



Construction and standardization of tools for measuring the tendency to modernity in students

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Background and Aim: The issue of transition from traditional society to modern society has been one of the main topics of sociology since the end of World War I. The aim of this study was to construct and standardize the modernity tendency questionnaire by analyzing the factors and measuring its validity and reliability. **Methods:** The present study was exploratory. The statistical population of this study was all students studying in the academic year of 2018-2019 in Payame Noor Universities in Tehran province. For this purpose, 895 students of Payame Noor University of Tehran completed the designed tool in the academic year of 2018-19. For this purpose, first, the theoretical foundations of previous researches were studied and then a questionnaire was designed based on the areas of the mentioned structure obtained from the study of the resources. After examining the face and content validity of the questions made in relation to each subtest and removing inappropriate questions from it, a total of 58 questions were selected for final implementation on the sample by multistage cluster random sampling. Principal component analysis and varimax rotation method and its reliability with Cronbach's alpha coefficient and retesting were investigated. **Results:** The results showed that the sampling quality index (KMO) was 0.828 and the significance level of Bartlett's spherical test was less than 0.001. Five factors were extracted from the set of questions, of which 48.2% of the total variance is explained. The first factor with a specific value of 10.8 equal to 22.5% of the total variance and finally the fifth factor with a special value of 2.4 about 5.1% justifies the variance of the total variables. Cronbach's alpha coefficient was the components of the tendency to modernism questionnaire between 0.69 and 90, indicating the appropriate validity of this tool. **Conclusion:** It can be concluded that the modernity tendency questionnaire in students has good validity and reliability for future research in Iran.



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Introduction

The issue of transition from traditional society to modern society has been one of the main topics of sociology since the end of World War I until today. The opinion of some social science thinkers about the relationship between tradition and modernity is that in the process of establishing modernity and passing from traditional society to modern society, many important elements of the traditional structure of society are transformed and replaced by new elements and structures. (Armaki & Maleki, 2007). From the constitutional period, modernity entered Iran and made extensive changes in various areas of traditional Iranian society, especially in interpersonal and family relationships and in personality formation. (Safari & Taheri, 2017). However, in recent decades, it clearly and with great speed and intensity showed its effects on young people, students, girls and boys. Students are suitable platforms for understanding the deep connection of modernity in Iranian society and their personality. The lifestyle of young people, which was created due to modernity, shows that although they are dealing with psychological crises such as stress, anxiety, and violence. On the other hand, elitism, scientism and avoiding superstitions and realism are the gifts of modern life. Young people who live in a society that has an experience of modernity, criticism, individualism and profiteering can be clearly seen in them. On the other hand, the process of modernity destroys the traditional world in which life has a clear meaning. Warm and personal collective and shared bonds give way to impersonal and competitive relationships in a society based on personal success (Bartolini et al., 2017).

Modernity means the time of the victory of human wisdom over traditional beliefs (mythical, moral, emotional, etc.), the growth of scientific thought and rationalism, and the addition of the validity of critical philosophy. These are associated with the organization of production, trade, the formation of exchange laws and gradually the dominance of civil society over the government (Magee & Heaven, 2011). The process of globalization, by disrupting the exclusive space and destroying the immunity of cultures, greatly reduced their ability and ability in the field of traditional

identity formation. The process of globalization also creates powerful social structures that ignore or at least transform all individual and collective identities. In other words, this process makes functional systems that dominate social life. According to Giddens: "The modern society is a society that has been emptied of the hegemony of the past and the local contexts of action and has opened its doors to a problematic future". (Resin, 2020). This issue takes a more difficult form in developing countries because these societies are transitioning from a traditional society to a modern society and are facing severe economic, social and cultural crises (Stoudeh, 2004).

