CHAPTER-II

REVIW OF RELATED LITERATURE

(Maniam Kaliannan, et.al. - 2010) A good and complete education process is expected to create the imperative human capital and advantage staff who will bring the country to higher heights. In this regards, a holistic education programmed is needed which is able to equip scholars with both the rough and smooth capabilities required as good as human values. However, the main emphasis in schooling in these days lies in acquiring gigantic quantities of expertise, passing examinations and securing skills for future employment. This paper highlights the implementation of a programmed known as the “education in Human Values” (EHV). This programmed seeks to support the instructing-learning atmosphere as a way to foster persona building by way of the incorporation of normal common values, for this reason, contributing in the direction of tutorial excellence. The stress of an ever-growing workload, and a working environment dominated via social issues will proceed to make a teacher's career more complex and less pleasing. The various behavioral problems in society are vividly mirrored in faculties, through bullying, drug abuse, theft and vandalism and ratings of criminal acts. With so many external influences, demands and constraints, it can be easy to lose preserve of the values that make up a civilized society. This education in human values programmed seeks to help teachers, parents and youngsters to re-focal point on the fundamental constructive values that that underlie all points of an ethical society. This is done via what is referred to as a "Triple Partnership for schooling" between teachers, father and mother and students that means that everyone three groups play key roles in reversing present tendencies and in accomplishing toward the goal of real positive value situated education.

(B. Gustavsson, et.al. - 2006) the authors are satisfied of the need in a human dimension in managerial selection making. The difficulty is to outline values in a human context. We have now prompted a framework for working out the
origins and scope of human values. We hint values to theistic, humanistic and empirical origins, and fix these to person, sociological and ecological stages of application. We now have illustrated our framework with a case be trained of a systematic technique to educate human values to managers in India. While this approach is more often than not utilizing a theistic procedure, we suggest that different techniques to values will also be included in publications instructing human values to managers. Human values are necessary in today's administration. Industry is now not constrained to a country wide state but is particularly without borders. As a result trade from the global perspective, cannot be regulated with the aid of governments until international agreements will also be reached. On this "lawless land" the accountability of the executive is bigger than ever. Which values does s/he promote in her/his actions and selections? Which responsibility does s/he take? Only in the direction of the backside line or also in the direction of the progress of mankind? On a country wide level we discover equivalent issues with ethics and values in management. Being a generator and facilitator of human fabric wealth, does her/his responsibility closer to human values end there? We do think that the manager of at present has a wider responsibility than that. We believe that it's in the curiosity of the managers themselves to have a heightened attention of the values of humankind and also to advertise them.

(Patrícia Costa, Robin Goodwin- 2006) by serving to social norms to be internalized, values are indirectly sources of relationship behavior. Likewise, cultural traditions, religion and language have one-of-a-kind meanings that shape beliefs and impact social existence. As a result, it appears essential to evaluate the position of values in social lifestyles in a society which is enormously distinguishable in devout terms. An adaptation of Schwartz’s (1994) value survey used to be used. ANOVA analysis revealed gigantic variations between companies in 4 value varieties and in three better dimensions. Total, outcome indicate that a combo of Schwartz’ values with insights from individualism/collectivism may also be valuable in contexts like
Mozambique, a nation characterized by means of divergent devout companies, which can result in a collision between devout viewpoints and values. Altogether, it appears foremost to investigate extra the ancient and social influences that shape person and communal identities with reference to questions of religion and values.

(Sri Balagangadaranatha Mahaswamiji- 2013) schooling promotes values. The question is: What type of values will have to schooling promoted? There are quite a lot of forms of values that any excellent schooling process has to provide value to. Some values that education is anticipated to create and maintain may be changing together with the alterations in the socio-fiscal environment, but some stay unchanged forever and they remain universally genuine. The core values: The core values are these, which might be common human values. They are: Satya (reality); Dharma (righteousness); Shanti (non-violence) and Prema (love). These are additionally considered as eternal human values. They don't alternate over time, nor are they context or area-unique. Most societies worth these values. They're widely respected and least controversial. All different values - physical, private, mental, emotional, spiritual, country wide and social - spring from these eternal values. Now not simplest these human values but also designated national, social and political values remain unchanged and they too could be common in nature. They're: equity, social justice, patriotism, freedom, citizenship, dignity of labour, compassion, appreciate for ladies, appreciate for the aged and crisis for poor. We're conversant in the announcing ‘Dharma rakshathi rakshithaha’. Dharma is that which makes its followers eternal. This significant dictum is universally accredited on the grounds that its proper interpretation is worried with all-circular prosperity. Dharma stands for tasks and tasks of man, his commonplace of conduct as a member of the neighborhood.

