

# التوجهات القيمة للذات والآخر لدى طلبة الجامعة

أطروحة تقدم بها

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إلى مجلس كلية الآداب في الجامعة المستنصرية وهي جزء من متطلبات درجة دكتوراه فلسفة

في علم النفس العام

بإشراف

الأستاذ الدكتور ابراهيم الكناني

٢٠٠٦ ميلادية

١٤٢٧ هجرية

## **Abstract**

Value orientations theory, submitted by Kluckhohn & Strodtbeck (1961) is based on three primary assumptions:

### **The first assumption**

It is assumed that “there is a limited number of common human problems for which all peoples at all times must find some solution.” The problems common to all human groups include:

- 1) What is the character of innate human nature?
- 2) What is the relation of man to nature (and super-nature)?
- 3) What is the temporal focus of human life?
- 4) What is the modality of human activity?
- 5) What is the modality of man’s relationship to other people?

### **The second assumption**

“while there is variability in solutions of all the problems, it is neither limitless nor random but is definitely variable within a range of possible solutions.”

### **The third assumption**

“all alternatives of all solutions are present in all societies at all times but are differentially preferred.

## **The aims of the study:**

1. Adding two new value orientations to the theory introduced by Kluckhohn& Strodtbeck (1961). They are the value orientations related to freedom and the life after death.
2. Recognizing the value orientations of a sample of university students and investigate the value orientations of Iraqis in view of students and the western value orientations from the student’s point of view as well.

## **Limits of the research**

This research has been conducted on a sample of student total (349) of both sexes, from, Al- Mustansiriyah and Basrah, Babil, universities during the academic year (2005-2006).

## **The results:**

The study has resulted in producing two distinctive civilized models in view of the respondents (the students).

The first model includes the respondents and the rest members of the Iraqis society. This civilization model is characterized in humanity whereas competition element is excluded. The type of the prevalent social relationship is the collaterally type in its full sense. Here people are in harmony with nature. They are ready to accept what is new; meanwhile they are not prepared to change what is related to religion. People believe in freedom but with the restricted one. In addition, life does not end in death but there is another life in which man is penalized for what he has done in his life.

The second civilized model is the western civilized model in view of the respondents as well. Achievement is the most important element in life, and competition exists in every thing. The individual relationship is the prevalent type. The desire to control every thing is dominating one. The western regards future as the most significant part of

time. Moreover, freedom is important, and not be restricted by any thing. In addition, man should do the utmost, and enjoy life to the utmost, as life is short and ends in death.