Predicting Citizens' Social Resilience to Natural Disasters Based on Religious Attitudes Mediating Coronary Anxiety

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Abstract

Background and Objective: In recent years, researchers have paid increasing attention to the concept of resilience against disasters. Natural disasters, which are part of the human life and increase in number and diversity every day, have been raised as a fundamental challenge to achieving sustainable development of human societies. The aim of this study was to predict the social resilience of citizens against natural disasters based on religious attitudes with the mediating role of corona anxiety.

Methods: The present study was applied in terms of purpose and correlational in terms of method of implementation. The statistical population of this study included all citizens of 15th district of Tehran in 2021. From the present statistical population, a sample size of 380 people was selected by stratified random sampling method based on Morgan's table. Data were collected using the George Religious Attitude Questionnaire, the Connor and Davidson Resilience Questionnaire and the Alipour's Corona Anxiety Scale. Finally, the collected data were analyzed using Pearson correlation coefficient, regression, and path analysis. In this study, all ethical considerations were observed and the authors reported no conflict of interests.

Results: The results of data analysis showed that religious attitude can predict the positive and safe emotions of citizens and control negative effects. It was also found that corona anxiety could play a mediating role in predicting citizens' social resilience to natural disasters based on religious attitudes.

Conclusion: It can be stated that to promote citizens' social resilience to disasters, in addition to paying attention to the religious attitude of individuals, experts and thinkers should use programs to reduce anxiety.

Summary

Background and Objective

Natural disasters are a basic challenge on the path to achieving sustainable development of human communities (1). Therefore, knowing the ways to achieve has been included in different models of reducing vulnerability in planning for and managing the disasters finding an appropriate position in every country's national policy making so create desirable conditions for efficient and more effective reduction of the risks at different levels of managing the disasters (2).

During the recent years, researchers have paid increasing attention to the concept of resilience against the disasters. Despite researchers' several decades of valuable experience in the field of resilience against disasters, there are still many ambiguities particularly at the local scale in this

field. It seems that in the context of Iran there are certain social capacities and capitals that can help to promote resilience against disasters. One of these capacities is people's religious attitude (3). Religious attitudes enable human being to overcome selfish desires and act beyond selfishness. Religious beliefs and attitudes are the foundation for social organization and a source of social values and affect individual choices and many areas of daily life (4).

Methods

Compliance with ethical guidelines: In order to observe the ethical principles in the present study, the participants were informed about the purpose and method of implementation of the study and their informed consent was obtained. Furthermore, they were assured that their information would be kept confidential.

The present study was applied in terms of purpose and correlational in terms of method of implementation. The statistical population of this study included all citizens of 15th district of Tehran in 2021. Due to the largeness of the sample population, the number of residents in this district was estimated to be 202,508 people according to the census in 2016. The sample size of was determined to be 380 people selected by stratified random sampling method based on Morgan's table. Finally, four questionnaires were incomplete, which were excluded and a final sample of 380 questionnaires was analyzed. The collected data were analyzed using path analysis and the measurement tool included questionnaires and was field-based.

Results

The participants' mean age was 38.72±9.28. 76.1% of the participants were female and 23.9 were male. 23.7 had a diploma or a lower educational degree, 6.6% had an associate degree, 32.4 had BA and 36.8% had an MA. The participants' mean was 29.69 in individual competence, 24.82 in trust in individual instincts, 19.04 in accepting positive emotions, 11.18 in safe emotions and control, 8.20 in spiritual effects, 121.86 in religious attitude, 4.09 in mental symptoms, and 1.53 in physical symptoms.

Conclusion

The results of data analysis showed that religious attitude can predict the positive and safe emotions of citizens and control negative effects. It was also found that corona anxiety could play a mediating role in predicting citizens' social resilience to natural disasters based on religious attitudes. It can be stated that to promote citizens' social

resilience to disasters, in addition to paying attention to the religious attitude of individuals, experts and thinkers need to develop and use programs to reduce anxiety.

Religious attitude is both an instrumental and a non-instrumental reason that individuals express in their religious beliefs and practices. Resilience, on the other hand, varies from one person to another and can develop or reduce during the time and be formed in the process of trial and error in life based on mental and practical self-refining (5). Therefore, it is very important to develop certain plans to develop resilience and there is a need to use all the existing capacities for promoting it. As confirmed by the results of the present study, in religious communities like Iran, religious attitude can play an effective role in social resilience and since social resilience is the capacity to return from stable and continued difficulties and the ability to refine oneself, this human capacity helps one to move through undesirable events and to promote one's social, educational, and occupational capabilities and competence despite being exposed to high tension.

One of the undesirable and stressful events at the international level and in Iran is the Covid-19 pandemic, which has influenced people's life and the society. To tolerate and manage the individual and social effects of this pandemic, it is essential to promote resilience in the society. Based on the findings of the present study, which are consistent with those of Fallahi et al. (6) and Bastaminia et al. (7), religious attitude can be used as capital to promote resilience in the society under the corona pandemic conditions and similar conditions and to ameliorate the negative effects of these phenomena.

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Ethical considerations

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Conflict of interest

The authors reported no conflict of interests in this study.

Authors' contribution

Article writing and data collection: first author; Data analysis, participation in the writing and supervision of the research: second author and participation in the writing and consultation in the research: third author.