Violation of dharma has evil penalties. Individuals who comply with an unrighteous path should be conscious of this principle. Dharma is worried with
the major nature of something without which it can't maintain its independent existence. If we're to reside as truly dynamic men on the planet, we ought to additionally reside trustworthy to our proper nature. Adhering to the righteous route helps to achieve contentment and peace of intellect. The values which may be field to vary are context and location-designated and so they depend upon socio-political atmosphere. For instance, values in the case of communism and socialism, social welfare, democracy and authoritarianism may exchange. Democracy, secularism and social justice were enshrined in our constitution as the three foremost country wide values. However democracy and secularism may not determine positively in authoritarian societies and in faith-headquartered societies. Mainly, there are non secular values, which can be regarded extra essential for the very survival and sustenance of societies. Spiritual values are additionally believed to be those that lay normal groundwork for the progress of character of members, stressing ethical and moral values equivalent to sincerity, honesty and truthfulness. Spiritual values are considered above devout values. As an alternative, religious values draw their force from spiritual values.

Hence, persons could in finding it complicated to impart religious values without referring to them to any religion. Only at bigger levels, religious values may wholly get submerged with non secular values and lose their character special identification. So, in observe, imparting of religious values in many contexts takes place through religion. This isn't always an undesirable process of imparting values, except designated religious values clash with human and religious values.

(Maslow, Abraham H. (Ed)- 1959) This quantity, with foreword by using Pitirim A. Sorokin, involves papers offered at a conference on human values organized via the research Society for ingenious Altruism and held on the Massachusetts Institute of science in 1957. A paper by means of Sorokin attributes to like a big competencies vigor. The philosopher R. S. Hartman
argues that a science of value is a theoretical possibility, and the thinker H. Margenau discusses the scientific foundation of price thought. The bodily scientist G. Bronowski discusses the values which are presupposed via scientific pastime. L. Von Bertalanffy and T. Dobzhansky discuss extraordinary facets of the biological viewpoint on price thought. A. H. Maslow, G. W. Allport, Erich Fromm, and Kurt Goldstein present their respective philosophies of values derived from a history of social, psychological, or psychiatric interests. G. Kepes discusses the particular values of art; D. T. Suzuki, values in Zen; and W. Weisskopf and P. Tillich each and every present an existential philosophy of values. D. Lee grants a viewpoint established on her research in cultural anthropology. A 2nd part of the quantity involves dialogue and biographical notes.

(Shalom H. Schwartz- 2010) this article grants a idea of potentially universal facets in the content of human values. Ten forms of values are distinguished by means of their motivational objectives. The idea additionally postulates a constitution of members of the family among the worth types, based on the conflicts and compatibility experienced when pursuing them. This structure allows one to relate systems of value priorities, as an integrated whole, to different variables. A brand new values instrument, situated on the speculation and suitable for pass-cultural study, is described. Evidence important for assessing the theory, from 97 samples in 44 international locations, is summarized. Members of the family of this approach to Rokeach's work on values and to other theories and research on worth dimensions are discussed. Utility of the method to social issues is exemplified in the domains of politics and inter group relations.

(Bruce M. Meglino, Elizabeth C. Ravlin- 2010) The values of managers and workers in corporations are phenomena that have captured the curiosity of researchers, practitioners, social critics, and the general public at enormous.
Regardless of this concentration, there is still a conspicuous lack of agreement on what values are and the way they have an effect on members. Listed here we talk about how values had been defined and conceptualized. Focusing on values as desirable modes of behavior, we describe how they impact individuals in companies and discuss one of the most salient controversies that symbolize contemporary research on values. Subsequently, we file on a comprehensive overview of essentially the most up to date literature on this subject.

(Shalom H Schwartz, Klaus Boehnke- 2004) That is the primary statistical test of a idea of the structure of human values (Schwartz, 1992). The theory postulates that 10 basic values are discriminated in all societies and that these values type a quasi-circumflex structure situated on the inherent clash or compatibility between their motivational targets. Earlier support for the speculation came from subjective judgments of visible plots of the members of the family among set value objects in samples from over 60 nations. We formally test the postulated constitution and a number of abilities refinements. We hire a mainly designed confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) strategy with new information from two sets of 23 samples from 27 international locations (N=10,857). In both data sets, CFAs verify the ten basic values, a modified quasi-circumflex rather than a simple circumflex structure, and the declare that values type a motivational continuum.

