Surveying the Gap of Generation between Two Generations of Mothers and High School Girl Students in Bushehr City regarding their Commitment towards Religious Beliefs and Values

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Abstract

This paper was to survey the gap of generation between two generations of Mothers and High school Girl Students in Bushehr City regarding their commitment towards religious beliefs and values. This was a causative-comparative study done according to descriptive-surveying way. Data were gathered via a researcher-structured questionnaire based on Likert scale. Statistical population consisted of 4205 Mothers and Student girls of Bushehr City high schools among which 350 individuals were randomly selected based on multi-stage clustering sampling method. Content analysis was used for validity and Chronbach's Alpha was also used for reliability (α=83%). Findings, based on appropriately statistical analyses, showed that Mothers' commitment towards material values would be less than girls while there would be no significant difference between Mothers' and girls' attitude towards getting married based on love. Also, Mothers' commitment towards marriage, marriage at early-stage of life and laying down, Mothers' beliefs, Mothers' attitude towards religious behaviour collectively and individually, Mothers' attitude towards family marriage would be significantly higher and somehow stronger than the girls.

Introduction

The concept of generation gap is concerned about any community culture continuity from a generation to another one. If the process of socialization is done favourably and cultural re-production is best performed, then the cultural partnerships between two generations will grow up and therefore, no dominant difference between two generations is brought up, so the understanding between two generations is set up and the identity crisis for new generation is removed. The indication of such a family can be seen through the relationships between parents and offspring while the socialization process face internal or external problem and is conducted incompletely, the society culture is transferred unacceptably and therefore, the community culture continuity leaves uncompleted whose indication can be seen among the weakness of emotional, intellectual, and feeling relationship between parents and their kids. Usually, communities are transferring or communities facing social rapid changes and socio-political conflicts are more apt for having a gap among their generations [1]. Study about value gaps help us understand the mechanisms of these changes and conflicts since they are inevitable and therefore, this paper was to identify the mechanisms of these value changes to decrease the possibility of having no identity or chaos in identity among generations.

Literature Review

Movahed [2] studied about students' families' attitude and found out that students' families had a more negative attitude towards having relationship before getting married. What can be totally concluded was that having relationship between girls and boys before marriage have been a new emerging feature?

Razeghi [3] surveyed the generation difference and ecological identity and his paper showed that those persons having been born in any city had a less commitment towards his/her identity than persons having been born in rural parts and the relationship between these two generations was significant.

Studying religious beliefs and the style of life, Tanhaiy [4] showed that persons having been interviewed in front of others have pretended to be accepted by existing culture of the society.

Surveying the role of effective factors on personality gap between boy high school students, Sadatmand [5] found out effective factors in generation gap(e.g. economic, social, cultural, educational, and family) were higher than average and emphasized that the economical factor was more effective than the other ones.

Barber [6] believes that age of getting married is increasing in women while it is decreasing in men in leaner way and regarding the differences among two generations of mothers and girls, it can be resulted from some modern social indices such as education, employment, birth place, and economical factors.

Sharma [7] studied about girls' traditional and religious dressing up and he could find out that those girls wearing traditional and religious dresses would have less psychological problems in their future life and he pointed out that hijab would be the required indicator for individual identity and it would have a long-term effect on girls' mental care.

Tremayne [8] states that perhaps one of the most sensitive fields making clear the generations' gap is value field since values determine

legitimacy and concept of rules and laws in social behaviours and any movement or tendency towards a new idea can bring up a social gap.

Thornton [9] claims that many of socio-cultural features, or even historical, are brought up based on different tendencies of generations coming forth. These features are somewhere more dominant in some societies since the differences and distinctions among beliefs, thoughts, decisions, and some how much more important, the criterion of choices are deeper and more sensitive in some communities.

Emphasizing on religious beliefs between mothers and girls in Bangladesh, Raoul [10] surveyed the generation gap of values between these two generations and concluded that mothers could affect their daughters religiously and found out that there would be generation difference between mothers and their daughters.

Regarding the accelerating changes in society, Scott [11] believes that reflection of rapid social changes have been resulted from value changes and theoretically an intergeneration attitude have been emerged, so the new attitude (girls' one) would be much more distinctive than the older attitude (mothers' one).

