

Investigating the relationship between attachment and idealism in Sepehr Bam Charity in 2019

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ABSTRACT

Employees' idealism on individual feelings and decisions and attachment to individuals determines how to choose the path and it reveals to us the meaning of surrendering to the facts. The aim of this study was to find the relationship between the sense of attachment and idealism in Sepehr Bam Charity and, while explaining the concepts, we express the importance and dimensions of the relevant components from the perspective of various experts. Based on the method, the present study is descriptive with correlation determination and applied in terms of purpose. Glaser theory and 3 characteristics of creativity, God-seeking nature and professional ethics were used to examine the sense of attachment. Data collection tools were 2 questionnaires of 24 questions of sense of attachment and 15 questions of idealism whose validity and reliability were confirmed. The method of estimating the sample size and sampling is not considered due to the small population. Data were analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistical tests from Smart-PLS software version 3.2.6. In separating the research data into two categories of sense of attachment and idealism; Testing the main hypothesis of the results showed that the sense of attachment with the idealism of the staff of Sepehr Bam Charity Foundation has a significant positive effect. Finally, it is suggested to use other related variables in conducting research, as well as in other institutions and departments to identify and improve.

Keywords

1- Feeling of attachment 2- Idealism 3- Bam Sepehr Charity staff

Introduction

Undoubtedly, communication has been the oldest and at the same time the greatest human achievement. (Bolton 1, 2004: 130) Hence, the social nature of man requires that man communicate with the various aspects of society and the collections within it. Isolation and socialization is a state in which one feels alienated from the values and norms of society; That is, a person feels lonely and thinks he has no connection with anyone or any group. A person who withdraws spontaneously and withdraws from society means that he does not believe in the functional way of society, the ruling relations and its micro and macro relations; Because it cannot actively deny and reject these real relationships and goals, by isolating and isolating itself, it marginalizes itself from the bite of society and adopts it (Shekhavandi, 1994: 122)

Attachment to the society is crucial as a growing sense among people who share common interests and destinies, and the existence of a community ensures the interest and dependence and loyalty of individuals to it and a sense of attachment to the general Rama (Polivi 4, 2000).

In recent years, a lot of attention and interest has been shown to the issue of employee attachment. Many (Heather Weiss, 2002; Mickey et al., 2009; Richman et al., 2006) believe that employee attachment predicts employee performance, organizational success, and excellent performance. (Isa Khani et al., 2013: 38).

In defining idealism, we have considered several characteristics. In our view, an idealistic person is one who is creative, has a God-seeking nature, and has a professional ethic.

Another characteristic of idealistic human beings is creativity. Definition of opposition: It is a structure that is intertwined with emotional and cognitive components. Sternberg introduces creativity as thinking about things in an unusual way and reaching unique ways. He also considers thinking styles of knowledge of personality and environment to be effective in creativity (Goringo, 2000, reference 14).

An idealistic person is a person who has found his great and original ideal, that is, he is God-seeking by nature. Instinct is a state of natural state with which the mother steps into the realm of the universe, including the outward and inward attributes, as well as a special state that is intended in human nature. (Al-Jawahiri, 1983, quoted by Masoudi and Hashemi, 2011)

From another perspective, idealistic human beings are those who have a high level of professional ethics. Professional ethics refers to a set of rules that individuals must follow voluntarily and in accordance with their conscience and instinct in the performance of professional work without any external obligation or in case of violation of legal penalties (Moberg, 2000 quoted from Karampourian et al., 2013: 44) Professional ethics also deals with how valuable work is done by the employee in the job and career process. (Kafashian, 2014: 55)

Sepehr Charitable Foundation was established as a non-profit organization after the tragic earthquake in Bam on December 26, 2003 in order to serve some of the earthquake victims after receiving the establishment license to operate in the country from the Welfare Organization. Currently, Sepehr Charity Foundation operates in various sectors.

