Abstract
In this study it was assumed that the behaviours of the encouragement of autonomy and the testimony of the parents are associated with a religious identity identified in the children, whereas the conditioned love of parents is associated with an introjected religiosity. Moreover, the effect of moderation on these general family relationships measured as perceived love was investigated. The study confirms the theoretical method of the internalization of religious values in the family, for whom the promotion of autonomy, and to a greater extent, the testimony of the parents predict the religious identification of the children and not the introjection, which is predicted instead by the conditioned love of the parents. Within this pattern, perceived love moderates the relationship between conditioned love and religious introjection, i.e. increasing the urge towards pleasing the parent prompted by conditioned love.

The second study investigated whether the support of the autonomy provided by the group leader and the testimony provided by the members of the religious group were associated with the identified religious identity versus the introjected identity. Furthermore, the possible moderation effect on these patterns by the degree of commitment towards the religious group was examined.

Publications: