Relationship between Self-conception and truthfulness among students' Payamenur of Birjand 1393

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Abstract

Self-concept has a psychological nature and involves emotions, assessments, attitudes as well as their description of self. On the one hand, self-concept is determined by personality traits and behavioral disorders externally, and on the other hand determined through the sense of themselves and in relation to others. Truthfulness and honesty, as one of moral values, superego's teenager has been inherited of parents and has been institutioned in connection with environment. External representation is personality and behavioral characteristics. One of the aspects of mental health is oneness of appearance and core, that has been manifested in truthfulness and honesty. This paper is a descriptive study and explains relation between self-concept and truthfulness and honesty. Population of this research are total students' Payamenur of Birjand that number of them is 8000. Of the 8000 persons, 126 persons were selected by random sampling. Results suggest that there is a meaningful relation (0.016) between self-concept and truthfulness. In fact responses of each questionnaire have explanatory power by 5% of other variables, that this predictive value of self-concept or honesty and truthfulness can be increased by adding other variables.

Keywords: self-concept, truthfulness and honesty, personality characteristics, psychological health, students' payamenur university.

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1. Introduction

Adolescence is a difficult level of life. In addition to the stresses of   life, also a wide range of other concepts like beliefs, goals, values and commitment to life in this stage is important. In this condition, Psychosocial adaptation of individual strongly is influenced by the stability of self-concept and image of self. The major part of personality characteristics, secretary and behavioral characteristics of the individual depends on image that one has from his self in his mind, i.e. self-concept. Every person has an image of self in his mind. This is a subjective evaluation that every person usually bring their behavorial characteristics (Khalifeh, 2008). Self-concept has a psychological nature, that consists of emotions, assessments, attitudes as well as descriptions of their self. On the one hand self-concept is determined by personality traits and behavioral disorders in terms of exterior and on the other hand through how people feel themselves and others internally (Mazahri, Maleki & Zabihzadeh, 1391).

Truthfulness and honesty as one of ethical value, that has been inherited by Super-ego of teenager of parents and has been institutionalized in connection with the environment, that is external representation of personality traits and behavior. Many researchers believe, to the extent individuals gain identification or consistent self -concept, they are involved in a variety of negative and positive emotions.

The key issue is that promoting and respecting the integrity and honesty has been weaken in community ,due to modernization of life and attainment to living facility in every way possible, two- charactering of community, the serious gap between realities and facts and so on (Rabbani & Shahabi, 2006).

In this study, we seek to explore this issue whether this case relates to self-concept or is effect of environmental factors?.

2. Importance and necessity of this research

Ethical values have 4 dimensions, cultural, social, economical and political. On cultural dimension, ethical values are: Truthfulness, Honesty and sincere (Rabani & Shahabi, 2010), Truthfulness and honesty stems from self-esteem and self-assumption, that are parts of self-concept (Sadeghi & seyyed Hojat-allah, 2010).

According to interview, was conducted with urban youth of Esfahan about ethical values in 2010 in survey manner, truthfulness and the honesty indication of respondents was at the low level (58.7%). Mean of this indication was about 1/3 (Low) (Rabani & Shahabi, 2010), it shows that ethical situation of this city is critical. We consider Selfconcept as original factor for explanation of this phenomenon.

3. Purposes of this research

3.1. The main purpose of this research is

1- Explanation of relationship between self-conception and truthfulness, honesty among students of Payamenur university of Birjand.

3.2. Hypothesis of this research

There is a meaningful correlation between self-concept and honesty, truthfulness. Variables of this research

There are two variables in this research, Self-concept and Truthfulness, Honesty. In this research, self-concept is independent variable and truthfulness, honesty is dependent variable.

4. Theoretical and operational definitions and Concepts

Self-concept: it bears appropriate and positive awareness of their self and abilities and compare their self with thing , is more personal and valuable. Accepting, confirming their self and responding to their needs, and choosing purposes for reaching to self actualization.

Operational definition: it is a score that examinee attains on the Understanding of the self test (Abollahzadeh, 2008).

Generally meaning of truthfulness is: Matching words and deeds and thoughts to reality, namely all deeds, words, thoughts and intentions of humans are based on adapting to reality (Mrs Vafadar, 1974).

5. History and literature of this research

Socrates believed that human must know his self, so that he can analyze phenomena of the world. Therefore human needs torecognition. Human's existence can not be studied as separate units. Plato differentiated between spirit and body and with differentiating between spiritual and physical world, he introduced the concept of human's spirit.

Spinoza (1632-1677) believed that spirit and body are two different dimensions of one element, i.e. sensual actions, interactions and physical shifts and movements is not impression among them and one essence between the two aspects is established a relationship.

According to Leibnitz (1646-1761), mind and body are separate from each other and do not intersect, their activity are parallel to each other and influenced by the same factors. On the opinion of Ana Freud, Self as physical self or perception of person's body is appeared earlier than self, namely genetic self is prior to "ego" and it's time that individual has leant his self as factor that feels and acts. Mary Stuck Sullivan believed that importance of interpersonal situations on the personality growth led to this fact that our knowledge of themselves depends on others evaluation of us and in this way self is formed. Original and major aspects of self have been formed in early years of childhood and in adulthood, an adjustment is occurred in it, properly (Abdollahzadeh, 2008).

