

The Relationship between Sensation Seeking and Identity Styles with the Mediation of Religious Beliefs among Students of Payam Noor University and Islamic Azad University Ilam

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Abstract: Emotions, the realities of life which should in the eyes closed. Identity from the viewpoint of Ericsson, the basis of social, personal and beliefs and behaviors such as trust in God, pilgrimage, pray, prayer, fasting and the like can by creating hope and encouraging attitudes positive results in the individual inner peace. The current research method of application the descriptive research methods and solidarity. The study population included 6932 person Islamic Azad University (4430 women and 2502 men) and 6041 students of Payam Noor University (2063 women and 3978 men) will be the city of Ilam. The sample size of this study according to multistage cluster sampling 220 person. In this study, a questionnaire Allport religious orientation, identity styles inventory and a fifth Zuckerman sensation seeking scale will be used. In this study spearman correlation coefficient and nonparametric tests will be used. The results showed that with increased sensation seeking, identity styles also increased as well as religious beliefs as a mediator the increase in identity style will be effective. Given that the results indicate that between sensation seeking students there is a significant difference and students, the excitement vulnerable it is suggested in a similar study scaled emotionality in women and men, separately to be performed and the results are compared.

Key words: Sensation seeking, style and identity, religious beliefs, students, emotionality

INTRODUCTION

Cognitive beliefs of religious people for them to cope with stress helps. Beliefs and behaviors such as trust in God, pilgrimage, pray, prayer, fasting and the like can by creating hope and encouraging positive attitudes lead to inner peace person. Aghapour and Mesri (2011) stated that based on the path analysis model, religious orientation, the highest effect among variables on health. The sense of belonging to a powerful resource and hope in God in uncontrolled conditions and to protection of spiritual resources that people of faith with the help of it and in the face of problems less damage, incur.

Religious rituals such as prayer and tell the cause of tranquility and relaxation in person, religious person in the future and the environment is not optimistic and depression and other mental disorders, fewer shows so these people less are experiencing academic failure (Aghapour and Mesri, 2011). Emotions realities of life which should not be closed on the eyes. If we can good

governance on your emotions such as happiness, sadness, anger, fear, despair, anxiety and we have dreams, memories and perceptions of us life takes place (Levin and Stokes, 1989). Learn this skill we force them to deal with and respond appropriately on the contrary gives them.

In other words, emotion and their influence on behavior as well as learning how to manage intense emotions and problem coping with emotions such as anger, called skill. The ability of the individual, enable to emotions, self and others, recognize how emotions influence behavior knows and can be an appropriate reaction to different emotions show. If emotional states like sadness, anger and anxiety not handled properly these emotions have a negative impact on physical health and mental will and for health negative consequences lead (Lyubomirsky *et al.*, 2005). Emotions give continually their knowledge their mode (Mesquita *et al.*, 1997). Emotions, particularly can of memory they are categories, thinking and problem solving of them influence. In addition,

emotions and feelings can, intrinsic motivation, authority, influence beliefs and goals be affected (Pekrun *et al.*, 2002). Emotions may adopt expertise, against the run, affect and avoidance purposes contrary to wield (Pekrun, 2006). Identity is from the viewpoint of Ericsson social basis and person. Because is on the basis of activities, actions and desires and dictionaries of psychology, self-identity, separately for some areas has described.

Personality psychology, Piaget's theory and science related to the study of Logic-defined character which in identity as an essential element person, continuous and inner vision and mental that the person himself as a person defined. Identity, usually at the beginning of the third decade about 20-25 years old is formed. As a student also to a large extent in this age range is located. So, check the characteristics of students identity is very important (Nazemshirazi, 1997). Confirmation of identity occurs at a young age. In this period usually in full independence from parents and self-determination to take responsibility for life can be achieved. The ability of young people to consider all aspects, issues and finding a fairly extensive knowledge about moral norms and social, mindful of the necessity of integrating the adult personality, background necessary for them to create to establish identity and their conduct. In this period, their personal identity for practical beliefs and values and plan and the plan of life manifested.