In view of the above, the purpose of this research is to investigate the relationship between attachment and idealism in Sepehr Charity. Accordingly, this research seeks to answer the main question: what is the relationship between the feeling of attachment in Sepehr Bam Charity and idealism? And the following hypotheses were examined: 1- There is a positive relationship between the feeling of attachment and the creativity of the employees of Sepehr Bam Charity Foundation. 2- There is a positive relationship between the sense of attachment and the professional ethics of the employees of Sepehr bam Charity Foundation. 3- There is a positive relationship between the feeling of attachment and the God-seeking nature of the employees of Sepehr Bam Charity Foundation. 4- There is a positive relationship between the feeling of attachment and the demographic characteristics of the employees of Sepehr Bam Charity Foundation. The article is organized as follows: In the second part, the research background, in the third part, the research method, in the fourth part, the discussion and the results of estimating the models and finally are presented the conclusion and strategic suggestions.

Research background:

In the field of feeling of attachment to idealism, various studies have been conducted that can be referred to internal studies such as: Narimani and Aria pooran (2006) with a study entitled "Study of psychosocial pressures and coping strategies and its relationship with students' academic achievement" (Girls) showed that stressful family incidents, incidents of individual voting pressure and school factors had the highest share, respectively. Also, among the coping methods, they anticipate the avoidance coping method, positive reassessment and the social support search method, respectively. The results of Mirhashemi and Pasha (2010) in a study entitled "The relationship between perception of the work environment (job roles, job characteristics, supervisory style and organizational structure) and the level of job involvement of faculty members") showed that among 11 dimensions of work environment only three dimensions of task identity, supervisory style and job challenge are significantly correlated with faculty members' job involvement. Prinaz Biddle and Dr. Ali Akbar Mahmoudzadeh (2012) in an article entitled "Study of people's social attachment to Iranian society and its relationship with social trust and individualism; a case study of Mashhad") showed that increasing social distrust in individuals, it has caused the most damage to their level of social attachment. Isa khani et al. (2013) in an article entitled "Explaining the preconditions of work affiliation using a combined research project" concluded that job resources, individual resources and organizational resources have a positive effect on job affiliation and job demands do not effect on job affiliation. Bagheri, Hezbavi and Dehkordi (2015); In a study entitled "Study of the effect of hope for the future and idealism on social isolation of young people", the results showed that there is a significant relationship between idealism and social isolation, between youth subculture and social isolation and between hope for the future and social isolation. In the field of external studies, Piner (1940) in a study on "school-related stress" showed

that what adolescents cited most as fear and anxiety was failing an exam. Jacson (1961) conducted a study of 69 students and concluded that most students are dissatisfied with being in school. When subjects were repeatedly asked to express their true feelings at school, they used more negative traits, such as stress, to describe their feelings. Baker & Mednick (1990) in a study entitled "Anxiety and feeling of attachment " on girls and boys in middle school found that the average of girls in the anxiety test was higher than the average of boys in the same test. Maono et al. (2007) in a study entitled "Job resources and demands as a prerequisite for job attachment " showed that in that time period, job resources and job demands predict job attachment . Crawford et al. (2010) in a study entitled "The relationship between job demands and resources with job attachment and burnout"; They showed that deterrent demand is negatively related to job affiliation and challenging demand is positively related to job affiliation. The philosophical view known today as idealism is often attributed to an Irish priest named George Berkeley. Perhaps Plato is the "first idealist". That is, one who denies the true originality of the senses and beings of the perceptible world and seeks the original reality elsewhere. However, some philosophers, such as Lowdvig and Schopenhauer, have considered the Egyptian philosopher Plotinus to be the first idealist.

Materials and methods:

The method of the present study is descriptive-survey and exploratory factor analysis which has been done using the branch of survey studies because the present study is about the study of variables and subjects in the field and survey space, so it is in the category of descriptive research. According to the findings of the present study, which should be used immediately, it is done as an applied research in terms of purpose. The purpose of collecting and analyzing its data will be to study and evaluate the correlation between variables, direction, amount and intensity of these relationships. Following that, the effects of demographic and demographic characteristics will be examined to test their effect on the variables used. In the present study, the study population includes 70 members and employees of Sepehr Bam Charity. Due to the small number of population, the number of statistical samples is considered the same as the number of population (70 people). The variables of this research (sense of attachment , idealism) were measured with the help of a questionnaire and using field and survey methods. This research includes 2 questionnaires that the general form and scoring of the Likert five-choice spectrum are as follows: A) A researcher-made questionnaire related to measuring the sense of attachment , which consists of 70 questionnaires and includes 25 questions (items). he questionnaire options in the Likert five-choice spectrum whose validity was proved by 5 professors of the group and its reliability was estimated. B) Researcher-made questionnaire related to measuring idealism, which consists of 70 questionnaires and includes 15 questions (items), the questionnaire options in the Likert five-choice range, the validity of which was proved by 5 professors of the group and its reliability was estimated. Data collected using descriptive statistical methods (table setting, charting, mean calculation, mean, standard deviation, range of minimum

