

Investigating of Value System in terms of Openness to Change among sociometry grope in Baharestan city

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Abstract

This research purpose is to investigation value system in term of openness to change in sociometry grops. Research method was comparing-casual. Research's statistical society includes all the female high school students of Baharestan city. From high schools within Baharestan city, 8 high schools have been selected using cluster and random sampling method. Sociometry questionnaire was distributed among the students in order to identify the popular and secluded ones. In total, 1232 persons have participated in the research368 persons were placed in the popular and secluded groups. To measure the value system, Schwartz Periodical Values Questionnaire was used. Slope of openness to change included self-direction, stimulation and hedonism. For statistical analysis, t-independent groups were used. Results obtained from the research indicates the values self-direction, stimulation, and hedonism were found more in the popular group than in the secluded group. In the end, openness to change was greater among the popular adolescents relative to that among the secluded adolescents..

Key words: value system, popular adolescent, secluded adolescent, sociometry .

Introduction

Adolescent is referenced to a range of time that link the childhood to adolescent. Researchers divided the teenagers in three periods (Berge,translated to Persian with PhiruzBakht, 2009): the beginning of adolescence 11- 14 years old, middle of adolescence 14 – 16 years old and the end of adolescence 16 – 18 years old. In Iran, the adolescence has started from 12 – 13 years old and it has continued until 18 – 19 years old (Kaplan, translated to Persian by PhiruzBakht, 2002). The adolescence characteristic is searching of independency. Avoiding of parents accompany with joining to peers (Newid and Rutouse, translate to Persian with seyyed mahammadi, 2010). Social relations during adolescence interaction with peers proposed in regular and official form. Troisy, (2010) indicated that psychological health of girl adolescences are affected by lack of devotional relations. During adolescence social experience, those who have the valuable system in their families or have some values fitting with their peers, are more compatible than others, attract more attention and they become a popular and lovely persons. In contrast, there is some adolescence that is unsuccessful in making a relationship with other peers. They are adolescents who are almost lonely and secluded. Population and seclusion are the phenomenon that could be created in the same age adolescents. Researches indicated several reasons for this phenomenon that are including values systems (Benjamin & Flynn, 2006). During the physical and cognitional changes that happened in adolescents, formations of values depend on finding his identity (Kaplan, translated to Persian by PhiruzBakht, 2002). Identity is inevitable that appear with such a question like who am I? Where do I belong? According to Erickson, adolescence is one the psychological – social growth that is defined as own identity in front of amazing role (Mansur & Dadsetan, 2006). He believed that the adolescents who don't up bring their identity including ideas, values and self concept , would face with a amazed identity. Values are background of behavioral systems of adolescents (Lott Abadi, 2006). In social dimensions, these values are the basic in some ideas, proposals and theories and they are effective in growth and social ability of adolescents. Puriani, (2008) believed that values systems