In a primitive society where similar patterns of and limited social roles, identity, somewhat easier done but in a complex society, identity for many people, working hard long. In such societies for the teenager to know "how to behave and what in life" must absolutely unlimited set of behaviors consider. As a result, the growth of identity Teenager many differences (Nazemshirazi, 1997; Pekrun, 2006).

Adams (1985) showed that participants achieved an identity intimacy received high scores and subjects suspension of the base in an intermediate position respectively. Since, identity access and distribution negative (Adams, 1985). Yarahmadi (2013) the study findings showed that between emotional intelligence and religious attitudes of students there is a significant relationship also found that between gender and emotional intelligence there is a significant relationship. As a result, the findings showed that higher religious attitude reflects higher emotional intelligence (Yarahmadi, 2013).

According to available records very low the relationship between identity styles and sensation

seeking and religious beliefs among students of Payam Noor University and Islamic Azad University Ilam seems necessary.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Statistics including mean, median, mode or fashion, The current research method of application descriptive research methods and solidarity. The study population included 6932 person Islamic Azad University (4430 women and 2502 men) and 6041 students of Payam Noor University (2063 women and 3978 men) will be the city of Ilam. The sample size of this study according to the multistage cluster sampling is 220 person. In this study following questionnaire will be used.

Questionnaire religious orientation Allport: Allport and Ross in 1950 the scale for assessing intrinsic and extrinsic religious orientation drafted and based on the theory Allport intrinsic religious dominant religions and origin and organized and internalized. While, external religion is something Foreign and tools to satisfy individual needs such as officials and security is used. For Allport of internal religious orientation expression of a commitment learners motivation goal and the goal not a means to achieve personal goals. In Iran its internal consistency using cronbach's alpha coefficient 0/71 and reliability of 0/74 (Madahi *et al.*, 2011). Scoring is based on the likert scale, the scope from strongly agree to strongly disagree and the answers are awarded a score of 1-5.

Identity Styles Inventory (ISI-6G): Identity styles inventory first by Berzonsky for measuring social cognitive processes that teenager in dealing with issues of identity from its use designed. According to Berzonsky view teenager three different orientations or three different identity processing style choose. The questionnaire, identity styles including information, norms and the avoidance of confusion, evaluated and contains 40 questions. Answer each question on a five-degree range, is determined. In the present study, cronbach's alpha coefficients for informational identity styles, normative, diffuse/avoidant and identity commitment, respectively, 0/71, 0/53, 0/65 and 0/72, respectively.

Zuckerman sensation seeking scale form V: This study is to evaluate the sensation of a fifth Zuckerman sensation seeking scale (1968) was used. A 5th Zuckerman sensation seeking scale with 40 binary questions (Afzali, 2003). To assess the validity of Zuckerman sensation seeking scale (5th form) the scale, the sensation seeking scale arendt is correlated. The correlation coefficient between the two measures for addicts 0/29, 0/46 was calculated for all people. For

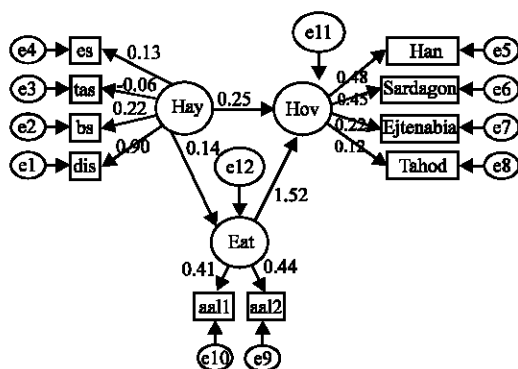


Fig. 1: A structural equation modeling

(Fig. 1). downstream data, descriptive statistics as well as the following cronbach's alpha coefficient scale and the test will be used.

In this study, after collecting data, statistical Software SPSS, Version 20 and the Software AMOS was used for data processing. In this study, statistical methods, descriptive and inferential analysis of the data was used. range, highest and lowest, variance and coefficient of variation and inferential statistics including spearman correlation coefficient and nonparametric tests are.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results are shown in the following Table 1-4. According to Table 1 can be seen Azad University in sensation seeking scale and religious beliefs have higher averages than students of PNU but in terms of style, identity, students of PNU, the average higher University students towards freedom. According to sig value obtained for the variables shown in Table 2 the hypothesis H_1 based on questionnaire data are abnormal rejected and hypothesis H_0 , the normality of the data was confirmed by KS test and demands to using parametric tests are analyzed in the analysis. According to index estimates in the Table 3 and 4 models of the desired structure, the fit is acceptable.