and maximum changes) and inferential and analytical statistical methods (structural equations and path analysis) will be analyzed using software -Smart-PLS software version 3.2.6. To test this evaluation and measurement is done in three main levels of reflective measurement model, structural model quality and general model for research data and continues at the levels of tests and indicators of each of

study, it is necessary to describe the statistical data before analyzing it. Statistical description of data is also a step towards identifying the pattern that governs them and is the

them to measure the conceptual model in all dimensions and show the fit of the model.

Analysis:

Descriptive statistics of demographic variables of research

In order to better understand the population studied in the basis for explaining the relationships of variables used in research.

1- Assessing the gender of the respondents

Table 2 - Frequency distribution of respondents' gender

Gender of respondents	Frequency	Percent frequency
Female	20	28.6
Male	50	71.4
Total	70	100%

Source: Research Findings

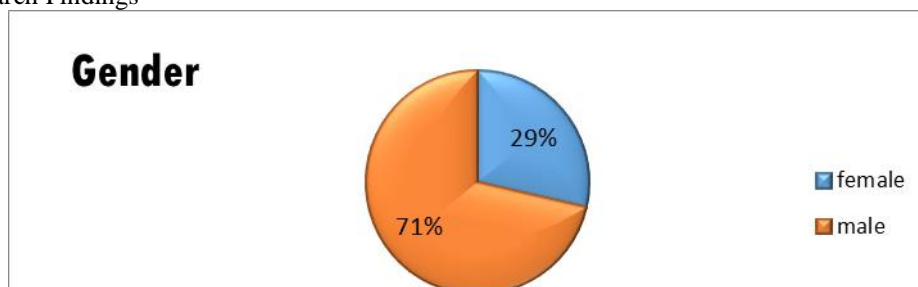


chart 1, Frequency distribution of respondents' gender

According to Table 2 and Figure 1 among the respondents; 20 (28.6%) were female and 50 (71.4%) were male.

2. Study of respondents' age

Table 3, frequency distribution of respondents' age

Age of respondents	Frequency	Frequency percentage
Less than 30 years	20	6/28
30-40 years	35	50
40-50 years	12	1/17
More than 50 years	3	3/4
Total	70	100%

Source: Research Findings

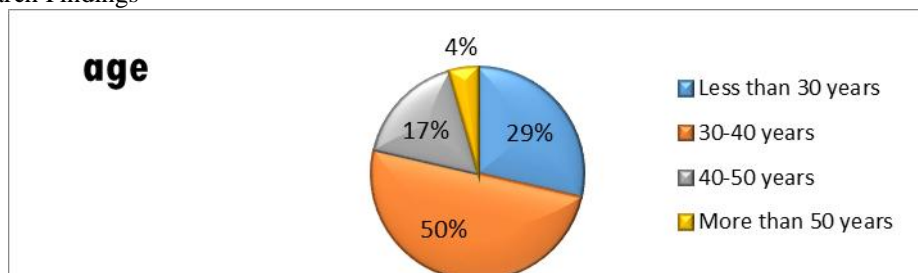


chart 2, Frequency distribution of respondents' age

According to Table 3 and Figure 2, among the respondents; 20 people (28.6%) were under 30 years old, 35 people

(50%) were between 30-40 years old, 12 people (50-40 years old) and 3 people (4.3%) were over 50 years old.

3. Study of respondents' work experience

Table 4- Frequency distribution of respondents' work experience

Respondents' work experience	فراوانی	Frequency percentage
Less than a year	10	14.3
3- 5 years	30	42.9
5-10 years	22	31.4
higher than 10 years	8	11.4
Total	70	100%