(George Balabanis, et.al- 2002) By using utilizing a core element of culture, human values, the paper seeks to determine patterns in the way contributors understand other international locations and their products. Headquartered on the above a conceptual framework and a collection of hypotheses were developed. Variables such as direct contact with a nation, fluency in a nation’s language as well as demographic differences are included as manage variables. Results indicated that human values can predict better country of
beginning pics than other variables. Nonetheless, the predictive capacity of distinct human values used to be inconsistent across the two samples, suggesting that the context inside which values are developed is primary.

(Maureen E. Kenny and Selcuk R. Sirin-2006) Efforts to evaluate the tenets of attachment theory have con-tribute to a developing physique of study documenting the con-attributions of the mum or dad–youngster relationship to emotional well-being and social competence across the life span. Although attachment study focused firstly on the statement of Mother–youngster attachment relationships in early childhood, Bowlby (1982) maintained that attachment strategies have been primary to personality performing from “cradle to grave” (p. 172). Over the past decade, attachment researchers have expanded their awareness to articulating the distinctive traits of adult–little one and adult–adult attachment and delineating the cognitive and affective tactics underlying attachment throughout the existence span (Crowell & Treboux, 1995). A method wherein attachment relationships are theorized to influence good-being across the lifestyles span is by way of delivering a cozy base of help. By means of their availability as a source of aid, relaxed attachments can diminish nervousness, increase environmental exploration, and make a contribution to competence in Interacting with the world (Kobak & Sceery, 1988). Amongst young children, for instance, the responsive and touchy caretaker is believed to make a contribution to little one emotions of secu-rity, self assurance in exploring the environment, and the development of instrumental competence (Bowlby, 1988; Kobak & Sceery, 1988). For the late adolescent leaving dwelling for school, Kenny (1987) steered that secure parental atmosphere and with the aid of staying on hand as a source of advice and comfort when wanted.

(Anat Bardi, Shalom H. Schwartz- 2003) Three stories deal with unresolved disorders in price-conduct family members. Does the entire range of different
values relate to long-established, recurrent behaviors? Which values relate more strongly to habits than others? Do relations among extraordinary values and behaviors exhibit a significant overall structure? If that is so, how to give an explanation for this? We discover that stimulation and lifestyle values relate strongly to the behaviors that express them; hedonism, vigor, universalism, and self-path values relate reasonably; and security, conformity, achievement, and benevolence values relate best marginally. Extra findings advocate that these differences in price-habits members of the family could stem from normative pressures to participate in precise behaviors. Such findings imply that values encourage conduct, but the relation between values and behaviors is partly obscured through norms. Members of the family among behaviors, among values, and collectively among values and conduct exhibit a similar structure. The motivational conflicts and congruities postulated through the idea of values can account for this shared structure.

(Sonia Roccas, et.al - 2002) The authors relate gigantic 5 character features to normal values in a sample of 246 pupils. As hypothesized, Agreeableness correlates most positively with benevolence and tradition values, Openness with self-direction and universalism values, Extroversion with achievement and stimulation values, and Conscientiousness with success and conformity values. Correlations of values with sides of the 5 reasons expose nuances of the aspects and make clear ambiguities within the meanings of the reasons. Values and character features showcase extraordinary patterns of correlation with religiosity and optimistic have an impact on. Findings help the suggestion that they have an impact on of values on behavior is dependent extra on cognitive control than does the have an impact on of qualities.

(Shalom H. Schwartz, et.al - 2008) Members of the family of members’ worth priorities to their issues are investigated in seven samples from 4 cultural companies (N = 1,441). A social-cognitive evaluation suggests that
worth priorities impact concerns by way of growing awareness to and perception of threats to valued objectives. On this groundwork, we generate hypotheses pertaining to two types of concerns, micro (about self and its extensions) and macro (about society and world), to 10 varieties of values. As predicted, giving priority to self-transcendence values (universalism and benevolence) is related to low micro and excessive macro worry, whereas giving precedence to self-enhancement values (vigor, hedonism, and—to a lesser measure—fulfillment) is associated with excessive micro and low macro fear. Meaningful associations are also discovered for different values. Values for substantially more variance in macro than in micro issues.