Referring to the numerous researches conducted in this field, they emphasize that the choice of lifestyle and interpersonal relationships and the way of dealing with the traditional world and the modern world in today's human are influenced by personality traits. Modernism leads to the breaking of past structures and the renewal of customs in societies that are transitioning from tradition to modernism, creating challenges in lifestyle, marriage style, gender, identity and personality traits of people, especially young people and students. This study seeks to create and standardize a questionnaire for the tendency to modernity, as well as answering questions about the relationship between indicators of modernity in young students, as well as investigating the difference in indicators of modernity between girls and boys and their marital status. All the technical developments that have occurred in our lives are clear that they have succeeded in liberating us from many constraints, hardships, fatigue, and even rejection and humiliation. However, these technical developments have changed our lives at the cost of transforming the world, humans. This world has become lighter and less erosive for humans, but humans are not easily attached to each other, nor are they more emotional, more fraternal, and more connected. They continue to use the newest and most powerful tools that continuous technology provides them to subjugate, humiliate, humiliate and destroy each other. which cannot be applied except by ignoring the humanity of humans. If we live in a world that is more rational, more organized and more technical than before, it is very likely that the world will be less painful but more inhumane than ever (Grimaldi, 2020).

The modern world has changed profoundly in many ways during the last two centuries; But the situation of the modern man, who tries to maintain his survival and creativity in the embrace of this vortex, has basically remained the same. This situation has created a dialogue-based language and culture that brings together past, present, and future modernists and enables modernist culture to survive even in the worst conditions and most terrifying times (Vejdani & Nouri, 2019). Modernism can help the liberation of present and future modern humans only if it keeps its links with past modernities alive, links that are both loving and hostile at the same time (Formica et al., 2017). Therefore, the analysis and examination of modernity and its challenges and responding to the causes and factors of this dissent in terms of psychology and psychological effectiveness and some prejudiced attitudes of traditionalists have led to crises and disturbances in relationships and in people's attitudes and behaviors.

Dissenting and later even confronting something that constitutes modernity is a special type of rationality, which is called critical rationality. Of course, the era of tradition is also based on rationality, but the rationality of the two is different. The maximum work that comes from traditional rationality is interpretive reason. Philosophers who were in the tradition, the most they did was interpret the world with their own intellect, but in the modern era, we are talking about change, and this foundational intellect wants to create a change in the entire world system. The traditional man was satisfied with life in that era and considered the world system to be fair. But modern man wants to make changes both in the world and in society. In the era of tradition, reason, reason is dependent on the Sharia and to prove the Sharia. Reason is an interpretation, while in the modern era, reason becomes independent from Sharia and religion. The social institutions of the Foundation's intellect are distinguished from the institutions of the Foundation's religion, and secular institutions are created. Secularism means separating the institution of the state from the institution of religion. The societies that existed in the past were traditional societies. There are two types of societies that exist today: modern and transitional. Societies are in transition, some of them are modern and some are traditional. These societies gradually move

towards modernity with modernization. And usually they are dealing with crisis (Stefaroi, 2015).

Since Iran is a country that has been rapidly exposed to the desired and unwanted effects of modernity and as far as the evidence shows, it does not have a special strategy in dealing with this process like many developing countries. Therefore, it is necessary and necessary to examine the issues and problems of the youth in societies that are transitioning from tradition to modernity, without knowing the indicators and components and concepts of modernity and the relationship that modernity establishes with youth, lifestyle, personality and personality traits. Therefore, due to the changes that are taking place in societies, some of which are very fast and some are slow and imperceptible, it can have a tremendous impact on the identity, personality and marriage status of young people. The need to examine the links between modernity and the personality, marital status and gender of young students is becoming more and more important. It is also necessary to address the challenges faced by young people and students in cities like Tehran with their special and complex lifestyle.

Method

Considering that the main topic of this research is to prepare and standardize, and in other words to check the reliability and validity of the tool for measuring the trend towards modernity, it can be said that the current research has an exploratory aspect. The statistical population of this research includes all students of Payam Noor University in Tehran province who were studying in the academic year of 2017-2018. According to the purpose and preparation of a preliminary form, the research sample consisted of 895 students. The samples included (Table 1) 631 people (70.5%) were women and 264 were men (29.5%), and the number of students in terms of marital status was 383 single, 399 married and 113 divorced. In order to select the representative part of the statistical population, multi-stage cluster sampling was used. This method was used due to the wideness of the statistical population and the lack of access to the complete list of community members. Sampling was done at Payam Noor universities in Tehran province.