Source: Research Findings

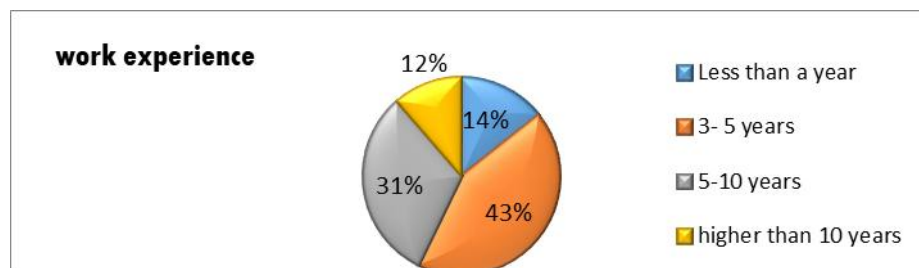


chart 3. Frequency distribution of respondents' work experience

According to Table 4 and Figure 3- among the respondents; Related to the work experience of the respondents; 10 people (14.3%) less than one year, 30

people (42.9%) 3-5 years, 22 people (31.4%) 5-10 years, 8 people (11.4%) over 10 years They had work experience.

4- Studying the education of the respondents

Table 5. Frequency distribution of respondents' education

Education	Frequency	Frequency percentage
Diploma and sub-diploma	10	14.3
High school education	25	35.7
BSc	27	38.6
MSc and higher	8	11.4
Total	70	100%

Source: Research Findings

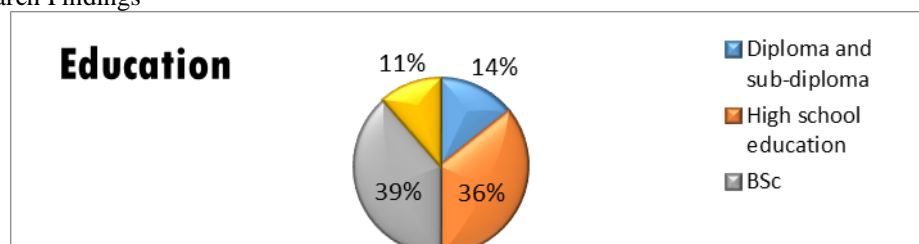


chart 4. Frequency distribution of respondents' education

According to Table 5 and Figure 4 among the respondents; 10 people (14.3%) had a Diploma and sub-diploma degree, 25 people (35.7%) had a High school education degree and 27 people (38.6%) had a BSc degree and 8 people (11.4%) had a MSc degree and above

• Descriptive characteristics of research variables

1- Examining the variable of employees' sense of attachment

Table 6 Frequency distribution of variable sense of employee attachment

education	Frequency	Frequency
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		percentage
very low	0	0
Low	2	2.9
medium	11	15.7
Much	50	71.4
very much	7	10
Total	70	100%

2- Examining the idealistic variable of employees

Table 7 Frequency distribution of idealism variables

education	Frequency	Frequency percentage
very low	0	0
Low	0	0
medium	8	11.4
Much	52	74.3
very much	10	14.3
Total	70	100%

• Describing the main indicators of research

Table 8. Describe the main indicators of the research

Variable	Number	Average	Skewness	kurtosis	standard deviation
Employees' sense of attachment	70	3.89	0.96	-0.79	0.58
Employee idealism	70	4	0.49	0.41 -	0.43
Employee Creativity	70	4.09	0.038	-0.52	0.59
Professional ethics of employees	70	3.78	0.31	-0.51	0.63
The God-seeking nature of employees	70	4.04	0.44	-0.72	0.45

Structural model analysis

To analyze the hypotheses, the theoretical model developed for each hypothesis must first be processed to determine the extent to which the data collected support the theoretical model. Quantitative model fit indices (CFI, GFI, RMR...) are used to answer this question. If the general indicators were acceptable or in other words the theoretical model was

approved, then the relationships within the model can be considered that these interactions are regression coefficient (impact factor) related to the hypothesis and factor loads related to each item that is acceptable for testing. These coefficients (coefficients of effect of operating loads) use the partial index P, the value of which is less than 0.05 for acceptable values. Table 9 shows the model fit indices with the desired values.

