

Comparison and evaluation of the interest in religious practice between boys and girls schools students in the Bashagard

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Abstract: Adolescents, succulent buds and blossoms of the tree of life, human life is. Planning for this age group guarantee achieving a clear sense of mood, attitudes and orientation the intellectual and understanding of their spiritual and material facilities. The aim of this study was to investigate the attitudes of boys and girls middle school students about religious practice and compare them with one another. Samples in this study of 200 students randomly selected from the population and have been, this is a sample selection of the first three regions into city schools and two schools from each district are selected. The results of this study indicate that girls practice, prayer, fasting, cleanliness and issues rulings and lawful and unlawful and boys enjoining and forbidding dissenter, participate in congregational prayers, Friday Prayers and of religious ceremony are more adherence.

Key words: *Religious practice; Bashagard; Students; Prayer*

1. Introduction

Young people are the most manpower According to them, means paying attention to human resources and national wealth for development planning in the areas of cultural, social, political, economic, etc., which can be used for efficient and proper National sustainable development its efficacy in speed or slow reveal.

Youth is the best time to train and build character, because in this age of longer faces any corrective action in order to do its constructive, positive consequences for many years benefited and as a result of timely modification and improvement, will be spared many of the effects and consequences of abuse. Young buds are green and lush tree of life, of human life.

Programming for youth, ensures access to a clear sense of the spiritual, utilization, attitudes and trends of thinking and knowing the material and spiritual, on the other hand, because the understanding and identify the location and status of youth in the context of complex social realities and cultural conditions, growth is measured and appropriate guidance and organizing young people and improve the health and happiness of human society facilitates and guarantees.

The importance and necessity of this research is to provide the youth of the area to embrace religion. They are familiar with the nature of God and the divine are interested in learning about and accepting. It seemed to me that the teaching of the life and blood is mixed. Adolescents and young adults around the age of puberty, due to their character development in there, looking up to God,

they are the ultimate cause. After conducting this research is critically important.

The goals of this study seeks to examine the attitudes of middle school student on religious practice, the attitudes of middle school students about religious practice and comparison of male and female students in middle school with each other about the attitude toward it is a religious practice.

2. The research method

A) target population: all male and female middle school students indenture city in the 93-92 academic year.

B) sampling method for sampling random sampling was used in this research.

C) Collection of information: the information through a questionnaire among male and female secondary school students is obtained.

D) data analysis methods to analyze the data collected, the methods of descriptive and inferential statistics were used, the information provided by a questionnaire. The chi-square test was used to analyze the data (X^2) is used to confirm or reject hypotheses lead. Variables included independent variables: interest in the practice of religious traditions; variables: gender (boy or girl being) requirements.

3. Background Investigations

In the same study, it can be noted that in the cases under study, the decline of religion and spirituality is carried illusion or reality, the practical result is that the findings of the investigation, the validity of ideas «the religiosity of a crisis» the «the decline of religion "to undermine Iran's new

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generation. So when strong evidence of declining religiosity and spirituality, and a new generation of young people there, so there is no reason to advertise the religious situation of crisis and catastrophe of today's youth.

Firoozi et al., (2012) the role of deliberate practice in religious practice: the foundations of the Koran, biological and cognitive, as a way of life began.

Dehghan, (2006), about Prayer, the results achieved, pupils' knowledge and understanding of the value and importance of prayer, is desirable and necessary advertising has been done in the field below. Father in prayer now, the area youth to attend prayer provides, as well as the important role of teachers in schools to motivate and encourage students to focus.

Eskandari, (1380), the impact on the religious education of female students in third grade assignment celebration of administrators and teachers, offers the following:

1) children's involve the in religious ceremonies to celebrate the holidays or mourning, makes the spirit of religion and the religious nature of the breeding.

2) of acceleration, swiftness, and grudgingly tolerated religious teachings and practices over time (to the extent not inconsistent with the religious orders) avoided.

3) Encourage children to read the Quran with Quran hear, see and associate with people who recite the Qur'an reciters of the Quran, religious, children can foster a sense of sustainability.

4) the child's religious upbringing, emotional and mental fitness, rather than religious, the duty to provide, to the knowledge and desire to increase after puberty, to provide the understanding and reason, and do. 5 sense encounters and meetings, good mood, good-neighborliness, good listening, good talk, good

looking, religious instructor to instructor, training is an important factor in the acceptance of messages without any conditions, players will not be successful in their work. Therefore, the schools, the teachers in these conditions exist, the pattern is desirable and useful to children, Ms. Khyralsha' employees Hosseini, in an article entitled: Children and Youth Policy of the religious dimension and offers appropriate solutions.