Therefore, the results obtained, the estimation model is reliable. As the results in Table 5 it is observed a significant level between sensation seeking, identity style, sensation seeking, religious beliefs and religious beliefs with style identity are $>0/05$ so Sensation seeking influence, the style identity is approved. Also sensation seeking, indirectly through religious beliefs with style identity, direct relationships and meaningful. To analyze the data the difference between the two groups Azad University and PNU healthy in terms of variables a Multivariate Analysis of Variance (MANOVA) was used. To determine a significant effect of group, the researcher of the comments Wilks Lambda test was used, the results

Table 1: Comparison of variables and dimensions of the Islamic Azad University students and Payamnor University

Variables	Conditions	Number	Mean	Variance
Internal religious beliefs	Azad University	220	3/11	0/064
External religious beliefs	Payame Noor University	220	3/04	0/172
Informational identity style	Azad University	220	3/12	0/116
Normative identity style	Payame Noor University	220	3/09	0/215
Avoidance identity style	Azad University	220	29/14	2/006
Identity commitment	Payame Noor University	220	29/57	2/172
Escape from deterrence	Azad University	220	35/58	2/794
Weariness ability	Payame Noor University	220	37/14	2/656
Adventures	Azad University	220	34/18	2/552
Seeking experience	Azad University	220	6/92	2/215
	Payame Noor University	220	7/03	2/201
	Azad University	220	5/14	6/167
	Payame Noor University	220	4/71	5/152
	Azad University	220	5/02	9/916
	Payame Noor University	220	4/92	8/920
	Azad University	220	5/06	7/624
	Payame Noor University	220	4/87	6/123
	Azad University	220	4/99	7/727
	Payame Noor University	220	4/73	7/214

Table 2: Normality test data

Variables	Number	k-s	Sig.	Normal results	Statistics
Internal religious beliefs	220	2/472	0/152	Normal	Parametric
External religious beliefs	220	2/578	0/325	Normal	Parametric
Informational identity style	220	1/509	0/120	Normal	Parametric
Normative identity style	220	1/487	0/112	Normal	Parametric
Avoidance identity style	220	1/217	0/114	Normal	Parametric
Identity commitment	220	1/676	0/123	Normal	Parametric
No escape opening	220	2/427	0/175	Normal	Parametric
Weariness ability	220	1/791	0/149	Normal	Parametric
Adventures	220	2/243	0/116	Normal	Parametric
Seeking experience	220	2/093	0/153	normal	Parametric

Table 3: Factors model

χ^2	df	χ^2/df	p-value	RMSEA
31/958	32	0/999	0/049	0/000

Table 4: Indicators structural model

Fit index	Optimum	Result
χ^2/df	$<0/3$	0/999
GFI	$>0/9$	0/972
RMSEA	$<0/08$	0/000
AGFI	$>0/9$	0/952

are reported in Table 6: Wilks lambda test results, Table 6 shows that between the two groups the variables there are significant differences ($p<0/01$).

Table 7 shows that the differences among students of Azad University and the message light, according to the predictor style identity, religious beliefs and sensation seeking was significant. In other words, style identity, religious beliefs and sensation seeking among them are different and Azad University students in terms of the components of religious belief and sensation seeking were higher but the style of the identity of students of

Table 5: Summary results of the structural model

Direction	Direct impact		Indirect effect (through faith)		Total effect		Researcher hypothesized H ₁
	B	p-values	β	p-values	B	p-values	Confirm or reject
Sensation seeking-style identity	0/25	0/065	(1/52)×(0/14)	-	0/46	-	Hypothesis confirmation
Sensation seeking-religious beliefs	0/14	0/003	-	-	0/14	0/003	Hypothesis confirmation
Religious belief-style identity	1/52	0/007	-	-	1/52	0/007	Hypothesis confirmation

