

Comparative Study of System of Values in the Families with Addicted Members and the Families without Addicted Members in Bandar Abbas City

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ABSTRACT

This research aimed at conducting a comparative study of system of values in the families with addicted members and the families without addicted members in Bandar Abbas city. It is a descriptive research of causal - comparative type. The population under study includes the families with addicted members and the ones without addicted members in Bandar Abbas city. Of the statistical population, hundred fifty families (75 families with addicted members and 75 families without addicted members) were selected randomly as the statistical sample, using Cochran's formula. Here, Schwartz Values Inventory (SVI) was used as a tool. The results were analyzed using the statistical method of T test. The results showed significant difference between families with addicted members and normal families in benevolence, excitement, traditionalism, conformity, security, power, hedonism, success, self-reliance and universalism components. In all components, the difference in favor of normal families.

KEYWORDS: Values, Families with Addicted Members and Normal Families

1. INTRODUCTION

Values are the principles and morals that are in everyone's nature and guide an individual to do his/her actions and to make his/her choices, even when nobody pays attention to them. Therefore, to ensure an individual's consistent behavior with an environment, values are far stronger than procedures, rules, and regulations. Values always exist so that humans react to situations based on them unless they undergo changes. *Family* is the most fundamental unit to create values. A family is composed of husband, wife, and children and it creates a relatively independent unit. Values are affected based on each composition. The values created in individuals become part of their personality. Values have their origins within the ideology and world-outlook of individuals. They combine with environmental realities and determine progress of family, school, and society as the basic criteria and standards. The relationship between family and values is a two-way relationship [1]. Rokeach [2] have differentiated three types of beliefs, which include descriptive / existential beliefs that may be true or false; evaluative beliefs by which judgment is made whether something is good or bad; prescriptive or prohibitory beliefs by which means or practical objective is evaluated to be favorable or unfavorable [3].

Based on Rokeach's hypothesis, Schwartz [4] puts forwards his hypothesis on values. He states that values are cross-situational objectives that serve life of an individual or a group as guiding principles and have different importance. In this concern, Schwartz defined and studied 10 samples of values, which include 1- power, 2- achievement, 3- universalism, 4- conformity, 5- traditionalism, 6- hedonism, 7- exciter, 8- benevolence, 9- self direction, 10- security [5].

Family environment, the way parents and children interact with one another, choosing the types of cultural products used by the family, such as movies, magazines, poster, family's social class, interests of family members in cultural achievements of ancestors, replication of children with parents as the behavioral and conceptual pattern that parents have in their minds of children that indicates their subjective ideal are all effective in transferring cultural values and social norms to children as future citizens. If parents intend to be successful in transferring cultural values and social norms, they should know the perfect individual of the society who has roots in cultural rich sources, such as religion and literature and they themselves should bound to the moral and cultural values (6). With respect to the items discussed above and the role and significance of family, the present research intends a researcher realizes the differences between values in the families with addicted members and the normal families, taking Schwartz's system of value into consideration.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

It was a descriptive research of causal-comparative type. The population studied here included the families with addicted members and the families without addicted members in Bandar Abbas city.

Of the statistical population, hundred fifty families (75 families with addicted members and 75 families without addicted members) were selected randomly as the statistical population using Cochran's formula.

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Schwartz Value Survey (SVS) was used as a tool in this research. Schwartz made his values survey (SVS) based on the Rokeach Value Survey (RVS). SVI includes 57 values, including 30 ultimate values and 27 instrumental values [7].

Validity of the survey was used in 52 countries including America, Switzerland, Korea, Taiwan, Finland, Netherland, Poland, Slovenia, Sweden, Spain, Germany, Russia, Canada, Uganda, and the United Kingdom. Reliability of the survey was executed by Schwartz in 2004 in six countries and the alpha obtained in subscales of benevolence, traditionalism, conformity, security, power, excitement, hedonism, success, self-reliance, and universalism were 0.61, 0.37, 0.48, 0.64, 0.50, 0.76, 0.79, 0.52, 0.53, 0.57, respectively. Reliability of the survey in the research of Delkhamoush and Ahmadi (7) in a sample (including 120 female and male students) was confirmed through carrying out a 2-week interval test-retest method. The coefficients indicated considerable reliability and validity of the value morphologies. Reliability of the survey in this research was calculated using Cronbach's alpha, which is equal to 0.963

3. RESULTS

The findings of this research were analyzed through the descriptive and inferential statistics. Table 1 shows the descriptive statistics of both groups.