(Shalom H. Schwartza, et.al. - 2004) This is the first statistical experiment of a theory of the constitution of human values. The theory postulates that 10 general values are discriminated in all societies and that these values kind a quasi-circumplex constitution founded on the inherent conflict or compatibility between their motivational goals. Previous help for the speculation got here from subjective judgments of visible plots of the relations among worth gadgets in samples from over 60 countries. We formally experiment the postulated structure and several talents refinements. We hire a mainly designed confirmatory component analysis (CFA) process with new knowledge from two units of 23 samples from 27 countries (N ≈ 10,857). In each knowledge units, CFAs confirm the ten common values, a modified quasi-circumplex as an alternative than a easy circumplex structure, and the declare that values kind a motivational continuum.

(Klaus Boehnke, et.al. - 1994) A be trained of the value orientations of lecturers and students of the instructing profession used to be carried out in East and West Germany based on a thought that discriminates ten varieties of values (universalism, benevolence, tradition, conformity, protection, vigor, success, hedonism, stimulation, and self-course). Samples of 188 West
German and 204 East German lecturers as well as 377 West German and 274 East German students have been studied making use of a fifty six-object value survey. Multivariate analyses of variance showed that: a) Values within the East and the West may also be noticeable as opposing every other most strongly on the polarity of self-path vs. Protection with the former extra primary in the West, the latter within the East; b) differences between academics and scholars (in spite of field of origin) are at the least equally tremendous as those between East and West. From a move-countrywide viewpoint, however, the diversities between East and West appear less gigantic: each East and West German samples exhibit the final West European profile which contrasts with samples from East Europe and worldwide. They attribute high value to values that express problem for others and openness to alter and low importance to values that emphasize the fame quo. Implications of the findings for academic policies in East Germany are mentioned.

(Peter Suedfeld, et.al. - 2008) there has been gigantic theorizing and research on the motivations of participants who rescued Jews from the Nazi Holocaust. Participants in armed resistance actions, the opposite fundamental form of energetic opposition inside Nazi-dominated Europe, have attracted less scientific concentration. The be trained pronounced right here in comparison contributors of those two companies utilizing a quantitative measure utilized to their possess submit-battle memoirs and interviews. Thematic content evaluation used to be used to score the relative strengths of eleven primary value classes in materials produced by means of forty-seven contributors of resistance movements and fifty Holocaust rescuers. Benevolence, Universalism, and Spirituality were tremendously higher among rescuers than among resistance combatants, with the opposite pattern for safety. There have been some gender variations, but no differences headquartered on nation of house. Comparisons with Schwartz’s global norm team outcome are additionally awarded, and the implications of this research with appreciate to altruism in severe situations are mentioned.
(Shalom H Schwartz, Klaus Boehnke- 2004) This is the primary statistical scan of a theory of the structure of human values (Schwartz, 1992). The idea postulates that 10 general values are discriminated in all societies and that these values form a quasi-circumflex constitution based on the inherent clash or compatibility between their motivational goals. Prior help for the idea got here from subjective judgments of visual plots of the members of the family amongst price gadgets in samples from over 60 countries. We formally scan the postulated constitution and a few capabilities refinements. We hire a certainly designed confirmatory element evaluation (CFA) strategy with new knowledge from two units of 23 samples from 27 nations (N=10,857). In each information units, CFAs confirm the 10 common values, a modified quasi-circumplex instead than a easy circumflex constitution, and the claim that values type a motivational continuum.

