

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

Esmael Sadri Damirchi^{*1}, Nasim Mohammadi²

1- Department of Educational Sciences, Faculty of Educational Sciences and Psychology, University of Mohaghegh Ardabili, Ardabil, Iran.

2- Faculty of Educational Sciences and Psychology, University of Mohaghegh Ardabili, Ardabil, Iran.

*Correspondence should be addressed to Mr. Esmael Sadri Damirchi; Email: e.sadri@uma.ac.ir

Article Info

Received: Aug 12, 2016

Received in revised form:

Oct 11, 2016

Accepted: Oct 24, 2016

Available Online: Dec 31, 2016

Keywords:

Addiction

Religious belief

Self-regulation

Social adjustment Medical

Women

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.

Please cite this article as: Sadri Damirchi E, Mohammadi N. Comparison of the Social Adjustment, Self-regulation and Religious Beliefs in Addicted and Normal Women in Urmia. J Res Relig Health.2017;3(1): 53- 63.

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 Pylay 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.

References

1. Karami Nejad R, Tabatabaei Shahrababaki Z. Comparing spiritual intelligence and attribution stules among and no addicted women. *Toloo-e-behdasht*. 2016;15(1):34-43.(Full Text in Persian)
2. Ashori A, Molazadeh J, Mohammadi N. The effectiveness of group therapy, cognitive-behavioral on coping skills and relapse prevention in addicted individuals. *Iranian Journal of Psychiatry and Clinical Psychology (thought and action)*. 2012;14(3):181-8.(Full Text in Persian)
3. American Psychiatric Association. *Diagnostic and statistical manual of mental disorders (DSM)*. 4 ed;2013. p.175-272
4. TabatabaeChehre M, Ebrahimisani E, Mortazavi H. The effectiveness of cognitive-behavioral group therapy in changing irrational beliefs addicts. *Journal of North Khorasan University of Medical Science* 2013;4(3):419-30.(Full Text in Persian)
5. EmamHadi MA, Jalilvand M. Compare ways to reduce the tendency of students to substance abuse. *Journal of Medical Council of Islamic Republic of Iran* 2008;25(4):441-9. (Full Text in Persian)
6. Javadian SR. Violence and drug abuse. *Journal of of Social Work*. 2002;3(10-11):24-32.(Full Text in Persian)
7. Delavar A. *Educational Science and Psychology research methods*. Tehran: Publication Virayesh; 2015.(Full Text in Persian)
8. FathiAshtiani A, Dastani M. *Psychological test-evaluation personality and mental health*. Tehran: Besat; 2013.(Full Text in Persian)
9. Aubrey L, Brown J, Miller W. Psychometric properties of a selfregulation questionnaire (SRQ). *Alcoholism: Clinical & Experimental Research*. 1994; 18(2): 420-525.
10. Serajzadeh S. Religious attitudes and behaviors of adolescents in Tehran. *Research on Index*. 1999; 2(7): 105-20.