Table 9 Indicators of fitting the theoretical model of research

Index name	Acceptable amount	The ideal amount	Model value
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Degree of freedom (df)	-	-	317
Chi-square (χ^2)	$2 < \chi^2 / df \leq 3$	$0 \leq \chi^2 \leq 2df$	851.40
Significance χ^2	$.01 < p \leq .05$	$.05 < p \leq 1.00$	0.001
Optimized Chi-square (df / χ^2)	$2 < \chi^2 / df \leq 3$	$0 \leq \chi^2 / df \leq 2$	2.68
Goodness of Fit Index (GFI)	$.80 \leq GFI < .95$	$.95 \leq GFI \leq 1.00$	0.98
Comparative Fit Index (CFI)	$.90 \leq CFI < .97$	$.97 \leq CFI \leq 1.00$	0.99
Root Mean Square Error of Approximation (RMSEA)	$.05 < RMSE \leq .08$	$0 \leq RMSEA \leq .05$	0.05
parsimony goodness-of-fit index (PGFI)	$.50 \leq PGFI < .60$	$.60 \leq PGFI \leq 1.00$	0.79
Parsimony Normalized Fit Index (PNFI)	$.50 \leq PNFI < .60$	$.60 \leq PNFI \leq 1.00$	0.66

Chi-square index is one of the absolute indices, the smaller the amount of Chi-square model, the more satisfactory and better the model developed by the researcher. If the significance level for χ^2 is greater than 0.05, the chi-square value is acceptable for the ideal model and if it is between 0.01 and 0.05. Considering that the significance level for the mentioned model is between 0.01 to 0.05. It can be concluded that the amount of chi-square is acceptable for the model.

One of the general indicators is the normal or relative chi-square index, which is calculated by simply dividing the chi-square value by the degree of freedom of the model, and often values between 1 and 3 are acceptable for this index. As can be seen in the table, this value is 2.68 for the model in question, which is a suitable and acceptable value.

The GFI index is one of the adaptive indices that a value greater than 0.8 for this value indicates a good fit of the model by the data. The GFI value for the model was 0.98, which indicates a good fit of the model.

Comparative fit index or CFI is one of the comparative indices that values between 0.9 to 0.97 are acceptable and values higher than 0.97 for this index are interpreted as very good fit of data to the model. The CFI value for the model is 0.99, which, given that it is between 0.9 and 0.97, can be

said to fit the data very well. In other words, the model moves away from the independence model and approaches a saturation model.

The Root Mean Square Error of Approximation or RMSEA is the same as the RMR index based on the analysis of the residual matrix. Acceptable models have a value of 0.08 or less for this index. Fit of models with values higher than 0.1 is poorly estimated. The RMSEA value for this model is 0.05, which indicates the acceptability of the model.

Considering the above contents and quantitative fitting indices, it can be concluded that the theoretical model related to the theoretical model of research is an acceptable model, so we can now deal with the relationships within the model and the values of regression coefficient between hidden variables. To test the hypothesis, were used partial index (p-value) and significant number and the condition for a relationship to be significant is that the value of the first index (p-value) for the desired relationship is less than 0.05 or the value of the second index (t-value) is more than 1.96.

• Examining research hypotheses

Main Hypothesis: There is a significant relationship between the feeling of attachment and the idealism of the staff of Sepehr Bam Charity Foundation.

Table 10 Regression coefficient and significance of the effect of feeling of attachment with the idealism of the employees of Sepehr Bam Charity Foundation

Hypothesis	Significant number	p-value	Path coefficient	Direct path	Result
1	13.03	0.001	0.76	attachment feeling ← of attachment	significant

First sub-hypothesis: There is a positive relationship between the sense of attachment and the creativity of the staff of Sepehr Bam Charity Foundation.

Table 11 Regression coefficient and significance of the effect of feeling of attachment with the creativity of the staff of Sepehr Bam Charity Foundation

Hypothesis	Significant number	p-value	Path coefficient	Direct path	Result
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1	20.44	0.001	0.84	creativity ← feeling of attachment	significant
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Second sub-hypothesis: There is a positive relationship between the feeling of attachment and professional ethics of the staff of Sepehrbam Charity Foundation.

Table 12 Regression coefficient and significance of the effect of feeling of attachment to the professional ethics of Sepehr Bam Charity Foundation employees

Hypothesis	Significant number	p-value	Path coefficient	Direct path	Result
2	14.87	0.001	0.79	professional ethic ← feeling of attachment	significant

Third sub-hypothesis: There is a positive relationship between the feeling of attachment and the God-seeking nature of the employees of Sepehr Bam Charity Foundation.