(LILACH SAGIV, et.al. - 2000) Two reports investigated family members of price priorities to measures of subjective wellbeing. Samples of scholars and adults, from Israel and former East and West Germany (N 1261), participated partially I. Hypothesized direct members of the family of nine types of values to good-being, centered on `healthful' values from the psychotherapy literature, members of the family of values to wants, self-determination idea, and the emotional resources needed to pursue various values were verified in every sample. Success, self-direction, stimulation, tradition, conformity and security values correlated with optionally available wellness, as predicted, however no longer with cognitive good-being. Phase II tested the speculation that good-being is determined by congruence between private values and the prevailing worth environment. Results mostly supported septic hypotheses concerning the values conducive to constructive and negative well-being amongst students of industry administration (n forty) and psychology (n forty two). Hypotheses had been derived from the social sanctions, environmental avoidances for value attainment, and internal price convicts prone to be skilled in every division.
(Schwartz, S. H. - 2012) This text grants an overview of the Schwartz thought of general human values. It discusses the character of values and spells out the aspects which are original to all values and what distinguishes one price from one more. The speculation identifies ten normal individual values which might be well-known across cultures and explains where they arrive from. At the coronary heart of the speculation is the idea that values form a round constitution that displays the motivations each and every price expresses. This circular constitution that captures the conflicts and compatibility among the many ten values is it appears culturally common. The article elucidates the psychological ideas that provide upward thrust to it. Subsequent, it presents the 2 foremost approaches developed to measure the basic values, the Schwartz value Survey and the Portrait Values Questionnaire. Findings from 82 countries, situated on these and different methods, provide proof for the validity of the idea across cultures. The findings expose mammoth variations within the price priorities of members. Notably, nonetheless, the natural value priorities of most societal groups exhibit a identical hierarchical order whose existence the article explains. The final component to the article clarifies how values fluctuate from other standards used to explain behavior—attitudes, beliefs, norms, and qualities.

(Joseph Ciarrochi, et.al. - 2000) Good-being promotes optimistic outcomes, which may incorporate the capability to live consistent with one’s values, and values-congruent dwelling could also be a source of well-being. The present longitudinal be taught proven bi-directional relationships between subjective good-being and the extent to which values are noticeable as in my view foremost, compelled with the aid of others, activated and efficaciously enacted. Members were 468 younger humans (fifty one.9% female) who answered to questionnaires within the ultimate 12 months of excessive school (Grade 12) and once more roughly one 12 months later. Regression analyses showed that lifestyles satisfaction envisioned growing value importance, pastime and victorious enactment. Valued motion didn't predict later well-
being, when baseline levels of good-being were controlled. Optimistic changes in good-being over time were correlated with accelerated price importance, decreased strain and bigger success in enacting values. The findings build on a small physique of study exploring the reciprocal interaction of well-being and valued action, and have implications for interventions.

(Sagiv L, Boehnke okay, et.al.-2000) Relations of members' price priorities to their concerns are investigated in seven samples from four cultural organizations (N = 1,441). A social-cognitive analysis suggests that worth priorities have an effect on worries by growing attention to and perception of threats to valued ambitions. On this groundwork, we generate hypotheses referring to two types of issues, micro (about self and its extensions) and macro (about society and world), to 10 types of values. As estimated, giving priority to self-transcendence values (universalism and benevolence) is associated with low micro and excessive macro worry, whereas giving precedence to self-enhancement values (vigour, hedonism, and--to a lesser degree--fulfillment) is associated with excessive micro and low macro fear. Meaningful associations are additionally found for other values. Values account for substantially more variance in macro than in micro concerns.

(Geyh S, et.al. - 2012) To examine if members with and without spinal cord harm (SCI) fluctuate in bio psychosocial variables according to the global Classification of Functioning, disability and health (ICF). Individuals had been recruited by means of three predominant SCI rehabilitation centers in Switzerland. A convenience pattern of people with SCI (N=102) and a matched non-SCI pattern (N=seventy three) have been in comparison in keeping with secondary conditions, affliction, depressive symptoms, participation, social help, self-efficacy, vainness, coping and sense of coherence. Change assessments and multivariate logistic regression analyses to predict the possibility of staff membership were calculated.
Folks with SCI stated more wellness conditions, higher phases of nervousness and depressive symptoms, worse affliction and soreness interference, lower degree of participation and social help, reduce self-efficacy, vainness and project- and emotion-oriented coping. The two samples didn't vary in pride with social support, in use of avoidance-oriented coping and in experience of coherence. Well being stipulations, discomfort interference, participation and age were found to be giant predictors of the probability of group membership. Within the logistic regression units, the number of well being conditions, limitations as a result of well being stipulations, anguish interference, participation, assignment-oriented coping and age are big predictors of group membership, accounting for 55% of version. Well being conditions, ache interference and participation gave the impression to be the areas of bio psychosocial functioning which are noticeably influenced by way of SCI. Capabilities buffering resources seem to be diminished in participants with SCI. In rehabilitation apply prevention of secondary conditions, cure of pain, enhancement of participation and strengthening resources should be addressed.

