Comparison of the Social Adjustment, Self-regulation and Religious Beliefs in Addicted and Normal Women in Urmia

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Abstract

Background and Objectives: Although there is no statistics about the exact number of addicted women in our country, but Ministry of Health reports show that there is a ratio of one woman per eight addict men. The purpose of this study is to compare the Social adjustment, Self-regulation and Religious beliefs in addicted and normal women in Urmia.

Materials & Methods: The method of this study is causal-comparative. The statistical population of this study includes all addicted and normal women in Urmia city in 2014. Among this population, 200 women (100 addicted women and 100 normal women) were selected as the sample by using the available non-random sampling method, according to Morgan table. The questionnaires of social adjustment Bell, self-regulation of Miller and Brown and religious beliefs of Klarg were used to collect data. The data were analyzed through SPSS version 20, and descriptive and inferential statistics (MANOVA). In this study, all relevant ethical issues were considered.

Results: The findings proved that there is a significant difference between the two groups in a way that normal women believe in religion more than addict ones (p<0/01).

Conclusion: Consequently, the social adjustment, self-regulation and the religious beliefs of normal women were more than addicted women. Therefore, it can be concluded that special measures should be taken to increase the social adaptation, self-regulation and religious beliefs of addicted women and to help them overcome their addiction and not turn into addiction.

Summary

Background and Objectives: Nowadays, "Addiction" is one of the concerns of human life, which is not a strange, and unfamiliar involves herself in the individual and social consequences, but also affects her children and phenomenon anymore. Nowadays, many people tackle with problems of substance abuse directly or indirectly (1). Addiction is a disorder with clinical, behavioral and cognitive symptoms in which social, psychological, biological and pharmacological factors are involved in its creation (2). Social factors are more effective at the beginning of consumption and biological factors are effective in the continuation of

consumption (3). Drug addiction is one of the four global crises of the third millennium and it is on top of the social threats causing the involvement of most of the communities, particularly our society, and its impact on the incidence of other social problems is its impact objective (4). Although there is no accurate statistics of the population of addicted women in our country, according to some studies 9.6 percent of the addicts in Iran include women (5). The Ministry of Health reports that the number of addicted women is one while addicted men are eight. When a woman becomes addicted, it not only family. Subsequently, the family will be unstable (6); therefore, this study aimed to compare the social adjustment, self-regulation and common religious beliefs of addicted and normal

women in the city of Urmia.

Materials and Methods: The present study is descriptive and the method of data collection is causal - comparative. The method of the study is descriptive with a comparative study. The statistical population of this study includes all the addicted women referring to drug rehabilitation centers in addition to healthy people are living in Urmia during 94 to 95. According to the sample size, the causal-comparative studies 100 individuals are required for each group (7). The sample size of this study include 200 individuals under 30 years old (100 unemployed addicted women, without a university degree, referring to treatment and counseling centers; and 100 normal unemployed individuals, without a university degree, referring to parks and cultural landmarks). They were all living in the city of Urmia. The individuals were selected from the Municipality 2 in Urmia using available sampling. The questionnaires of Bell social adjustment (BAI) including 160 questions, self-regulation of Miller and Brown (SRQ) including 63 questions, and religious beliefs of Glark and Stark (GSRB) including 26 questions were used to collect data. First, the researcher attracted the attention of the participants and asked them to cooperate and talked about the objectives of the study. Then, the 3 questionnaires were given to the participants and the 2 groups filled in the questionnaire, and the data were collected. Finally, the required data were extracted, the application of SPSS (version 22) and descriptive and inferential statistics (MANOVA) were used to analyze the data. In MANOVA, observing some assumptions, such as the homogeneity of variance-covariance matrices and homogeneity of error variances is necessary. This study first discussed the investigation of the mentioned assumptions.

Results: The results of the Box test for the investigation of homogeneity of variance-covariance matrices was (P<0.05, F=1.87), the results of Lavigne test for the investigation of the homogeneity of error variances and the variable of social adjustment were (P>0.05, F=0.54), self-regulation was (p>0.05, F=0.32) and religious beliefs was (P>0.05, F=0.44), indicating the establishment of the assumptions. Therefore, MANOVA was used to compare mean scores of social adjustment, self-regulation and religious beliefs in the two groups of addicted and normal women. The findings indicate that there is a significant difference among the social adjustment, self-regulation and religious beliefs of the 2 groups of addicted and normal women (P<0.01); thus, the social adjustment, self-regulation, and the religious beliefs of normal women are more than addicted women. The result of MANOVA showed that all the four parameters, namely Pylayy effect (P <0/05, F = 12/164), Wilks Lambda (P <0.05, F = 12/164), the effect of Hotelling (P <0/05, F = 12/164) and the largest root (P <0/05, F = 12/164) are significant; thus it becomes clear that between the two groups of women, at least one of the dependent variables is significantly different.

Conclusion: Totally, according to the results of this study, it can be said that addicted women experience more psychological and social pressures than normal women which can affect social adjustment, self-regulation and their religious beliefs or even reduce it. However, it is possible to compensate the damages. As a result, it can be concluded that special measures should be taken to increase the social adaptation, self-regulation and religious beliefs of addicted women and to help them overcome their addiction and not turn into addiction.

