare and Social Development*, 10: 1-38.
- Sadeghi, M. Mazaheri, A. (2007) "The Quality of Parenting-Parenting Is A Prerequisite for the Religious Education of Children". *Family Research*, 3 (9): 471-490.

- Sadeghi, M. Poreyatmad, H. R. Mazaheri, M. A. (2009) "The Role of Marriage in the General Health of Young Couples: A Longitudinal Study". *Applied Psychology*, 3 (2): 2-24.
- Sadeghi, M. Puoretmad, H. R. Mazaheri, M. A. (2009) "The Role of Marriage in the General Health of Young Couples: A Longitudinal Study". *Quarterly Journal of Applied Psychology*, 2 (10): 7-24.
- Safiri, K. Nematollahi, Z. (2012) "The Relationship Between Tools for Globalization and Religiosity". *Social Studies and Research*, 1: 39-70.
- Salehabadi, I. Ghandahari, A. (2011) "The Relationship between Religiousness and Attitude toward Democracy among Neyshabouri Citizens in 2010". *Journal of Sociology of Youth Studies*, 2 (2): 95-118.
- Saroukhani, B. (2005) "Ren, Power and Family, Research in the Place of Woman in the Pyramid of Power in the Family". *Research Women*, 3 (2): 29-50.
- Serajzadeh, H. (1999) "The Attitudes and Religious Behaviors of Tehrani Teens and its Implications for Separation Theory". *Research file*, 3 (9): 105-118.
- Serajzadeh, S. H., Rahimi, F. (2013) "Relationship of Religiosity with the Meaning of Life in A Student Population". *Culture Leader*, 24: 7-30.
- Seyfigandmani, M. Kalantarimeybodi, S. Fath, N. (2009) "Family and its Impact on Anxiety and Depression in Adolescent Boys: A New Approach to Parenting". *Principles of Psychological Development*, 3: 185-194.
- Sherkat, D. E. & Darnell, A. (1999) "The Effect of Parents' Fundamentalism on Children's Educational Attainment: Examining Differences by Gender and Children's Fundamentalism". *Journal for the Scientific Study of Religion*, 38: 23-38.
- Shojaeezand, A. R. (2002) "A Model for Measuring Religiosity in Iran". *Sociology of Iran*, 1:33-66.
- Tajbakhsh, G. Mousavi, A. (2014) "The Aim of the Study Was to Investigate the Factors Affecting the Knowledge and Religious Religion of the Students of the Middle Urban City of Susangerd". *Community Development Quarterly*, 8 (3): 119-144.
- Taleban, M. R. Rafieebehbadi, M. (2010) "Religious Developments Based on Generational Differences in Iran". *Social Issues of Iran*, 2: 85-114.
- Taleban, M. R. Rafieebehbadi, M. (2011) "An Empirical Assessment of Inglehart's Theory in Iran: the Relation of Development with Religiosity". *Journal of Social Sciences*, 55: 217-244.
- Tavasoli, G. Morshedi, A. (2006) "Studying Religious Levels and Students' Religious Attitudes". *Journal of Sociology of Iran*, 7 (2), 96-118.
- Vadie, S., Kangralohaghghi, B. (2013) "Effective Factors in the Religious Orientation of Female Students". *Sociological Studied of Iran*, 3 (10): 9-30.
- Yazdkhashti, B. Shiri, H. (2008) "Paternalism and Violence against Women". *Women's Studies*, 6 (3): 55-79
- Zuckerman, P. (2017) *Translator* (translated by Mehdi Zolqdari). Recover from translators: <http://tarjomaan.com/vdcf.tdciw6dxygiaw.html>