Table 1. Descriptive statistics of both groups in study variables

Variable	Group	N	Mean	Standard Deviation
Values	Addicted	75	275.23	38.861
	Normal	75	319.04	36.512
Benevolence	Addicted	75	55.09	8.818
	Normal	75	66.76	8.117
Traditionalism	Addicted	75	25.91	5.926
	Normal	75	31.83	4.960
Conformity	Addicted	75	20.51	3.391
	Normal	75	23.91	3.098
Security	Addicted	75	30.28	3.857
	Normal	75	35.59	4.478
Power	Addicted	75	24.60	3.579
	Normal	75	28.00	3.785
Excitement	Addicted	75	14.56	3.438
	Normal	75	15.47	3.481
Hedonism	Addicted	75	10.32	1.988
	Normal	75	11.27	1.840
Success	Addicted	75	23.52	5.220
	Normal	75	27.01	4.307
Self-reliance	Addicted	75	26.09	4.111
	Normal	75	28.25	4.322
Universalism	Addicted	75	40.37	6.257
	Normal	75	46.65	6.161

Table 2. Results of T test between two groups in study variables

Variable	Group	Mean	DF	T Value	Sig.
Values	Addicted	275.23	148	-7.116	0.001
	Normal	319.04			
Benevolence	Addicted	55.09	148	-8.430	0.001
	Normal	66.76			
Traditionalism	Addicted	25.91	148	-6.634	0.001
	Normal	31.83			
Conformity	Addicted	20.51	148	-6.411	0.001
	Normal	23.91			
Security	Addicted	30.28	148	-7.775	0.001
	Normal	35.59			
Power	Addicted	24.60	148	-5.653	0.001
	Normal	28.00			
Excitement	Addicted	14.56	148	-1.605	0.011
	Normal	15.47			
Hedonism	Addicted	10.32	148	-3.027	0.003
	Normal	11.27			
Success	Addicted	23.52	148	-4.470	0.001
	Normal	27.01			
Self-reliance	Addicted	26.09	148	-3.136	0.002
	Normal	28.25			
Universalism	Addicted	40.37	148	-6.193	0.001
	Normal	46.65			

Table 2 shows summary of the T test on comparing values of benevolence, traditionalism, conformity, security, power, excitement, hedonism, success, self-reliance, and universalism. The results show that there is a significant difference between all of these subscales in the families with addicted members and normal families.

The results of scaling the values showed that there is a significant difference among the mean values of benevolence, traditionalism, conformity, security, power, excitement, hedonism, success, self-reliance, and universalism between the families with addicted members and the normal families. In all components, the difference is in favor of normal families.

4. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

This research aimed at conducting a comparative study in system of values in the families with addicted members and the families without addicted members in Bandar Abbas city in 2012-2013. The results show that there is a significant difference between all of subscales in the families with addicted members and normal families. The results are consistent with previous researches (8, 9, 10, 11). Values are among the concepts, which have lodged in human's mind since long time ago. Values are the principles and morals that are in everyone's nature and guide an individual to do his/her actions and to make his/her choices, even when nobody pays attention to them. Values always exist so that humans react to situations based on them unless they undergo changes. Family is the most fundamental unit to create values. Undoubtedly, family plays the most important and fundamental role in forming values, thoughts, beliefs, attitudes, behavior, personality, way of life and performance of each individual. 'Addiction' is one of problems that plagued families and led to changes in their behaviors and performance. Today, the problem of drug addiction is considered as one of the major social problems in Iran. Addiction, by itself, is the cause of most other social problems. Unfortunately, in spite of all the costs spent on addiction during previous years, no desired success has been achieved so far and the dimensions of the problem have become more complex every day. Therefore, a research on addiction and its effects on family and family's values can be important if it improves knowledge level of families. The results obtained from the values scales showed that there is a significant difference in mean of values of benevolence, traditionalism, conformity, security, power, excitement, hedonism, success, self-reliance, universalism among the families with addicted member and the normal families.

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