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مقارنة التكيّف الاجتماعيّ، والتنظيم الذاتيّ والمعتقدات الدينيّة للنساء المدمنات والعاديّات بمدينة أروميه

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الملخّص

السابقة و الأهداف: بالرغم من أنّ عدد النساء المدمنات ليس عنهنّ أرقام دقيقة في بلادنا، فبناءً على بعض البحوث، تشكّل النساء، ٩/٦ بالمائة من المدمنين في البلاد. وزارة الصحّة تنبئ في إحصائيّاتها عن تواجد مدمنة واحدة ازاء ٨ مدمنين في البلاد. إنّ الهدف من هذا البحث، مقارنة التكيّف الاجتماعيّ، والتنظيم الذاتيّ والمعتقدات الدينيّة للنساء المدمنات والعاديّات بمدينة أروميه.

الموادّ و الأساليب: تمّ هذا البحث في النوع العلّى والمقارنيّ. إنّ عدد أفراد البحث يشتمل على كلّ النساء المراجعات إلى مراكز علاج الإدمان وكلّ النساء العاديّات بمدينة أروميه في سنة ١٣٩٥– ١٣٩٤ هـ.ش. تمّ اختيار ٢٠٠ شخص (١٠٠ مدمنة و١٠٠ عاديّة) منهنّ وفق جدول مورغان وبالاستفادة من طريقة أخذ العيّنات غير العشوائيّة المتاحة. وقد استفيد من استمارات مقارنة التكيّف الاجتماعيّ، والتنظيم الذاتيّ والمعتقدات الدينيّة لجمع المعطيات. وتمّ تحليل المعطيات بالاستفادة من البرمجيّة الإحصائيّة SPSS (الإصدار ٢٠) وطرق الإحصاء الوصفيّ والاستدلاليّ (تحليل التباين المتعدّد المتغيّرات). هذا البحث مشتمل على جميع الجوانب الأخلاقيّة المرتبطة.

المكشوفات: تكشف المكشوفات أنّ بين مقدار مقارنة التكيّف الاجتماعيّ، والتنظيم الذاتيّ، والمعتقدات الدينيّة لهذين الفريقين فرقًا ذامعنى (P<٠/٠١) أيْ أنّ التكيّف الاجتماعيّ، والتنظيم الذاتيّ، والمعتقدات الدينيّة للنساء العاديّات أكثر من المدمنات.

النتيجة: يمكن الاستنتاج بأنّ الاستفادة من تدابير خاصة، تبدو ضروريّة، لتزايد مقدار التكيّف الاجتماعيّ، والتنظيم الذاتيّ، والمعتقدات الدينيّة للنساء المدمنات، من أجل علاج الإدمان والامتناع عن عودتهنّ.

يتم استناد المقالة على الترتيب التالي:

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مقاله‌ی اصیل

مقایسه‌ی سازگاری اجتماعی، خودنظم‌دهی و باورهای دینیِ زنان معتاد و عادی شهر ارومیه

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چکیده

سابقه و اهداف: اگرچه آمار دقیقی از میزان جمعیت زنان معتاد در کشور ما وجود ندارد؛ براساس برخی پژوهش‌ها، ۹/۶ درصد معتادان کشور را زنان تشکیل می‌دهند. وزارت بهداشت نیز در آمار خود از وجود یک زن معتاد به‌ازای هر هشت مرد معتاد، گزارش می‌دهد. هدف پژوهش حاضر، مقایسه‌ی میزان سازگاری اجتماعی، خودنظم‌دهی و باورهای دینی زنان معتاد و عادی شهر ارومیه است.

مواد و روش‌ها: طرح این پژوهش، توصیفی از نوع علّی - مقایسه‌یی است. جامعه‌ی آماری پژوهش شامل همه‌ی زنان معتاد مراجعه‌کننده به مرکزهای ترک اعتیاد و همه‌ی زنان عادی شهر ارومیه در سال ۹۴ - ۹۵ است که از بین آنان ۲۰۰ نفر (۱۰۰ زن معتاد و ۱۰۰ زن عادی)، بر اساس جدول مورگان و با استفاده از روش نمونه‌گیری غیرتصادفی در دسترس، انتخاب شدند. برای جمع‌آوری داده‌ها از پرسش‌نامه‌های سازگاری اجتماعی، خودنظم‌دهی و باورهای دینی استفاده شده است. داده‌ها با استفاده از نرم‌افزار آماری (۲۰- SPSS) و روش‌های آمار توصیفی و استنباطی (تحلیل واریانس چندمتغیّری) تحلیل شده است. این پژوهش تمام موارد اخلاقی مرتبط را رعایت نموده است.

یافته‌ها: یافته‌ها نشان می‌دهد بین میزان سازگاری اجتماعی، خودنظم‌دهی و باورهای دینی این دو گروه، تفاوت معناداری وجود دارد ($P<۰/۰۱$)؛ بدین‌صورت که سازگاری اجتماعی، خودنظم‌دهی و باورهای دینی زنان عادی، بیشتر از زنان معتاد است.

نتیجه‌گیری: بنابراین، می‌توان نتیجه گرفت که به‌کارگیری تدابیری ویژه، برای افزایش میزان سازگاری اجتماعی، خودنظم‌دهی و باورهای دینی زنان معتاد، برای ترک اعتیاد و جلوگیری از بازگشت آنان، امری ضروری به نظر می‌رسد.