consist of tendencies, beliefs and thoughts in a general range that regulate in a stepwise structure. Based on Schwartz theory, some of these values act as tools in attaining to purposes and guidance principals of people behavior. Preparation for changing is one of these kinds of type values. Researches show us that adolescents, who are interesting on variety and excitement, have high preparation for acceptance of changes in their life (Kaplan, translated by PhiruzBakht, 2002). Actually, they are following the excitement and this causes the others know them attractive. Value type of preparation for changes is one the value type in Schwartz theory that is including some values like self – direction, hedonism and pleasure seeking (Schwartz, 2004). One the value type of preparation for changes is change for self – direction. In Schwartz theory, the people who have this kind of value, have high ability of choosing, they are creative, curious, free and independent and they enough ability to chose their targets. The most important issue is self – esteem and self – respect (Schwartz and Bardy, 1995). The researches of ShoariNejad (2005) have showed that the adolescents, who have more fans in their peers, are more creative. Macload and Jenereaxe (2008) had researches on 2807 adolescents in high school and they indicated that the self – raised people are the people who are independent and they chose their own targets. The other peers usually focus on these people more than others. Gest and Rodkine (2011) during their researches on girl adolescents showed that the girl adolescents choose the person who is creative. Researches (Dano, Holmes & Wood(2008), and Hart(2009) showed that significant relation is regarding to increase the self – esteem with high social acceptance in such a way those adolescents who have high self – esteem is accepted from the others. Hedonism is another value in value type of Openness to Change. the Schwartz value system (Schwartz and Bardy, 1995). Hedonism in this system is referred to have desired life and enjoyment. Dewal, Maner and Ruby (2009) presented some documents that confirmed the enjoyment of some adolescents. indicated the predictive factors regarding to satisfaction. Stimulation is the third value type for preparation of changes. Schwartz defined the stimulation as follow: stimulated adolescents like the excitement and variety. They are bold and brave (Schwartz and Bardy, 1995). Gernot & Mandy (2009) found that popular people have more excited life and they are full of energy. Gest & Rudkin (2011) found that excited and active adolescents received attention. They indicated that these adolescents face more with dangers and like the excited situation. As a result, they seem more popular. Research necessity for knowing the interfered variables in ability of social relations is proposed. But some of them believed that direction toward to some people and avoiding from some people, they have to discover more information. In these consideration of secluded people (Lombardo ,weise and Buchanan,et, 2007) the main focus is on independence and then on cooperation (Jensen, 2006). It is considered that between researches in internal factors and loneliness and popularity there is no absolute values. Chang & Fornnam (2007) showed that lonely student subjected to illness. Lonely sensation, with low self – confidence, introversion, discontent, and instability in excitement are observed. Lonely adolescent lose the most part of social attention. It causes that they join to criminal groups (Dadsetan, 2005). Lonely adolescent have no ability to communicate with the other persons. This disability is continued till adulthood and Senescence (LotfAbadi, 2006). It is clear that these results can help the parents, consultants and teachers about lonely adolescents in value systems.

Research method

researches Method: applied in casual – comparative method. Statistical society of girl high school students in Baharestan City in three fields of mathematics, science and human. The participants are 368 persons. Sampling method is cluster method. Statistical test is t – independent group. We have chosen 8 high schools randomly among the 21 high schools in two sections of Bustan and Golestan, in Baharestan. Sociometry tests are applied in 18 classes. We asked the students to response to three questions and chose the participants form their own class.

1. You want to sit down besides which one of your classmates.
2. You want to play volleyball with which one of you classmates.
3. In a holiday, you want to go Cinema with whom? (Ganji,2007).

The criteria of choosing are the voting towards the classmates. Among the 1232 participants, there are 184 persons and 184 persons in lonely groups. Then, questionnaires are prepared and present to each two groups.

Research tools: questionnaire sociometry

validity and reliability of sociometry are presented by Key ,Docksirnam and zinet. (1982), Dodge ,coie,pettit and price. (1990), are evaluated. Northway (1967) showed that 0.66 of others choices in first test, are repeated in second test. In case of primary school, coefficient was 0.79 within a week, and after 8 months it would be 0.65. Although there is high

correlation, but it is positives. Justifiability of sociometry methods in research are shown in peers group by Vanzelest (1952) and in choosing leader by Rock & Hay (1953). Stability of this test is confirmed by Wu ,xiny,druper and olsen (2001) and Jiang & Cillessen (2005).

Questionnaire of Schwartz periodic values

This questionnaire is applied in 52 countries. These values are proposed in ten motivational aspects, they are originated from three basic requirements. We need to have social and welfare interactions.

Based on Schwartz theory, there are 10 kinds of values: 1. Type of self-trancemendence, 2. self-enhancement, 3. Conservative types, 4. oppennes to changes. oppennes to changes type is consisting of self – direction, Hedonism and stimulation(Schwartz, 2004).