Research Hypothesis

- There is a significant difference between mothers and girls attitude about material values;
- There is a significant difference between mothers and girls attitude about love-based marriage;
- There is a significant difference between mothers and girls attitude about individual dimension of religious behaviour;
- There is a significant difference between mothers and girls attitude about collective dimension of religious behaviour;
- There is a significant difference between mothers and girls attitude about religious beliefs.

Methodology

This was a causative-comparative study done according to descriptive-surveying way. Data were gathered via a researcher-structured questionnaire based on Likert scale. Statistical population consisted of 4205 Mothers and Student girls of Bushehr City high schools among which 350 individuals were randomly selected based on multi-stage clustering sampling method. Content analysis was used for

validity and Chronbach's Alpha was also used for reliability ($\alpha=0.83$) (Tables 1-5) (Figure 1).

Discussion

According to the literature review it was clear that there is a difference between two generations of mothers and their daughters regarding material values, love-based marriage, individual dimension of religious behaviour, collective dimension of religious behaviour, and religious beliefs. Findings showed that all of the mentioned indices could help survey the generation gap between mothers and student girls regarding the commitment towards values and religious

Testees	N	Mean	SD	df	t	Sig.
Girls	175	13.15	2.55	348	3.76	0.0001
Mothers	175	10.84	7.73			

Table 1: Comparison of commitment towards material values (two generations of mothers and girls).

Testees	N	Mean	SD	df	t	Sig.
Girls	175	15.09	2.37	348	0.613	0.54
Mothers	175	15.26	2.83			

Table 2: Attitude towards love-based marriage (two generations of mothers and girls).

Testees	N	Mean	SD	df	t	Sig.
Girls	175	19.41	8.4	348	4.37	0.0001
Mothers	175	22.52	4.24			

Table 3: Individual dimension of religious behavior (two generations of mothers and girls).

Testees	N	Mean	SD	df	t	Sig.
Girls	175	21.38	6.11	348	6.12	0.0001
Mothers	175	25.02	4.95			

Table 4: Collective dimension of religious behavior (two generations of mothers and girls).

Testees	N	Mean	SD	df	t	Sig.
Girls	175	19.08	8.64	348	5.04	0.0001
Mothers	175	23.44	7.48			

Table 5: Religious beliefs (two generations of mothers and girls).
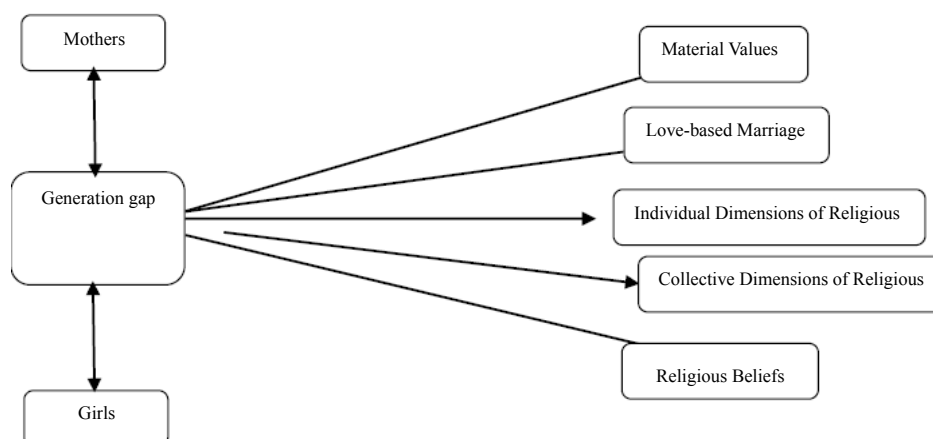

Figure 1: Conceptual framework.

beliefs. The following conceptual framework shows findings and their relationships graphically.

Conclusion

Today, understanding the reality of the existing gap of generation has become a problem and concern for both parents and children since parents' attitude about shared values is not so same as children's one. These beliefs and values are so sacred before parents while these are not acceptable for children; therefore, this difference related to problems and gaps between generations is shaped. Results, based on appropriately statistical analyses, represent that Mothers' commitment towards material values are less than girls while there is no significant difference between Mothers' and girls' attitude towards getting married based on love. Also, Mothers' commitment towards marriage, marriage at early-stage of life and laying down, Mothers' beliefs, Mothers' attitude towards religious behaviour collectively and individually, Mothers' attitude towards family marriage are significantly higher and somehow stronger than the girls'.

Acknowledgement

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