4. Sample and sampling

The sample in this study consists of 200 cases, of which the population is randomly selected. Sampling is random. In selecting the sample, the indenture city schools into three regions (Central, Gem and Gafr and Paramvnd) from each regional division and a boys' school and a girls school was chosen from among the students of this school and 100 male students in the first class of thirty, thirty and forty second grade, third grade students have been selected. Similarly, 100 students were selected for the questionnaire contained ten questions have been answered.

4.1. Data Collection Methods

A questionnaire was used to collect data, so that for each hypothetical question, which is a total of ten questions. Use option 5 (very high, high, medium, low, very low), the two male and female middle school students prepared and their views have been collected.

5. Statistical Analysis

Hypothesis 1: Students are more girls than boys to perform the ritual prayer deboning (Table 1).

Table 1: Analysis of data from the first hypothesis

Test options	very high		high		medium		low		very low		sum
	Frequency	Frequency%	Frequency	Frequency%	Frequency	Frequency%	Frequency	Frequency%	Frequency	Frequency%	
Girl	34	34	48	48	17	17	0	0	1	1	100
Boy	27	27	29	29	37	37	5	5	2	2	100
Sum	61		77		54		5		3		200

$X^2=22.6$ $DF=4$ $A.X^2=2.18$ $P=5\%$

Description: 34% of girls and boys, the options are very high answer. 48% of girls and 29% boys have worked so high option. 17% of girls and 37% boys, medium options responded.

Inference: Because the calculated chi-square X^2 and degrees of freedom at 5% = $P 4 = df$ of X_i both tables $49/9 = X^2$ and degrees of freedom at 5% = $P 4$

= df further. The null hypothesis is rejected and the research hypothesis is confirmed. This means that students are more girls than boys in performing ritual prayers debonding.

Hypothesis 2: Students are more girls than boys to perform the ritual fasting debonding (Table 2).

Table 2: Analysis of the data for the second hypothesis

Test options	very high		high		medium		low		very low		sum
	Frequency	Frequency%	Frequency	Frequency%	Frequency	Frequency%	Frequency	Frequency%	Frequency	Frequency%	
Girl	68	68	22	22	7	7	3	3	0	0	100
Boy	25	25	38	38	29	29	7	7	1	1	100
Sum	93		60		36		10		1		200

$A.X^2=28.23$ $B.X^2=6.52$ $DF=4$ $P=5\%$

Description: 68% of girls and boys, the options are very high answer. 22% of girls and 38% boys

have worked high option. 75% of girls and 29% boys, medium options responded.

Inference: Because the calculated chi-square $52/6 = X^2$ and degrees of freedom at $5\% = P$ $4 = df$ of X_i both tables $42/9 = X^2$ and degrees of freedom at $5\% = P$ $4 = df$ further. The null hypothesis is rejected and the research hypothesis is confirmed. This

means that students are more girls than boys in performing the ritual of fasting debonding.

Hypothesis 3 male students than females are hypothesized to enjoin good and forbid evil feel more responsible (Table 3).

Table 3: Analysis of data from the third hypothesis

Test options	very high		high		medium		low		very low		sum
	Frequency	Frequency%	Frequency	Frequency%	Frequency	Frequency%	Frequency	Frequency%	Frequency	Frequency%	
Girl	11	11	17	17	56	56	12	12	4	4	100
Boy	8	8	20	20	48	48	18	12	6	6	100
Sum	19		37		104		30		10		200

A.X2=20.48 B.X2=0.3 DF=4 P=5%

Description: 17% of girls and 20% boys have chosen high options. 56% of girls and 48% boys have chosen the medium option. 12% of girls and 18% boys have chosen the option low.

Inference: Because the chi-square $3/0 = X^2$. (A), the calculated probability level, $5\% = P$ and the degrees of freedom $4 = df$, the chi-square is less than both the table $49/4 = X^2$. Therefore, there is no significant difference between the views of boys and

girls, and also Because some of these $48/20 = X^2$. (B) at $5\% = P$ $4 = df$ is the degrees of freedom. The null hypothesis is rejected and the research hypothesis is confirmed. The male to female ratio of students to the theory of enjoying the good and forbidding the evil, they feel more responsible.

Hypothesis 4: More male students than females participate in congregational prayers (Table 4).