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تقييم الصمود الإجتماعي لدى المواطن تجاه الكوارث الطبيعية وتأثير النظرة الدينية ودور قلق الإصابة بكورونا الوسيط

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الملخّص

خلفية البحث وأهدافه: حظي مفهوم الصمود الإجتماعي تجاه الكوارث الطبيعية باهتمام الباحثين في الآونة الأخيرة. فالكوارث الطبيعية التي تعتبر جزءاً من الحياة البشرية، وأخذ وقوعها وتنوعها منحى تصاعدياً في السنوات الأخيرة، تشكل تحدياً أساسياً أمام التنمية المستدامة لكل مجتمع بشري. تسعى هذه الدراسة لإلقاء الضوء على مفهوم الصمود الإجتماعي للمواطن تجاه الكوارث الطبيعية وتأثير النظرة الدينية على هذا المفهوم ومدى تأثير الدور الوسيط الذي يؤديه قلق الإصابة بكورونا.

منهجية البحث: المنهجية التي اعتمدتها الدراسة هي منهجية تطبيقية من ناحية الهدف، وإرتباطية من ناحية التنفيذ والتطبيق. أما المجتمع الإحصائي فقد شمل مواطني المنطقة الـ١٥ في مدينة طهران في عام ٢٠٢١. ومن مجموع الإحصاء الموجود، تم اختيار حجم عينة من ٣٨٠ مشاركاً باستخدام طريقة أخذ العينات العشوائية الطبقية على أساس جدول مورغان. كما اعتمدت الدراسة في جمع البيانات على الإستبيان الديني عند جورج، واستبيان الصمود لدى كونر وديفيدسون ومقياس عليبور في تقييم قلق الإصابة بكورونا. وفي نهاية الدراسة وأخذ النتائج تم تحليل البيانات باستخدام معامل الإرتباط وتحليل الإنحدار لدى بيرسون. تمت مراعاة جميع الموارد الأخلاقية في هذا البحث وإضافة إلى ذلك فإن مولّفي البحث لم يشيروا إلى أيّ تضارب في المصالح.

المعطيات: اظهرت النتائج أنّ النظرة الدينية قادرة على التنبؤ بالعواطف الإيجابية، وتعزيز الشعور بالأمان لدى المواطن، والسيطرة على المشاعر السلبية. كما اتضح أنّ القلق والإضطراب من الإصابة بكورونا وتقييم الصمود الإجتماعي للمواطنين تجاه الكوارث الطبيعية وتأثير النظرة الدينية، له دور وسيط وقادر على أن يكون همزة الوصل بين كلا المفهومين.

الاستنتاج: اثبتت الدراسة أنّه يجب على المتخصصين والخبراء في الشؤون الإجتماعية، أن يعدوا برامج ومخططات ممنهجة لرفع مستوى الصمود لدى المواطن تجاه الكوارث الطبيعية من خلال النظرة الدينية وأن ينظروا للأمر من زاوية دينية وروحية بغية التخفيف من وطئة القلق والإضطراب في الحالات الحرجة.

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پیش‌بینی تاب‌آوری اجتماعی شهروندان در برابر سوانح طبیعی بر اساس نگرش مذهبی با نقش واسطه‌ای اضطراب کرونا

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چکیده

سابقه و هدف: محققان در سال‌های اخیر به مفهوم تاب‌آوری در برابر سوانح بسیار توجه کرده‌اند. سوانح طبیعی که جزئی از فرایند زندگی بشر به شمار می‌رود و هر روزه بر تعداد و تنوع آنها افزوده می‌شود، چالشی اساسی در جهت نیل به توسعۀ پایدار جوامع انسانی مطرح شده است. پژوهش حاضر با هدف پیش‌بینی تاب‌آوری اجتماعی شهروندان در برابر سوانح طبیعی بر اساس نگرش مذهبی با نقش واسطه‌ای اضطراب کرونا انجام شده است.

روش کار: روش پژوهش حاضر از نظر هدف کاربردی و از نظر اجرا همبستگی است. جامعۀ آماری پژوهش تمامی شهروندان منطقۀ ۱۵ شهر تهران در سال ۱۴۰۰ بود. از جامعۀ آماری حاضر با استناد به جدول مورگان نمونه‌ای به‌تعداد ۳۸۰ نفر با روش نمونه‌گیری تصادفی طبقه‌ای انتخاب شد. برای گردآوری داده‌ها از پرسش‌نامۀ نگرش مذهبی جورج، پرسش‌نامۀ تاب‌آوری کانر و دیویدسون و مقیاس اضطراب کرونای علیپور استفاده شد. درنهایت داده‌های جمع‌آوری‌شده با استفاده از آزمون آماری ضریب همبستگی پیرسون، رگرسیون و تحلیل مسیر تجزیه‌وتحلیل شد. در این پژوهش همۀ موارد اخلاقی رعایت شده است و مؤلفان مقاله تضاد منافعی گزارش نکرده‌اند.

یافته‌ها: نتایج تحلیل داده‌ها نشان داد که نگرش مذهبی توانایی پیش‌بینی عواطف مثبت شهروندان، عواطف امن و کنترل تأثیرات منفی را دارد. همچنین مشخص شد که اضطراب کرونا توانسته است در پیش‌بینی تاب‌آوری اجتماعی شهروندان در برابر سوانح طبیعی بر اساس نگرش مذهبی نقش واسطه‌ای ایفا نماید.

نتیجه‌گیری: می‌توان گفت متخصصان و صاحب‌نظران جهت ارتقای تاب‌آوری اجتماعی شهروندان در برابر سوانح علاوه‌بر توجه به نگرش مذهبی افراد باید از برنامه‌هایی برای کاهش اضطراب نیز استفاده نمایند.