Reliability calculation and its validity and norming it in tehranian studentse.

Credit and stability are calculated by Azad (2009).

Table1:Calculation schwartse quaschaner alpha coefficient scalse in tehranian studentse

alfa	Statistical I deviation	number	mean	valuse	
36%	2.48	39	11.7	stimulation	1
29%	1.44		8.4	Hedonism	2
49%	3.25		25.5	Self-direction	3
91%	23.9		238.2	all	all

table1 shows the calculated schwartse quaschaner alpha coefficient scalse in tehranian studentse. The alpha coefficient is 0.91 for total questionnaires and 0.29 to 0.69 for scalse detail is moving.

Table2:Split-half reliability correlation coefficient

49	sampelse	56	Case severality
0.77	Correlation betwin two form	0.77	Spearmanbrown- equal
0.78	Gatman	0.77	Spearmanbrown-unequal
0.71	Alpha coefficient for second section	0.75	Alpha coefficient for second section

Table2:showese that Alpha coefficient based on descriptive method was 0.71 for first section and 0.75 for second section.

Table 3:comparing values in term of oppennes to change with t -test

Error level	Freedom degree	Calcula te T- test	Standard error	Statistica I deviation	Mean	sample s	Grope indexe	value
0.01	362	7.23	0.274	3.307	24.17	182	popular	Self-direction
			0.408	0.00	20.62	182	secluded	
0.01	365	5.11	0.492	6.653	30.67	183	popular	stimulation
			0.600	8.141	26.7	184	secluded	
0.01	366	4.12	0.16	2.165	4.01	184	popular	Hedonism
			0.189	2.56	7.78	184	secluded	

Table 3: shown that According to absolute value t from error level was 0.01 and freedom degree is bigger than 365. The possibility of 99% and hypothesis of zero are rejected. So, openness to change average values have signification relation with sociometry gropes. Comparisons between shown that the average of self – direction, stimulation and hedonism values in popular grope are higher than the secluded group .

So, it could resulted that popular adolescents have more self – direction, stimulation and hedonism in comparison with secluded adolescent. rezultse showne that The girls adolescent who are popular has more openness to changing.

Discussion

Self-direction in Schwartz value test is meaning the independency, creation, high chosen ability, self – esteem and self – respect. The results of these research are according with Shoari Nejad (2004), MacLeod and Jeneaux (2008), Gest & Rudkin (2011), Hart. (2009). These researchers indicated the popularity is because of self – respect (Shoari Nejad (2004), Hart et al. (2009)). Independency in Iranian adolescents is independency and curious. The results of this research are shown that popular adolescents have high creative and have special talent in renovation. They have high choosing ability and have personal independency. This is the one of requirement in adolescence period. Adolescents need to have independence and they feel popularity. Self – respect and self – esteem are one the values that cause the person feels better. So, she keeps the personal limitation and she cares of her actions. They know their position and try their position keep safe. stimulation in Schwartz values means that having variability in life, excitement and renovation. So these result is according to Rudkins (2011), Gernot and Mandy (2009). They thought that popular people are brave and have excited life in these research indicated that popular people have many excitements in their life. One of the characteristics of adolescents has an excited entertainment. The life of boring and unattractive is not interesting for them. Having variety, excitement and attraction is the most characteristics of adolescence like them.

According to Schwartz values system, Hedonism is meaning happiness and self – satisfaction. The research results are according to results of Dewall, Menro and Rubi (2009), Danew, Holmes and Woo (2001). They indicated that popular persons have happy life, they satisfy from the life comparing to secluded persons. It's clear that happy and enjoyable life is the purpose of all persons. So, all the people including adolescents like this kind of lives, as a result they are choosing a friend who are enjoying from their lives.

Average of self – directions, stimulation and hedonisms value are higher than lonely adolescents. These three values are including the value for openness to changes. Therefore, popular adolescence has more openness to changing.

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