Materials

1. Researcher-made questionnaire. To measure the research variables, test the hypotheses and answer the research questions, the tendency towards modernity questionnaire was used.

By examining the theories related to modernity, especially the theories of Max Weber and other articles published in this field, an experimental form containing 90 questions was made. which found 9 components, each component containing 10. After preparing and adjusting the questionnaire in order to check its form and content validity, the questionnaire was given to 5 experts and experts to give their personal opinion regarding the change, addition and deletion of each of the questions. In this way, 23 questions were removed from the questionnaire due to their similarity and repetitiveness, inadequacy and lack of connection with the components. Then, in order to check the expressiveness of the questionnaire and to solve the problems, the questionnaire was preliminarily administered to 50 students. Based on this, some questions that were vague and could not be understood by students were changed or deleted. 9 questions were deleted. Thus, the number of 58 questions to check the reliability of the information listed in (Table 2) related to the indices of correlation coefficients and Cronbach's alpha coefficients is related to 58 questions of the questionnaire, and the value of Cronbach's alpha coefficient was equal to 0.88. Also, in order to check the reliability of the components, retesting and dividing were done in two ways. In order to check the reliability through retesting, the work process was like this, after three weeks, by returning to the university, the questionnaire was re-administered on 50 students, and the reliability check through retesting for the components can be seen in the table. By comparing the results of the reliability coefficient obtained through Cronbach's alpha coefficient and retesting, it can be seen that the results obtained from both methods are very similar and there is no significant difference between the two methods. Therefore, according to this problem, the reliability coefficients obtained for the scales of the questionnaire are enough that its results can be trusted in multiple measurements. In order to check the reliability of the questionnaire by splitting it into two halves, the correlation coefficients showed that there is a high correlation between the two halves in each

component. Scoring: The questionnaire was scored based on a Likert scale and the answers were graded as follows: a) completely agree, b) agree, c) disagree, d) completely disagree, which were awarded in the order of 5 to 1.

Implementation

In order to ensure the adequacy of sampling and non-zerosness of the correlation matrix in the population, which is the basis of factor analysis, the KMO test was used, which was equal to 0.828, which indicates the adequacy of sampling for factor analysis. Also, Bartlett's sphericity was 0.0001 and the significance of the test index was 27340.6, which indicates the significance of this index for the implementation of factor analysis. The primary statistical characteristics that were obtained by performing the principal components analysis showed that the eigenvalue of 5 factors was greater than one, the first factor was self-centeredness, the second factor was free-spiritedness, the third factor was secularism, the fourth factor was rational criticism, and the fifth factor was scientificism. The explanation of the common variance between the variables for 5 factors together was equal to 48.2% of the total variable variance. The first factor with an eigenvalue of 10.8 is 22.5% of the total variance and the second factor with an eigenvalue of 4.02% and 8.3% of the total variance, the third and fourth factors each with an eigenvalue of 3.6% and 7.6% The total variance and the fifth factor with 2.4 and the total variance 1.5 together formed 48.2% of the total variance of the questions. Based on the structural matrix of the factors, the set of questions that are commonly associated with one factor form a subtest, which was extracted and named as follows in the order of the highest factor load. The results show that the highest sharing rate is related to the question 41 times (0.813). Also, the lowest share equal to (0.366) belongs to question 32. In order to identify the factors that probably form the basis of forty-two variables as well as its simple structure, the varimax rotation method with a minimum factor loading of 0.30 was used. The resulting structure matrix is shown in the table below. The rotated values are obtained after 25 iterations. In this research, in order to estimate the reliability of the test through internal consistency, Cronbach's alpha coefficient method was used. The coefficients obtained from the Cronbach's alpha method for each of the components obtained for the first

factor with 22 questions are equal to 0.93; for the second factor with 9 questions equal to 0.76; The third factor with 6 questions equals 0.78; The fourth factor with 7 questions equals 0.85; The fifth factor with 4 questions had an alpha coefficient of 0.69. The results of the analysis showed that the questions consisted of 5 factors, and the mean and standard deviation of the whole test were equal to the results obtained, and the calculation of these indicators was done for each factor. The mean and standard deviation were obtained for the first factor, the second factor, the third factor, the fourth factor and the fifth factor.