Table 4: Analysis of the data for the fourth hypothesis

Test options	very high		high		medium		low		very low		sum
	Frequency	Frequency%	Frequency	Frequency%	Frequency	Frequency%	Frequency	Frequency%	Frequency	Frequency%	
Girl	7	7	12	12	38	38	23	23	20	20	100
Boy	7	7	14	14	28	28	31	31	20	20	100
Sum	14		26		66		54		40		200

A.X2=0.42 B.X2=6.62 DF=4 P=5%

Description: 38% of girls and 28% boys have chosen the medium option. 23% of girls and 31% boys have chosen the option low. 20% of girls and 20% boys, very low have chosen option.

Inference: Because the chi-square calculated $42/0 = X^2$. (A) the level of $5\% = P$ $4 = df$ degrees of freedom of both the chi Table $49/9 = X^2$ less. Therefore, there is no significant difference between

boys and girls Comments Since $X_i X_i$ Devi Devi calculated $62/6 = X^2$ B of Table $49/9 = X^2$ less. We affirm the null hypothesis is rejected and the research hypothesis.

Hypothesis 5 more male students than females are participating in the Friday Prayers (Table 5).

Table 5: Analysis of Data on the fifth hypothesis

Test options	very high		high		medium		low		very low		sum
	Frequency	Frequency%	Frequency	Frequency%	Frequency	Frequency%	Frequency	Frequency%	Frequency	Frequency%	
Girl	4	4	12	12	21	21	28	28	35	35	100
Boy	10	10	12	12	31	31	28	28	19	19	100
Sum	14		24		52		56		54		200

A.X2=0.93 B.X2=7.64 DF=4 P=5%

Description: 21% of girls and 31% boys in question have chosen medium option. 28% of boys responded to the low setting. 35% of girls and 19% boys Options, select the options have very low.

Inference: Because the chi-square $93/0 = X^2$. A. calculated at $5\% = P$ $4 = df$ degrees of freedom of both the chi Table $49/9 = X^2$ less. Therefore, there is no significant difference between the views of boys and girls, and also Because some of $64/7 = X^2$. B. $49/9 = X^2$ is less than the chi-square table. We affirm the null hypothesis is rejected and the research hypothesis.

Hypothesis 6: In celebration of religious feasts male students participate more than females (Table 6).

A.X2=1.38 B.X2=4.82 DF=4 P=5%

Description: 12% of girls and 31% boys have chosen option veri high. 29% of girls and 29% boys, high have chosen option. 31% of girls and 19% boys, medium option has been selected. 19% of girls and 15% boys, the answer choices are low.

Inference: Because the chi-square $38/1 = X^2$. A. calculated at $5\% = P$ $4 = df$ degrees of freedom of both the chi Table $49/9 = X^2$ less. Therefore, there is no significant difference between the views of boys and girls, and also Because some of these $82/4 = X^2$. (B) calculated at $5\% = P$ $4 = DF$, degree of freedom

less. The study rejects the null hypothesis is confirmed.

Table 6: Analysis of data from the sixth hypothesis

Test options	very high		high		medium		low		very low		sum
	Frequency	Frequency%	Frequency	Frequency%	Frequency	Frequency%	Frequency	Frequency%	Frequency	Frequency%	
Girl	12	12	29	29	31	31	15	15	13	13	100
Boy	31	31	29	29	19	19	15	15	6	6	100
Sum	41		58		50		30		19		200

Hypothesis 7: More female than male students in religious funeral participate (Table 7).

Table 7: Analysis of data on the assumption the seventh

Test options	very high		high		medium		low		very low		sum
	Frequency	Frequency%	Frequency	Frequency%	Frequency	Frequency%	Frequency	Frequency%	Frequency	Frequency%	
Girl	42	42	38	38	13	13	5	5	2	2	100
Boy	67	67	20	20	8	8	5	5	2	2	100
Sum	109		58		21		10		4		200

A.X2=2.89 B.X2=25.33 DF=4 P=5%
 Description: Question: 42% of girls and 67% boys have chosen option veri high. 38% of girls and 20% boys have chosen high of options.
 Inference: Chi-square was used Because a $82/2 = X2$ and degrees of freedom at $5\% = P 4 = df$ of Xi is less than two table $49/9 = X2$, so there is no significant difference between the views of boys and girls and the However Because some of these $33/25 = X2$ b calculated at $5\% = P$ and two degrees of

freedom $4 = df$ of Xi by $49/9 = X2$ is therefore null hypothesis is rejected and the research hypothesis is confirmed. The religious mourning ceremony of female than male students more involved.

