

Case Report**Examine the relationship between religious orientation and perfectionism, in high school students of Naeen city****Azam zamani¹ and Jalal vahhabi Homabadi²**¹Department of psychology, naeien branch,
Azad University, naeien branch²Department of psychology, naeien branch,
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The aim of this study is to determine the relationship between religious orientation and perfectionism, boys and girls, high school in Naeen, Isfahan Province, in the academic year 2015-2016. A sample of 275 people, including 141 students, and 134 students was extracted using stratified random sampling method via software to determine sample size. Instruments used in this research, including orientation scale All port (1950), and positive and negative perfectionism scale Terry Short et al (1995). Pearson's correlation coefficient and multivariate regression was used to analyze the data using statistical software spss 22. Results of the analysis showed that there is a significant correlation between the two variables is positive perfectionism and religious orientation internal, and can say that, the effects of internal religious orientation, the positive perfectionism variable, is significant, but variable internal religious orientation cannot predict negative perfectionism variable and the effect of these variables on students is negative perfectionism not significant.

Keywords: religious orientation, perfectionism, students**INTRODUCTION**

In the last hundred years, the psychological impact of religion in personality and behavior, has been studied, and renowned psychologists like Freud, Allport, Maslow and Fromm, made great efforts in this area, and especially the relationship with religion their mental health. But in the past two decades, the role of religion in directions consists of purifying man and creates a healthy society, has attracted the attention of more groups of psychologists (Tridoy, 1996).

New Positive Psychology is trying to, does not focus its attention solely on psychological problems, and more on the positive aspects of life at hand. In this regard, Seligman and Mihaly (2000), believe that psychology should grow to a size of injury is healing, while, from World War II, the science of psychology has become the treatment of patients. This focus, often

exclusively the pathologist, the man goes away completely and community prosperity. As a result, the goal of positive psychology, accelerate the change of transport psychology, so that in addition to the restoration and treatment of diseases, the act of making a positive quality of life. On the other hand, every day, the number of people believes that spirituality in the treatment of psychological distress effective, as well as psychiatric treatment and mental health professionals, who are focused on beliefs and religious behaviors, is added. Man Today, with knowledge and insight to recognize the fact that, without spirituality only remains to be emptiness and helplessness. Religion, as a set of beliefs, dos and don'ts, as well as generalized specific values, is one of the most effective psychological pillars, which can provide a sense of life in moments, and in

certain circumstances also provide explanatory pillars, one from suspension and meaninglessness save (BahramiEhsan, 2006). Perfectionism is one of the personality traits. These structures can be useful and effective, and negative and destructive. Historically, the concept of perfectionism as a psychological issue has been considered by many psychologists.

If perfectionism is assumed to be two sides of the same coin, in this case, it is a success and the achievement of the goal, and having a good performance, and on the other, fears of failure or blame people, or other social consequences of failure. Victims fear, usually try to avoid as much as they can, from situations that predict, high-level performance in those situations standards and criteria will be judged. The assumption is that people are perfectionists of cognitive schemas, regardless of their abilities, adopt an agenda beyond its capacity and the fear of failure to achieve the desired perfection, and do not think about anything else except to success, will not result in a decent performance (Besharat, 2009).

Other negative comments about perfectionism, is from Freud, he believed that neurosis and obsessive perfectionism public symbols, which apply superego it, in order to reach the ideal of perfection and excellence goals (Besharat, 2009).

Negative perfectionism students, will be satisfied with nothing and no situation and are score-oriented, demand the best position in the course of their studies; these students are working class, school and teacher negligible. Religious orientation, perfectionism can convert negative to positive perfectionism students. In this study can provide the answer to the question, whether religious orientation, students will lead to positive perfectionism or not? In this study, the Ministry of Education in the field of culture is a necessity, because the farm activities in the sphere of religion, need feedback to education institutions, religious orientation, to see if activity has been effective in increasing self-esteem positive attitude to life, a spirit of hope and to avoid disappointment, and realistically or not students? Therefore, the

results of this research can ultimately be used in the field of education and the operation of and necessary measures and proper planning, the religious identity of students properly guided, directed to young generation Goal setting community with a bright future and hopes and plans towards progress, prosperity and development of Islamic Iran (MDGs).