Results

The initial form of the questionnaire was prepared and adjusted with 58 questions in order to select appropriate questions and remove weak questions before implementing factor analysis through the criteria of internal consistency. The information contained in (Table 3) is related to the indices of correlation coefficients and Cronbach's alpha coefficients related to 58 questions of the questionnaire. The results of the reliability of the questionnaire using the Cronbach's alpha method with the loop method showed that some questions have a very weak correlation and if they are removed, it will increase the overall reliability of the questionnaire. The criterion used to select the appropriate question in this research was the corrected correlation of each question with the total score, and the minimum corrected correlation for selecting the question was 0.30. The analysis showed that the number of 10 questions whose correlation coefficient with the total score of the corresponding scale was less than 0.30, so the number of 10 questions that had a low correlation were removed from the calculations. Therefore, according to the above data, the reliability coefficient of the test is at a level that can be used to continue calculations related to validity and other operations. The reliability of the 48-question questionnaire was

obtained through Cronbach's alpha of 0.896. Therefore, the reliability coefficient through Cronbach's alpha has a high value.

After calculating the matrix of rotated factors, it is possible to interpret and name the factors, this step requires psychological insight and the statistical method does not work. Based on the current study, based on the structure coefficients obtained using the principal components method and Varimax rotation, as shown in Table 5, the content analysis of the questionnaire can be explained as follows: After extracting the questions that have a load on the first factor are a high factor and examining the common validity process between them, the first factor can be named as the "self-centered" variable. According to the questions that have a high factor load in the second factor and the examination of the common validity process between them, the second factor is named as what was intended as "free secretary". According to the examination of the common validity process between the questions whose factorial load is high in the third factor, the third factor can be named as what is considered as the "secularism" variable. The common validity between the questions that have a high factor load in the fourth factor indicates that the fourth factor can be named as "criticism". The fifth factor was named "scientism". The first factor (self-centeredness): questions 1 to 21 and 27: individualism, utilitarianism and consumerism; The second factor (free secretary): 9 questions including: 22, 23, 24, 32, 33, 35, 36, 37, 40: libertarianism and democratic attitude; The third factor (secularism): 6 questions including: 28, 31, 34, 40, 43, 47, including common beliefs; The fourth factor (critical rationality): 7 questions including: 29, 30, 39, 41, 42, 46, 48: including rationality and criticality; The fifth factor (scientism) includes 4 questions: 25, 26, 38, 44: scientism.

Table 1. Frequency distribution and percentage of students by age and marital status

	Female		Male		Total	
	Freq.	Percentage	Freq.	Percentage	Freq.	Percentage
Single	277	30/9	106	11/8	383	42/8
Married	282	31/5	117	13/1	399	44/6
Divorced	72	8	14	4/6	113	12/6
Total	631	70/5	264	29/5	895	100

Based on the above table, the results of the demographic characteristics of the research sample showed that there is no significant

difference between people in terms of age and marital status ($P < 0.05$).

Table 2. Results of KMO test and Bartlett's sphericity test for the data obtained from the subjects

KMO		0/828
Bartlett	Chi-square	27340/6
	Sig.	0/0001

The calculations show that the sampling adequacy index (KMO) is equal to 0.828 and the significance level of Bartlett's sphericity test is less than 0.0001. Therefore, based on both

criteria, it can be concluded that the implementation of factor analysis based on the resulting correlation matrix in the studied sample group will be justified.