Table 13 Regression coefficient and significance of the effect of feeling of attachment to the God-seeking nature of the employees of Sepehr Bam Charity Foundation

Hypothesis	Significant number	p-value	Path coefficient	Direct path	Result
3	14.13	0.001	0.77	God-seeking ← feeling of attachment	Significant

Fourth sub-hypothesis: There is a positive relationship between the feeling of attachment and the demographic

characteristics of the staff of Sepehr Bam Charity Foundation.

Table 14 Regression coefficient and significance of the effect of feeling of attachment to the demographic characteristics of the staff of Sepehr Bam Charity Foundation

Hypothesis	Significant number	p-value	Path coefficient	مسئله مستقیم	Result
4	1.10	0.27	-0.12	feeling of attachment gender ←	Lack Significant
	0.032	0.97	0.00	feeling of attachment age ←	Lack Significant
	0.42	0.67	0.12	feeling of attachment Work experience ←	Lack Significant
	1.12	0.26	0.04	Work experience education ←	Lack Significant

The results of descriptive analysis of data and analysis of variance test with repeated measures in tables (5, 6 and 7) showed that anger management emotion training was effective in reducing aggression and its three components 7-18 Year boys and girls of Sepehr Charity. Regarding the effect of the above intervention in reducing the aggressive behavior of children of boys and girls aged 7-18 years of Sepehr Charity should be stated that although research on

the effectiveness of anger management training on reducing aggression and its components including aggressive behavior, feelings and thoughts of children Girl and boy are limited but by comparing the results of the present research with the existing researches, in general, it can be said that the results of the present research are in line with the findings of domestic researchers. Therefore, it can be argued that the intervention was not only effective in reducing the aggressive behaviors of the participants in this study, but

also may be useful in preventing and controlling these behaviors in other children. The results of this study also show that training anger management skills reduces aggression due to increased individual-social adjustment of the experimental group, which is consistent with the results of Foroughi et al. (2014). Cognitive-behavioral exercises also have a positive effect on anger and aggression control performance and the effects of these exercises can be seen in the present study. On the other hand, it was found that anger management training is effective in reducing the aggressive feelings of the children of a 7-18-year-old boy and girl in Sepehr Charity. The results of this research are consistent with some of the findings of Foroughi et al. (2014), Disgosp and Tafrit (2003) and Salkhodsky, Casio and Gorman (2003). The findings also confirmed that anger management training is effective in reducing the aggressive thinking of Sepehr Charity children and boys aged 7-18. Therefore, it can be claimed that the intervention was not only effective in reducing the aggressive thoughts of the participants in this study, but also probably in preventing and controlling these behaviors in the children of a 7-18 age boy and girl Sepehr Charity. According to Kleberg's (1984) theory of morality, adolescents are usually at the second level of moral development. While research suggests that there is a strong and inverse correlation between higher levels of moral reasoning and the degree of aggression. According to Zamani, Farokhi and Jaber Moghaddam, 2009 Therefore, it can be said that although adolescents are at the level of customary morality and engage in immoral and aggressive behaviors to gain the approval of others, including educators, parents and spectators, Providing appropriate educational interventions in the field of anger management and aggression, can be aware of the differences between different aggressions, including useful (required) and harmful aggression (such as hostile aggression) as well as the harms and harms that hostile aggression has for them. Instead of trying to gain the approval of others with aggressive and immoral behaviors, they should try to lead others to moral behaviors and avoid harmful aggressions by performing moral behaviors for the intrinsic value of these behaviors. Anger management training interventions also reduce the overall aggression of adolescent girls and boys and on the one hand can make them aware of anger emotion and how to control it, how to adapt and even prevent various situations and areas. That first create harmful thoughts and emotions of aggression and finally, cause the person with such aggression to cause resentment and hurt both themselves and others, and on the other hand lead to an increase. Provide psychosocial abilities for effective and useful activities in adolescents and also prepare them to face the challenges. It also makes their personality resistant to traumatic events and increases people's skills in performing personal activities and establishing proper communication with the environment and people.

E) Summary and suggestions

Discussion

Considering the importance of the issue of feeling of attachment to a place, it seems necessary to conduct this

research. Because it is related to the most important feature and life factor of the organization. Knowing the angles of feeling attachment and focusing on all its aspects can guarantee the survival of the organization. On the other hand, the important question that arises here is what does the feeling of attachment have to do with idealism? The findings of the present study indicate that there is a relationship between the sense of attachment and the success of the organization in the study population. It is noteworthy that in this study, based on two questionnaires, employees have been surveyed that the results somehow indicate a sense of attachment and idealism on the whole set and the level of organizational success.