According to what was said above, the researchers plan to deal with the relationship between religious orientation and perfectionism among male and female students, high schools and technical schools in Naeen city, therefore, a question that has preoccupied the minds of researchers that is, whether there is a significant relationship between the variables religious orientation, perfectionism, in the male and female students, secondary school in the city Naeen? And if this relationship is significant, is the religious orientation of the components in predicting students' perfectionism? Below are mentioned some of the research done in this area

Research Methodology

The method according to the changing role of religious orientation in terms of objective variables documentary style, self-esteem practical application of theories in the field of education on cognitive and personality characteristics of students, applied research and the method of collecting the required data, the research and correlational.

The study male and female students, the second high school in the city Naeen, Isfahan Province, in the academic year 2016-2015, a sample consisting of 275 people, including 141 female students and 134 male students, stratified random sampling method through software determine the sample size, were extracted. Instruments used in this research, including orientation scale Allport (1950), documentary style scale Seligman (1979), Self Esteem Questionnaire (1967), and positive and negative perfectionism scale Terry Short et al (1995), respectively.

To analyze the data, we used the Pearson correlation coefficient and multiple regression using statistical software spss 22 and LISREL 2.9.

Research findings

Table 1: Table values of R, related to the anticipated positive perfectionism variable, the variable intrinsic religious orientation.

standard error of estimate	Adjusted R-squared	SquaredR	R
2.356	0.032	0.034	0.184

Table 2: Table ANOVA, regression, linear relationship between the variables for positive perfectionism and intrinsic religious orientation.

significance level	F statistic	Mean Square	Degrees of freedom	Sum of squares	Model
0.031	3.942	394.075	1	394.075	regression
		99.990	273	27297.292	remaining
			274	27491.367	Total

Table 3: Table regression equation and statistics related to it

significance level	t statistic	Standardized coefficients	Non- Standardized coefficients		Variable equation Intrinsic religious orientation
		Beta	Standard error	B	
0.031	3.393	0.184	0.164	0.228	Constant
0.0005	21.101		3.490	73.640	Variable equation

See Tables 1, 2 and 3 show that;

1. The 3.2% positive perfectionism variable, the variable is predictive of internal religious orientation.
2. F is calculated according to the amount equal to 3.942 and p-value equal to 0.031 and 1 and 273 degrees of freedom, the model is significant, and there is a significant correlation between the two variables is positive perfectionism and internal religious orientation.
3. t is calculated according to the amount equal to 3.393 and p-value equal to 0.031 to say, the effects of internal religious orientation on positive perfectionism variable is significant. For one standard deviation change in the size of variable internal religious orientation, 0.184 standard deviations will result in positive perfectionism variable sizes.

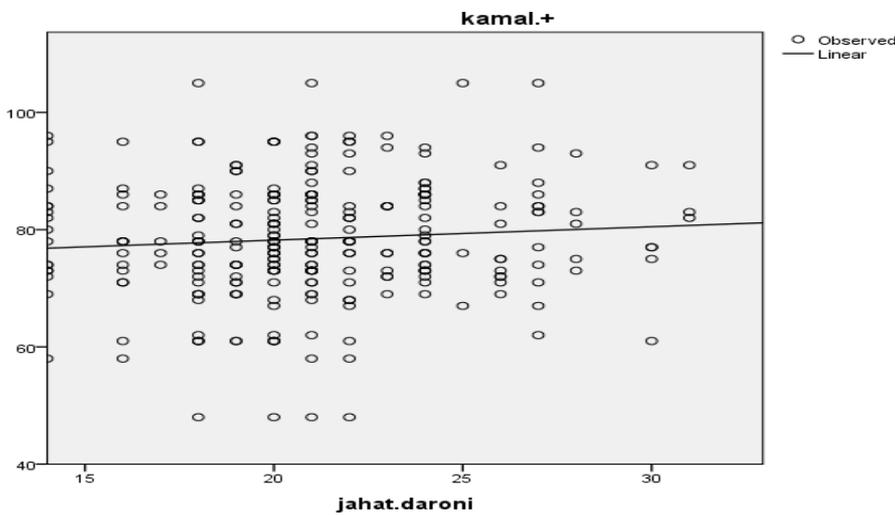


Figure 1: draw a regression line, and positive perfectionism variable observed values.

See Figure 1 shows the sizes of positive perfectionism variable, gathered around the regression line, this line fits sizes for the best prediction y (positive perfectionism) of the x (internal religious orientation) is.