(Amir Shani & Abraham Pizam- 2011) Given the putative rate of labor-related melancholy, this article stories the results of a pilot be taught conducted among inn workers in significant Florida. The learn finds a preliminary indication of a small however noteworthy incidence of melancholy amongst employees in the hospitality industry. The article explores the antecedents and feasible origins of depression, as good as relevant disorders concerning depression within the workplace, certainly its results on companies and employees. The findings indicate a need for bigger organizational consciousness of despair.

(Supreet Kaur, Meenu- 2012) The reward gain knowledge of was undertaken to evaluate melancholy among rural and concrete secondary institution
students with regards to their achievement motivation. The pattern consisted of a hundred and fifty students finding out in govt. and private schools of Hoshiarpur district. The process employed for settling on the pattern of the trained was purposive and random sampling. For the gathering of data Beck despair inventory (BDI-II; Beck, Steer & Brown, 1996) and Deo-Mohan achievement motivation scales (1986) were used to gain knowledge of the variables. The info got were analyzed statistically and the trained printed that (1) There exists no significant gender change on the variable of melancholy among secondary students. (2) There exists no gigantic change between rural and concrete secondary scholars on the variable of despair and success motivation. (3) The outcomes indicated that the depression used to be not found to be greatly correlated with fulfillment motivation amongst rural and concrete boys’ and ladies’ secondary students.

(Attia Titila- 2014) The fiscal obstacle began as the as known as the Subprime Mortgages hindrance in the US at the end of 2007. It progressively unfolds to all the financial Markets and ended up reaching the true financial system. By means of the top of 2008, the fiscal challenge had generated a complete fiscal predicament, announcing that Capitalist system of the greatest country on the planet had entered in fiscal first-class Recession and unfold to the opposite economies worldwide. Latest activities have reminded us for the exceptional despair of 1929. Gurus and economists resembled and compared the present problem with the excellent depression of the 1930s, And the coverage makers ought to understand the roots and the dimension of the predicament with a purpose to prevent the negative effects, and change legislation of the fiscal sector, the talk is of course an inexpensive one to have, they need to ensure that the roots of the Crises are an identical. So this study addresses the question: Is the present fiscal drawback much like the excellent melancholy? For that motive we've got in comparison these crises from the historical standpoint and contextual of their atmosphere with a purpose to highlight the diversities and similarities between their reasons and penalties
and we see whether the coverage reactions in fiscal drawback are the identical as in the first-rate melancholy, or one-of-a-kind.

(Christoph Mischo - 2015) The transition from education to work is a task for early childhood academics. On this be taught, competence self-ratings of 348 German early childhood lecturers have been investigated one 12 months before, at the end of and four months after early childhood teacher schooling at universities and vocational faculties. Perceived competence was once assessed by way of a questionnaire. Invariant from time of dimension, confirmatory aspect analysis yielded one aspect with child-associated competences and one element with environment-related competences. Latent change scores analyses yielded a significant broaden in each competence explanations in the direction of the tip of instructor schooling and a scale down in child-associated competences when teachers started to work in a kindergarten after commencement. The cut down in perceived baby-associated competences would be expected by means of the teachers’ rankings of the trainer educations observe orientation. The extent of instructor education (university vs. Vocational school) had no effect. However, the slash in little one-related competences also befell involving lecturers who did not to work in a kindergarten, indicating that there is not any evidence for a severe ‘practice shock’ after commencement. Results are mentioned regarding authentic development of early childhood lecturers.

(Kathryn A. Phillips, et.al. - 2011) Pharmacokinetics and pharmacogenomics offer the abilities of developing DNA-founded exams to help maximize drug efficacy and increase drug protection. Most important scientific advances in this area have introduced us to the point the place such assessments are poised to enter more standard scientific use. However, many questions had been raised about whether such checks will likely be of tremendous worth, and how one can determine this. Right here, we review the applying of economics-
based resource-allocation frameworks to investigate the value of pharmacogenomics, and the findings to this point. We then boost a useful resource-allocation framework for assessing the capabilities value of pharmacogenomic checking out from a population point of view, and observe this framework to the instance of trying out for variant alleles of CYP2D6, an predominant drug-metabolizing enzyme. This review supplies a framework for analysing the worth of pharmacogenomic interventions, and suggests the place additional research and progress might be most necessary.