Psychologists master on importance and value of self completely, because they believe thought of every person comes from his personality, is determined of his behavior and some deal is directive of behavior' s individual in society. If image that every person has of their self, would be positive and balanced, then he is a healthy person (Abdollahzadeh, 2008).

Accordance of self means homogeneity, according to Ragers's opinion, when we feel disaccord, there is a conflict between our self-concept and real experience of life and little by little we are under inconsistency, tension and uncertainty. On his opinion, events have its meaning, when person names value ratio of self as self-esteem on his past experience (Maryam Abdollahzadeh, 2008).

On Roger's opinion, human percepts his own environmental factors and gives meaning to it. Set of these perceptional and sensual system makes the self's mental stability. Ideal self is a kind of self, every person likes to have from his self. Pending every person is involved in this conflict, human is trying to maintain his self-conception and if he feels conflict between experience of life and his concept of self , he will show defensive reaction (Abdollahzadeh, 2008).

Blook and Thomas (1955) among 54 examinees has studied of created image of self and ideal image of self, correlation between these measurement is 30% - 84% and average limit is 64%, this emphasizes on sort of divergence, that makes norm. But this divergence remains on a relatively restricted level at the major issues. Also correspondence degree between these two images has been calculated of correlation, in terms of results, that have been obtained from different M.M.P.I scales (1951).

In M.M.P.I scale belonging determines degree to clinical different groups and whatever person gets a higher score in any measure, can be named abnormal and undetected compromise. One of the questioned subject has been truthfulness. The people have been asked about whether there is truthfulness in community or not?. 5% of respondents have responded "No" or have said that prevalence of truthfulness is very little. In this survey, 5% have said that there is no truthfulness in our community , 12% of respondents have said that truthfulness and honesty is at the medium level and only 71% have said that truthfulness and honesty is in a good situation (Rouhani, 2003).

6. Method, Results and Findings of this research

The studied population of this research are post-diploma, undergraduate and postgraduate students of different courses such as Literature, History, Geology, Meteorology, Geography, Educational Science, Consulting, Psychology, Computer Science, Industry, Information Science, Agriculture and etc, the number of these students are 8000, that 167 persons have been studied as sample of this research. Raj-Komar Sarsovat's questionnaire has been selected as tool of measurement. That has been set in 48 questions, every question has a different Likert scale, this is indication of self-conception at different levels. This questionnaire has 6 dimensions, that each dimension has 8 questions. Universal self-conception can be obtained by summation of all scores of each dimension. Truthfulness and honesty questionnaire includes 16 questions with Likert scale and has 4 dimensions (honest with others and community, compensation of losses and good representation of self, quote unreal matters , and fear , anxiety and escape of unsecure situation).
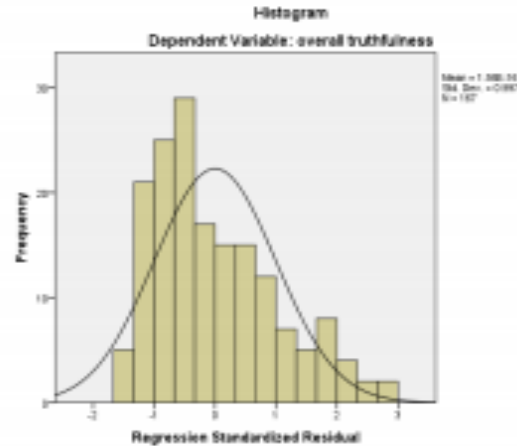
Table 4-8. Relation between self-concept and truthfulness among students' Payamenur of Birjand

Meaningful level	Pearson correlation	Variables	Number
0.016	0.186	Self-concept Truthfulness	167

As has been shown in table 4-8, there is a meaningful (5%) relationship between self-concept and truthfulness. For doing this correlation, has been used of Bivariate correlation. Linear regression between the self-concept and honesty, truthfulness shows that results of the questionnaire can be predicted 5% of the results of other questionnaire, i.e. power's prediction of each questionnaire is 5%.

Table 4-9. Linear regression between Self-concept and truthfulness

covariance	Level of meaningfulness	df	R^2	R	Gained T	Variables
0.00	0.016	1	0.035	0.186	5.984	Self-concept(independent)
					2.43	Truthfulness (dependent)

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7. Conclusions

Reason of doing this research was explanation and answering this question: "Why appearance and inner of people are not the same, even though having a good life, the supreme authority and higher education?". Explanation of correlation between selfconcept and truthfulness is only part of answering of above question. In done research about this question, the main reasons' creation of this status, that is a social damage, as follow:

1. Anomie

2. Religious Pluralism:

3. Failure to satisfaction

4. Radicalization's Phenomenon

5. Growth of passively trends

6. Deepening social divisions

7. Distrust

8. Break value

9. Conflict of generations

10. Change and transformations of recently years

11. Weakness of economic institutions and existing problems like joblessness and inflation

12. transition from traditional to modern society and the impact of modernism in social norms

13. Crisis of identification among youths

14. Weakening of faith beliefs and lack of institution of fait value due to weakness of religious institutions

15. Disagreement of leaders on principle as social damage For removal of this social damage , there are some solutions , that we introduce as a list:

16. Believe the social damage as a social problem and necessity of solution for it

17. Necessary consensus of authorities in working practices

18. Planning in context of the economical, cultural and social subjects

19. General participation of people

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20. Recognition of weakness point and conspiracy of enemies

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