Table 3. Basic statistical characteristics of the researcher-made test using the principal components method

Factors	Factor value before rotation			Extracting factors before rotation			Factors value after rotation		
	Total	Var %	Cumulative %	Total	Var %	Cumulative %	Total	Var %	Cumulative %
1	10/8	22/5	22/5	10/8	22/5	22/5	10/8	22/5	22/5
2	4/6	9/6	32/2	4/6	9/6	32/2	4/02	8/3	27/7
3	3/11	6/4	38/6	3/11	6/4	38/6	3/6	7/6	35/4
4	2/6	5/5	44/2	2/6	5/5	44/2	3/6	7/6	43
5	1/9	3/9	48/2	1/9	3/9	48/2	2/4	5/1	48/2

Based on the mentioned three indicators, 5 factors were extracted from the set of questions, which explains 48.2% of the total variance. The first factor with an eigenvalue of 10.8 accounts for 22.5% of the total variance, and finally the

fifth factor with an eigenvalue of 2.4 explains about 1.5% of the total variance of the variables. The share of questions obtained through principal component analysis is shown in Table 4.

Table 4. The matrix of the rotated structure of the Varimax-style orientation to innovation questionnaire

Item	Factor 1	Factor 2	Factor 3	Factor 4	Factor 5
1	0/57				
2	0/58				
3	0/52				
4	0/71				
5	0/67				
6	0/68				
7	0/69				
8	0/6				
9	0/5				
10	0/77				
11	0/71				
12	0/67				
13	0/77				
14	0/41				
15	0/68				
16	0/34				
17	0/75				

18	0/64		
19	0/58		
20	0/53		
21	0/75		
27	0/43		
22		0/67	
45		0/62	
35		0/6	
33		0/57	
24		0/56	
36		0/54	
23		0/53	
37		0/47	
32		0/31	
40			0/79
28			0/66
47			0/69
31			0/63
43			0/62
34			0/48
41			0/88
48			0/87
39			0/59
46			0/6
29			0/59
42			0/52
30			0/36
26			0/7
38			0/6
25			0/58
44			0/4

Based on the structural matrix of the factors, the set of questions that are commonly associated with one factor form a part of the test, which was extracted and named in order of the highest factor load as described below. The lowest factor loading based on the structural matrix of the factors, the set of questions that are jointly

correlated with one factor form a subtest, which was extracted and named as follows, in the order of the highest factor loading. The lowest factor load (0.31) belongs to question 32 and the highest factor load (0.88) belongs to question 41.

Table 5. Validity coefficients of the final form (with 48 items) tendency towards modernization questionnaire

Factor	Items freq.	Alpha
1	22	0/93
2	9	0/76
3	6	0/78
4	7	0/85
5	4	0/69
Total	48	0/9

The results of Table 5 showed that the Cronbach's alpha coefficient of the components of the questionnaire was between 0.69 and 90,

which indicates the appropriate validity of this tool.

Table 6. Statistical indicators of the modernity tendency questionnaire and its components

Variable	Mean	SD	Skewness	Kurtosis	K-S p-value
self-centeredness	73/9	14/07	0/93	0/039	0/33
Tolerantly	35/4	4/9	0/66	0/34	0/43
Secularism	18/3	5/2	0/008	0/28	0/78
rational criticism	23/8	8/4	0/51	-1/03	0/09
Scientism	10/7	3/4	0/55	0/007	0/89
Tendency to modernism	162/2	20/6	0/39	0/46	0/66

The results of Table 6 show that the statistical indices of the modernity tendency questionnaire and its components are in the normal range in terms of skewness and elongation. The significance level of the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test shows that the research data has a normal distribution.

Conclusion

The present research was conducted on the topic of creating and standardizing a questionnaire of tendencies towards modernity in students of Payam Noor University. Reliability and validity are two essential parts of any successful research. Many researchers have provided insightful ways to clarify reliability versus validity. When you are writing a thesis, evaluating the quality of your research is based on two factors. According to experts, the measurement method must be reliable to be considered a valid study (Turner, 2019). In this way, the most important components of the trend towards modernization, a 90-question questionnaire was designed and given to professors and experts in order to ensure the content validity of the questionnaire. After receiving comments and suggestions, the desired amendments were applied to the questions, and at this stage, the number of questions was changed. In the next step, the questions were administered to a group of 50 students and their opinions were collected regarding the questions and expressions. Then the questions were analyzed and 33 weak questions were identified and removed. Finally, a 58-question questionnaire was implemented on a sample of 895 people and the obtained information was prepared for further analysis. Answers to the questions of this questionnaire