Hypothesis 8 female students compared to male ratio of the provisions of purity greater debonding (Table 8).

Table 8: Analysis of data relating to eighth hypothesis

Test options	very high		high		medium		low		very low		sum
	Frequency	Frequency%	Frequency	Frequency%	Frequency	Frequency%	Frequency	Frequency%	Frequency	Frequency%	
Girl	52	52	41	41	5	5	2	2	0	0	100
Boy	43	43	35	35	9	9	8	8	5	5	100
Sum	95		76		14		10		5		200

A.X2=0.57 B.X2=30.61 DF=4 P=5%
 Description: 52% of girls and 43% boys have chosen option very high. 41% of girls and 35% boys have chosen high of options.
 Inference: A is calculated Because square $57/0 = X2$ and degrees of freedom at $5\% = P 4 = df$ $49/9 = X2$ is less than the chi-square table so there are no significant differences between the views of boys and girls and the $61/30 = X2$ the other hand, the calculated chi-square at $5\% = P 4 = DF$ degrees of

freedom of the chi-square table $49/9 = X2$ is therefore null hypothesis is rejected and the research hypothesis is confirmed. This means that students are more girls than boys debonding of the provisions of cleanliness.

Hypothesis 9 female students than male lawful and unlawful matters more debonding (Table 9).

Table 9: Analysis of data on the assumption the ninth

Test options	very high		high		medium		low		very low		sum
	Frequency	Frequency%	Frequency	Frequency%	Frequency	Frequency%	Frequency	Frequency%	Frequency	Frequency%	
Girl	49	49	29	29	17	17	4	4	1	1	100
Boy	35	35	31	31	28	28	5	5	1	1	100
Sum	84		61		45		9		2		200

A.X2=0.65 B.X2=23.83 DF=4 P=5%
 Description: 49% of girls and 35% boys have chosen option veri high. 29% of girls and 31% boys have chosen high of options. 17% of girls and 28% boys have chosen medium option.
 Inference: Because the chi-square $65/0 = X2$. A. calculated at $5\% = P 4 = df$ degrees of freedom of both the chi Table $49/9 = X2$ less. Therefore, there is no significant difference between the views of boys and girls, and also Because some of these $83/23 = X2$. (B) the degree of freedom at $5\% = P 4 = df$ is greater than two square tables $49/9 = X2$ is greater.

The null hypothesis is rejected and the research hypothesis is confirmed by the ratio of male to female students in higher debonding lawful and unlawful matters.

Hypothesis 10: More female students than male reciting (Table 10).

A.X2=0.14 B.X2=10.07 DF=4 P=5%
 Description: 20% of girls and 12% boys have chosen option veri high. 13% of girls and 13% boys have chosen high of options. 50% of girls and 30%

boys have chosen medium option. 11% of girls and 26% boys have chosen the option least.

Table 10: Analysis of the data for tenth hypothesis

Test options	very high		high		medium		low		very low		sum
	Frequency	Frequency%	Frequency	Frequency%	Frequency	Frequency%	Frequency	Frequency%	Frequency	Frequency%	
Girl	20	20	13	13	50	50	11	11	6	6	100
Boy	12	12	13	13	30	30	26	26	19	19	100
Sum	32		26		80		37		25		200

Inference: A is calculated Because square $14/0 = X^2$ and degrees of freedom at 5% = P 4 = df 07/10 = X^2 is less than the chi-square table so there are no significant differences between the views of boys and girls and the $61/30 = X^2$ the other hand, the calculated chi-square at 5% = P 4 = DF degrees of freedom of the chi-square table table 07/10 = X^2 $49/9 = X^2$ is therefore reject the null hypothesis the hypothesis is confirmed. More male than female students to read the Quran.

Bashagard", MA thesis, Islamic Azad University of Qeshm International Branch.

6. Conclusion

According to the first hypothesis the study, female students than male, more debonding to perform the ritual prayer. According to the second hypothesis, female students than male, more debonding day to perform the ritual. Male students than female duty of enjoining the good and forbidding the evil, they feel more responsible. The fourth hypothesis suggests that more male students than females participate in congregational prayers. The fifth hypothesis is greater among male students than females are participating in the Friday Prayers. The sixth hypothesis, on the occasion of religious festivals are more female than male students participate. The the seventh hypothesis more female than male students participate in a religious funeral. The ratio of male to female students in higher debonding issues of halal and haram. Female students than male debonding purity greater than sentences. Finally, students are more girls than boys read the Quran.

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