The most recent study with the present topic is the study of the effect of organizational virtue and work attachment on organizational commitment by Meshbaki and Rezaei in the scientific-research quarterly of Management Studies (Improvement and Transformation) in the 22nd year (No. 73, Spring 93, pages 1 to 23) that results of data analysis confirm the proposed conceptual model. The results also show the positive and significant effect of organizational virtue on organizational commitment and work attachment and the positive and significant effect of work attachment on organizational commitment at the level of 59% confidence.

The result obtained from the above research indicates that one of the effective factors in increasing effectiveness, efficiency and ultimately productivity is the level of sense of belonging in the organization because in organizations every situation has a degree of sense of belonging to their ideal goals. Demands and chooses the exact amount that is appropriate to the needs of the organization and employees to achieve the goals. In most of the researches, the common point is the effect of the feeling of belonging, therefore, according to the subject, if the feeling of belonging is desirable, its effect causes the success of the organization and if it is not desirable, it causes losses and losses of the organization.

The general results of this research based on the structural analysis of the structural equation model test indicate the following results:

1- In analyzing the main hypothesis which was done in a multivariate manner and according to the theoretical framework of the research and the relationship between 3 types of idealism (creativity, professional ethics, God-seeking nature) with a sense of belonging was measured and examined and it can be concluded that this path coefficient is significant at the error level of 0.05; In other words, the feeling of belonging to the idealism of the employees of Sepehr Bam Charity Foundation has a positive and significant effect.

2- By analyzing the first hypothesis, it can be concluded that this path coefficient is significant at the error level of 0.05; In other words, the sense of belonging with the creativity of the staff of Sepehr Bam Charity Foundation has a significant positive effect.

3- By analyzing the second hypothesis, it can be concluded that this path coefficient is significant at the error level of 0.05; In other words, the sense of belonging to the professional ethics of the employees of Sepehr Bam Charity Foundation has a significant positive effect

4- By analyzing the third hypothesis, it can be concluded that this path coefficient is significant at the error level of 0.05; In other words, the feeling of belonging to the God-seeking nature of the employees of Sepehr Bam Charity Foundation has a significant positive effect.

5- By analyzing the fourth hypothesis, it can be concluded that this path coefficient is not significant at the error level of 0.05; That is, the feeling of belonging to the demographic characteristics of the staff of Sepehr Bam Charity Foundation has no significant effect.

Research suggestions

A) Executive proposals

1. According to the result; Accelerating the growth and development of individuals, organizations and organizational goals is suggested.

2. Due to the existence of a significant relationship between hypotheses, belief in the subject and knowledge of all cases is suggested.

3. Existence of effective and correct communication and information in the organization is the factor of growth of variables.

4. Try to evaluate and analyze past decisions and the basis of organizational success is the foundation of the company's top managers.

5. Employees and their performance is not a direct factor of success, management can set the organization to achieve success.

B) Suggestions for future studies

1. Background research can be effective in strengthening and progress according to the culture and customs established in Iran.

2. In the present study, one of the components introduced in public and private departments and other organizations also conducted this research.

3. Research to be done on the impact of the sense of belonging and different indicators of idealism in different organizations.

4. In the field of idealism, in terms of other components such as employee success, etc., it is possible to study in more depth.

• research limitations

Due to the complexity of human behavior and lack of research; Humanities research faces problems. Among the significant limitations when completing the questionnaire by the respondents are:

1. Gaining the trust and conservative attitude of the respondents when referring to them

2. The expediency and resilience that the questions create may not be answered with complete honesty.

3. Respondents are not familiar with the research culture and may not answer the questions correctly

4. The alienation of the audience in terms of their importance for change in society by answering the questions of the questionnaire accurately.

5. Lack of research culture in the organization has caused people to have a negative view and fear of research.

6. For research in the adolescent age group, researchers should be fully aware of the developmental characteristics of this group.

7. It is suggested that anger management workshops be conducted continuously and on a large scale in all age groups of Sepehr Charity.

8. It is hoped that the results of the present study will provide psychologists and educators with a new perspective to prevent or reduce aggressive behaviors in educational settings.

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