were graded on a 5-point Likert scale and were completely disagreed (1), disagreed (2), had no opinion (3), agreed (4) and completely agreed (5). In order to ensure the reliability of the test through retesting, after three weeks of the first implementation of the test, 50 subjects answered the researcher-made questionnaire again. The information contained in the table is related to the indices of correlation coefficients and Cronbach's alpha coefficients related to 58 questions of the questionnaire. The results of the reliability of the questionnaire using the Cronbach's alpha method with the loop method showed that some questions had a very weak correlation and if they were removed, it would increase the overall reliability of the questionnaire, so 10 questions that had a low correlation were removed from the calculations. Therefore, according to the above data, the reliability coefficient of the test is at a level that can be used to continue calculations related to validity and other operations. The reliability of the 48-question questionnaire was obtained through Cronbach's alpha of 0.896. Therefore, the reliability coefficient through Cronbach's alpha has a high value.

The results show the fact that our society and Iranian families are in a transition stage, a stage where the traditional and religious foundations have experienced some kind of shaking and tension. Some of the foundations of modernity, especially in formats such as: (rationalism, individualism, scientism, etc.); Especially in the field of modernity and the trend towards privatization, personal religion and pluralism have an impact on people's thoughts, especially young people. Modernization on the outside, "separation from the foundations and principles

and human values" on the inside, brings social problems and damages; Among the harms mentioned in Salehi's study (2009), among these harms is the decrease in adherence to society's regulations and the increase in the mixing of relationships between boys and girls in the society. Also, his study showed that as the level of modernity in families decreased, the trend towards modernity in young people also increased.

Regarding modernization in general, it can be said that there is a favorable situation among Iranian youth in terms of belief. Modernism can also be seen in the medium level (which is usually traditionalism combined with scientism and rationality) and in the form of the foundations of rationalism and scientism, personalism, individualism and pure empiricism. In terms of rites, some modernization is observed and the tendency of young people to rites and ceremonies is at an average level; In the ritual dimension of modernism, the foundations of modernity have had more influence and in addition to scientism and rationalism which are accepted from the point of view, some foundations of modernity, including human-orientation, empiricism and sometimes secularism, also influence the thoughts of young people; Therefore, in this regard, the need for programs in the field of informing and punishing the youth is felt more. In terms of the cognitive dimension, the situation is seen as average, for example, only 50% of people have confidently declared that, for example, religion is not separate from politics. In terms of consequences, the situation is similar, for example, 42% of people said with confidence that if the order of jihad is issued, they will participate in it. In terms of emotional religiosity, it can be judged that the status of this type of religiosity among young people is at a high level and the foundations of modernity have not had much effect on this type of religiosity. Regarding the relationship between modernization and other demographic variables, the results showed that modernization is related to the variables of age, gender, level of family welfare, education and type of employment. In other words, the younger people are, the more educated they are and the more they are employed in high-level jobs. These people are more prosperous in terms of facilities, they are more susceptible to the principles of

modernism, and they are more prone to personalism.

In their research, Tausli and Morshedi (2006) concluded that adherence to individual and collective actions is lower among higher semester students than lower semester students. They also concluded that their tendency towards private modernization, pluralism and selective treatment of modernization issues is more than the students of lower semesters. In addition, the existence of multiple trends of modernization among students has been confirmed in a number of researches (Rajbzadeh, 2000; Alizadeh Shaldehi, 2001; Esmaili, 2000). Sirajzadeh (2001) also showed in his research on the students of the whole country that the level of modernization of technical engineering students is 8% less than other students, which difference can be seen as the greater influence of technical engineering students on modern awareness. This result is consistent with the results of our research; Because in our research, people with higher education and professional jobs were more inclined to modernize than others, and vocational technical students are also included in professional jobs.