Table 6: Significance of genre identity, religious beliefs, thrill-seeking

Statistical indicator variables	Lambda wilks	F-values	p-values
Identity style	0/765	31/4	0/000
Religious beliefs	0/675	4/5	0/001
Components sensation seeking			
Escape from deterrence	0/967	9/45	0/003
Weariness ability	0/987	21/34	0/003
Adventures	0/768	11/54	0/005
Seeking experience	0/768	9/45	0/007

Table 7: Analysis of variance (MANOVA)

Independent variable	Dependent variable	F-values	p-values
Students of Payam Noor	Snsation seeking	6/678	0/009**
Students released		5/567	0/05*
Students of Payam Noor	Identity style	3/4563	0/123
Students released		5/454	0/000**
Students of Payam Noor	Rligious beliefs	4/454	0/087
Students released		8/454	0/004**

Table 8: Analysis of variance (MANOVA) thrill-seeking

Independent variable	Dependent variable	F-values	p-values
Groups	Escape from deterrence	2/544	0/453
	Weariness ability	5/454	0/001**
	Adventures	5/34	0/005*
	Seeking experience	0/987	0/542

Table 9: Correlation between sensation seeking, style, identity and religious beliefs

Vriables	Death axiety	Snsation seeking	Sense of humor
Identity style	1	-	-
Sensation seeking	0/87**	0/54**	-
Religious beliefs	0/043**	0/65**	0/65**

**Significant at 0/01 is significant; *Significant at 0/05 is significant

Payam Noor higher. Also, the following results were obtained with respect to the F observed: identity style at 0/01 is significant. The identity of the style students of PNU above university was free.

Therefore first hypothesis subsidiary was approved. F observed due to religious beliefs at 0/01 is significant. The religious beliefs in students higher than PNU was. Therefore we hypothesized subsidiary was approved. F observed due to sensation seeking at 0/01 is significant. That sensation seeking in students higher than PNU was. Therefore third hypothesis subsidiary was approved. The results of Table 8 showed that: according to F observed (0/454) of boredom at 0/005 the groups were significant. According to F observed (5/34) adventure at 0/005 the groups were significant. Table 9 showed that between sensation seeking, style, identity and religious beliefs there is a significant direct relationship.

CONCLUSION

The results of this study the relationship between sensation seeking, style, identity and religious beliefs, the students of Payam Noor University and the University in accordance with the following findings. The results showed that with increased sensation seeking, identity styles also increased as well as religious beliefs as a mediator the increase in identity style will be effective that the results Yarahmadi (2013) is consistent. It can be said to explain religious behaviors a positive value in addressing the significant points of life.

Behaviors such as trust in God, pilgrimage etc, can by creating hope and encouraging positive attitudes would be the individual inner peace. Believe that God is in the position to control and monitoring worshipers are to a large extent, anxiety-related situation decrease. So that often people of faith, your relationship with God like the relationship with a very close friend, described and believe that we can through reliance on and recourse to God, effect of uncontrolled, the his control. Religion can at all the factors play a role in is stressful and in assessing the situation, cognitive assessment, resources, support and psychological problems is reduced.

Accordingly, it has long been thought to be between religion and mental health, there is positive relationship and more recently, the psychology of religion, much empirical support, in line with the context provided.

LIMITATIONS

The present study, like other studies was limited to the following items such is the most important: In this study, to collect data and information, excitement questionnaire was used that self-reporting aspects and may Respondents in giving an honest answer to the questions they failed. One of the limitations of this study lack of financial ability to carry out a more extensive investigation and more comprehensive as well as the use of architects LLP other city of Ilam in the sample for more reliable results. The present study may be influenced by environmental factors and time taken which may on sensation seeking, influence therefore to use this research in other circumstances be taken.

SUGGESTIONS

Suggestions for future research include: given that in the results to be determined between sensation seeking, the students there is a significant difference and students, the excitement vulnerable it is suggested in a similar study scaled emotionality in males and females, separately to be performed and the results are compared. It is recommended similar research with more expansion with a larger sample to be taken to the results more reliable and more comprehensive and can be generalized to all. It is suggested that in similar future studies this study was done in the city of the province and the city different results to be compared to the impact of environmental factors on the relationship between the variables to be determined.

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