(Shalom H. Schwartz- 2013) The values concept identifies ten common, motivationally particular values that humans in basically all cultures implicitly recognize. The validity of this declares does not depend on the best way we measure values or the variety of populace studied. We nonetheless do not know whether or not the speculation applies in additional remote tribal groups with minimal publicity to urbanization, mass media, and the market financial system. Especially striking is the emergence of the same circular constitution of members of the family among values across countries and measurement instruments. Persons in all places experience clash between pursuing openness to change values or conservation values. They also expertise clash between pursuing self-transcendence or self-enhancement values. Conflicts between exact values (e.g., vigor vs. Universalism, way of life vs. Hedonism) are also close-common. Right here, I presented one dynamic process that may account for the found round constitution. Other techniques elaborated in other places (Schwartz, 2006) may just underlie this constitution as well. The circular motivational constitution may result in a unifying conception of human motivation.

(J. M. Hegeman, et.al.-2012) A scientific search was conducted in Pub Med, Embase and PsycINFO for all stories analyzing the relation between age and phenomenology of predominant despair in step with RDC, DSM and ICD
standards. Studies had been included provided that the age groups were compared at the single-object degree using the 17-, 21- or 24-object types of the Hamilton ranking Scale for depression; a meta-analysis was achieved for every item of the 17-object scale. Eleven papers met the inclusion standards.

Older depressed adults, when put next with younger depressed adults, verified more agitation, hypochondrias is and basic as good as gastrointestinal somatic symptoms, but much less guilt and lack of sexual interest. The phenomenology of late-existence despair differs simplest in part from that of early-life depression. Important despair in older individuals could have a extra somatic presentation, whereas emotions of guilt and lack of sexual operate may be extra general in more youthful individuals.

(Heather Burroughsa, et.al. - 2005) This be taught highlights the complicated nature of the prognosis and management of late-life despair. Protocols for the diagnosis and therapy of melancholy emphasis the biomedical model which does now not match with the day-to-day experience of GPs or elderly patients who share the views of important care gurus that despair is a final result of social and contextual issues. There's a need for the progress of proof-headquartered provision for older persons with despair within important care, but in addition a necessity for aged patients to be made conscious of the legitimacy of offering low mood and distress to their important care professional.

(Shalom H Schwartz, Klaus Boehnke – 2004) That is the primary statistical scan of an idea of the constitution of human values (Schwartz, 1992). The theory postulates that 10 general values are discriminated in all societies and that these values kind a quasi-circumflex structure headquartered on the inherent conflict or compatibility between their motivational pursuits. Prior aid for the idea came from subjective judgments of visual plots of the relations amongst value objects in samples from over 60 nations. We formally test the
postulated constitution and a few potential refinements. We hire a primarily designed confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) method with new data from two sets of 23 samples from 27 countries (N=10,857). In both information sets, CFAs affirm the ten general values, a modified quasi-circumflex rather than a simple circumflex constitution, and the claim that values form a motivational continuum.

(Shalom H. Schwartz – 2010) This article presents a conception of probably universal facets in the content of human values. Ten varieties of values are distinguished via their motivational ambitions. The theory additionally postulates a constitution of members of the family among the value types, headquartered on the conflicts and compatibility skilled when pursuing them. This structure allows one to relate programs of value priorities, as an built-in whole, to other variables. A brand new values instrument, established on the idea and suitable for go-cultural research, is described. Proof central for assessing the idea, from 97 samples in 44 countries, is summarized. Family members of this method to Rokeach's work on values and to other theories and study on worth dimensions are discussed. Application of the procedure to social issues is exemplified within the domains of politics and inter workforce members of the family.

(Shalom H. Schwartz- 2012) This article offers an overview of the Schwartz thought of general human values. It discusses the character of values and spells out the facets that are common to all values and what distinguishes one worth from an extra. The speculation identifies ten general personal values which can be famous across cultures and explains the place they arrive from. At the heart of the theory is the inspiration that values form a circular constitution that reflects the motivations each worth expresses. This round structure, that captures the conflicts and compatibility among the ten values is it sounds as if culturally universal. The article elucidates the psychological
principles that provide upward thrust to it. Next, it presents the two major ways developed to measure the fundamental values, the Schwartz value Survey and the Portrait Values Questionnaire. Findings from 82 nations, established on these and different ways, provide proof for the validity of the idea across cultures. The findings reveal monstrous variations in the value priorities of contributors. Pretty, however, the normal worth priorities of most societal groups show off a similar hierarchical order whose existence the article explains. The final part of the article clarifies how values differ from other principles used to provide an explanation for behavior—attitudes, beliefs, norms, and characteristics.