Also, during the research conducted by the General Cultural Council of the country in 1379 on the socio-cultural attitudes and behaviors of the youth, the two factors of education and income have been identified as effective variables on the awareness and attitudes of the youth. In general, regarding the foundations and ideas of modernism, which is also a part of our culture and civilization; Especially considering the situation in which our society is in, which is known as a society in transition, the need to analyze, investigate, meditate and sometimes offer a solution is felt. Different countries have had different reactions to modernism according to their political structure, social relations, cultural background, geopolitical position, and their strength or weakness in facing modernism. Some countries have completely separated from their background and have chosen the western model as their way of life, some have insisted on their native traditions and culture and remained based on their traditional and cultural standards; The third group in the way of cultural development (Zahed, 2005) have also adopted the middle way, in which two methods can be categorized: a) modernizing institutions and other traditional factors or b) employing

traditional factors to bring modern elements. If we look at these last two good solutions, the essence of each one is the same as one of the first two solutions. It seems that modernizing traditional institutions will finally make us like Westerners and on the contrary, it will lead to the recruitment of modern elements for cultural and national independence.

Based on the structural matrix of the factors, the set of questions that are commonly associated with one factor form a subtest, which was extracted and named as follows in the order of the highest factor load. The lowest factor loading based on the structural matrix of the factors, the set of questions that are jointly correlated with one factor form a subtest, which was extracted and named as follows, in the order of the highest factor loading. The lowest factor load (0.31) belongs to question 32 and the highest factor load (0.88) belongs to question 41.

The transitioning situation of our society is a situation where we are involved in some kind of duality in all cultural, social and... fields; A duality that has traditional and religious foundations on one side and modern ideas with their own principles on the other side. Ideally, these two ideas will accept some of each other's approaches as long as they stick to their basic principles and the society can be in a favorable state in this situation. However, Durkheim talks about the anomic situation. If a society in the state of transition from tradition to modernity suffers some kind of disorder and is separated from traditions, it cannot implement the basics of modernity in a positive way in its life, it has an anomic and abnormal situation. In this situation, countless social harms will show themselves.

Modernization in our society and especially in Iran, which was and is a place of worship, is of double importance. If we combine the basics of modernism with some principles, including rationalism and scientism, an ideal state will emerge, we will not suffer from malfunctions and social damages. Modernism itself requires people to accept the principles of modernity with reflection and contemplation, and so far the acceptance of social principles does not contradict some principles of modernity. On the other hand, if we experience extreme modernism in the social sphere and want to introduce all the principles of modernity into the society, we will definitely experience the

normalization of modernism and we will lead the way to individualism in modernism, pluralism and private modernism. In this situation, according to the culture of our society, which is based on traditional religious foundations, social harms will be allowed to appear and we will experience an anomic situation. For example, Salehi's research (2010) showed that although modernism is one of its first foundations and principles, increasing rationalism; But as people consider themselves to be more religiously modern, their knowledge about the results and disadvantages of unconventional relationships between boys and girls has decreased. Therefore, prevention is better than cure in all cases. In this field, it requires in-depth studies to examine all the areas of the subject and provide solutions to explain the basics of modernity, its principles and combine these basics with modernist ideas for people in society, especially in the field of youth. Pirahari et al. (2016) found that 5.7% of radical Islamic respondents, 23.6% traditionalist, 49.5% new traditionalist, 18.4% Islamic modernist and 2.8% secular are modernists in terms of religiosity. Therefore, the largest percentage of respondents are new traditionalists in terms of religious type.