Table 4: Table values of R, corresponding to the predicted negative Mtghyrkmalgrayy, of the variable intrinsic religious orientation.

standard error of estimate	Adjusted RSquared	R Squared	R
12.674	-0.002	0.002	0.040

Table 5: Table ANOVA, regression to examine the linear relationship between variables and negative perfectionism intrinsic religious orientation.

Model	Total Square	Degrees of freedom	Mean Square	F statistic	Sig.
regression	68.843	1	68.843	0.429	0.513
The remaining	43852.743	273	160.633		
Total	43921.585	274			

Table 6: Table regression equation and statistics related to it

significance level	t statistic	Standardized coefficients	Non- Standardized coefficients		Variable equation
		beta	Standard error	B	
0.513	-0.655	-0.040	0.208	-0.136	Intrinsic religious orientation
0.0005	14.750		4.423	65.245	Constant

See Tables 4, 5, 6, shows that the model is not significant, and there is no significant linear relationship between variables. So, variable internal religious orientation, no one can predict negative perfectionism variable, and the effect of these variables on negative perfectionism students is not significant.

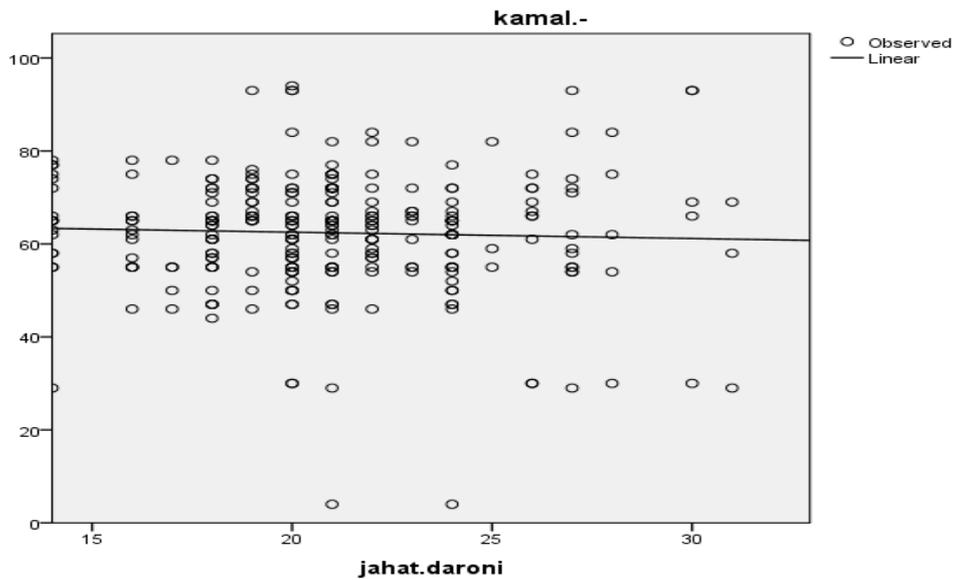


Figure 2: draw a regression line, and negative perfectionism variable observed values.

See Chart 2 shows that, given the small amount of dispersion coefficient of linear regression equation and the observed points, related to negative perfectionism variable, the regression line y of the x, we can not predict negative perfectionism variable, and the effect of orientation negative internal religious perfectionism is negligible.

CONCLUSION

The purpose of this study is to investigate the relationship between the religious orientation and attribution styles, self-esteem and perfectionism in the city's second high school students in the academy Conclusion year 2015-2016 of Naeen. From the society of male and female students, the second high school in the humanities, math and physics, science and skills in the academic year 2016-2015, the city schools

Naeen, software to determine sample size, sample of 275 people was selected through stratified random sampling method. The data then organize, categorize, classify, through statistical software Spss 22, Pearson's correlation coefficient and multivariate regression, were analyzed. The results of the analysis showed that, between the two variables is positive perfectionism and internal religious orientation there is a significant relationship, and we can say, the effects of internal religious orientation on positive perfectionism variable is significant, But variable internal religious orientation, no one can predict negative perfectionism variable, and the effect of these variables on negative perfectionism students is not significant. The results are consistent with research Hashemi and Latifian (2009), in the context of a

significant positive relationship between perfectionism and religious orientation, Azadeh and Aghamohammadian (2014), in relation to external religious orientation, perfectionism, Fakhari and colleagues (2008), in perfectionism and external religious orientation of the field.

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