

RELIGION, SYMBOLIC PLACES, HELPING AND ATTACHMENT ATTITUDES

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Abstract

In the present survey, 200 randomly inducted participants selected on the basis of frequency to visit symbolic religious places were studied. All participants were tested for helping and attachment attitudes. It was assumed that the visit frequency would influence DV's. Participants were divided into two groups 100 religious and 100 less religious based on visit frequency, each group was consisting of 50 male and 50 female. Helping Attitude Scale and Parental Attachment Questionnaire were administered to all. Results reflected helping attitude and parental attachment means significantly higher among religious than less religious group. Helping attitude was found significantly correlated with parental attachment. Means of helping attitude and parental attachment were found higher among female. Findings focusing Mosque visitors in the present study found resembling with earlier reported findings about Synagogue and Church visitors, which reflected the similarity of symbolic religious places influence on visitors. Religion out group global importance discussed for more studies.

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