Extreme modernism has entered our society with a charming face and its own fundamentals, which form the basis of all the principles of society, the values of modernism, and in a way, it can be said that in the socio-economic field, modernism suffers from a kind of misunderstanding and dysfunction. has been Ideal modernism means to combine the foundations, principles and values of modernism with modern thinking and relying on rationalism and adopt it with a more open view. However, what has spread in our society under the name of modernism, especially among young people, has been associated with religion-avoidance and personalism. Personalism in modernism also means to change the principles of modernism according to our personal taste and desire... Is there anything left of the old traditions? In our society, separation from religious foundations will bring many social damages; The harms that were mentioned, including the increase in the relationship between boys and girls in the society, which will cause countless harms. The results showed that the younger people are and have higher education and more professional

jobs, the more they tend to modernize; This issue itself deserves reflection and requires the efforts of those in charge and a review of university and school programs to investigate this issue at its roots and try to raise awareness among the youth. It should be noted that the trend towards modernization is one of the social phenomena which is not a single cause and many factors influence the tendency of people towards modernization. increasing communication and media; education; Age; The degree of adherence of families to the basics of modernization; peers; Schools, universities, etc., are factors that affect this, and the modernization of individuals also affects the institution of family, peers, etc. However, it should be noted that the change in the attitude of modernism; It is the changes that sometimes move towards the normalization of religion in an extreme situation; This causes a person's belief in God to decrease; His adherence to religious beliefs will be reduced and subsequently he will suffer social harm. Zahid (2005) points out in his article that going on the path of assimilation with the western culture will not only lead us to local development, but will also lead to the dissolution of all our national and moral values and other cultural factors in the western culture. In modern societies or transitioning towards modernity, individualism is considered as the description of the actions of the members of the society. The desire for independence, planning for one's future and drawing one's ideals are part of the manifestations of individualism. Emphasis on individual rights and freedoms is the most important demand of the youth; But the youth should be guided to know what individualism is and what it is used for.

The present study has obtained valuable findings about the validity and validity of the trend towards modernity in students, however, the interpretation of the results of the present study seems necessary in view of some limitations, which are presented as follows. Undoubtedly, there are limitations in humanities research that make the research findings to be used with caution. The current research also has limitations as follows: First, the standardization of a specific scale or questionnaire requires more steps. Therefore, it should be noted that generalization of the results of this research should be avoided because it is necessary to

examine the mentioned tests in different strata of people and other cities. In addition, the results of the present study represent the sample of undergraduate students of universities located in Tehran province. Therefore, the generalization of the findings of the present research to student groups of other provinces and other communities, including children, teenagers and adults, should be done with caution. The current research is cross-sectional. One of the limitations of cross-sectional studies is its inability to show the effect of time on variables and their relationships. Therefore, the formulation of the results of the current research without considering the effect of the passage of time on the variables and their relationships is one of the important limitations of the current research. Therefore, repeating the findings of the current research through longitudinal studies is an unavoidable necessity. The results of this research are limited to the range of 25 to 35 years, so the generalization of the results to other age ranges was avoided. Third, the results of the present study without considering the effect of age on the variables and their relationships are one of the limitations of the present study. Therefore, it is necessary to repeat the findings of the present study in different ages. Fourth, due to the fact that the data of the current research was collected through self-report and relied on the reports of the people participating in the research and not on their real behaviors, so it is expected that the findings do not have high validity. On the other hand, self-reported information may always be influenced by social desirability bias and research participants may not report their actual actions and behaviors.

It is suggested that after examining the exploratory factor analysis conducted in this research, confirmatory factor analysis should also be used to confirm the components. It is suggested that marriage counselors, in addition to examining and implementing personality questionnaires, also examine the degree of tendency towards modernity in couples. It is suggested to implement a modernity questionnaire in school consultations in order to scrutinize and find the roots of crises in teenagers and conflicts between parents and their children. Considering the importance of the issue, it is necessary to investigate its implementation and predictor variables in

students of different cities in future researches. Considering the different stages of the test standardization process, it is suggested that in future researches, an arrangement be adopted that according to the conventional methods for the aforementioned test standardization, the mentioned tests in this research will be re-examined and studied more closely. It is necessary to examine the tendency to modernity with other variables. It is necessary to examine the trend towards modernity with variables such as age status, economic status, education, employment... Finally, the current research showed that modernity has been able to create problems such as psychosis, reluctance to marry, and the superficialization of relationships. It is necessary for educational institutions to intervene in order to solve problems and reduce personality crises.

Conflict of Interest

According to the authors, this article has no financial sponsor or conflict of interest.

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