(M. Meglino, et.al. - 1998) The values of managers and workers in corporations are phenomena that have captured the curiosity of researchers, practitioners, social critics, and the public at significant. Despite this awareness, there remains to be a conspicuous lack of agreement on what values are and how they affect contributors. Listed here we discuss how values have been outlined and conceptualized. Focusing on values as fascinating modes of behaviour, we describe how they have an effect on participants in companies and speak about one of the vital salient controversies that signify today's study on values. Finally, we file on a comprehensive overview of probably the most recent literature in this area.

(Guiyao Tang, et.al. - 2002) This study investigates the relationship between leadership, price congruence, and employees’ intention to depart in China’s hospitality enterprise. We test the moderating outcome of cultural values on the relationships between these factors making use of data gathered from employees at ten branches of a predominant restaurant chain in South China. Our results exhibit (1) a positive relationship between moral management and leader–follower price congruence, (2) a significant moderating effect of collectivism on the relationship between ethical management and leader–
follower price congruence, (3) a terrible relationship between chief–follower worth congruence and employees’ intention to leave, and (4) a tremendous mediating outcome of price congruence on the relationship between ethical management and workers’ intention to go away. Although these findings observe simplest to the restaurant enterprise, it’s clear that moral behavior by group leaders builds value congruence and discourages employee turnover.

*(Sean J. Gehrke, Adrianna Kezar- 2014)* This learns examines the values held with the aid of 264 tutorial deans and the choices they make relating aiding non-tenure-track college (NTTF). A couple of analyses are utilized to compare the incidence of supportive policies for each full- and section-time NTTF, as well as the extent to which deans’ values are related to the existence of these policies on college and school campuses. Findings divulge that deans’ values play a giant role in organizational choices to aid NTTF, and section-time school stay under-supported in the academy. Implications for follow are mentioned.

*(Aliriza Arënliu, et.al. - 2014)* Human values play a crucial role in human conduct, influencing various facets of its existence. As a consequence, the purpose of this learn is to compare the connection between human values, well being and depression, making use of the data from European Social Survey (ESS- 6), which was once conducted for the first time in Kosovo in 2011, through strictly outlined methodology. In whole, 1248 respondents have been chosen by way of Stratified random sampling, age of respondents ranged from 16 - 89 years ancient with typical age forty three.22, forty four.7% males and fifty two. Three% females. Findings from the be trained show that Kosovo population in whole gives the priority to the values associated universal ism, safety and benevolence, without a enormous gender variations. Wellness used to be strongly correlated to self-direction \(r=0.210, p<0.001\), fulfillment \(r=0.209, p<0.01\), universal ism \(r=0.188, p<0.01\), and benevolence \(r=0.193,
Despair in total was once weakly and negatively correlated to values. Finally, Findings from hierarchical regression analysis exhibit that value accounted only 14% of variance for despair (energy, fulfillment, security and stimulation), and forty five% of variance for wellness (security and stimulation). Results of the be trained are discussed within the context of counseling process and its contentedness with related scientific constructs. Finally, the discussion is presented since the barriers of the reward learn as well as lack of research on the subject.

(McCracken and Yang - 2005) Aimed to examine the measure of success patients had in following their values to advisory their actions, and the relationship between value-centered action and other points of day-to-day functioning. For the rationale of this be taught, a hundred and forty patients affected by power suffering, melancholy, affliction-associated anxiousness and acceptance of ache have been assessed in step with a quick stock that measured values within the domains of loved ones, intimate relations, associates, work and progress or studying. Findings from this study confirmed that residing in line with one’s values expected variance in functioning unbiased of disability, despair and pain-associated nervousness.

(Kasser and Ryan 1993 and 1996) Performed three studies with university and non-university students to determine relationships between objectives and well-being (Sagiv and Schwart, 2000, p.A hundred and eighty). Findings from these reviews showed that monetary success, social recognition and bodily beauty had been negatively correlated with self-actualization and vitality, but positively correlated with despair and anxiety.
Sagiv and Boehnke (2000) aimed to realise the relationship between value priorities and issues in a pattern consisting of four exclusive cultural agencies (N=1, 441). The researchers discovered that worry was once operational zed in two elements: micro (about self and its extensions) and macro (about society and the arena). The family members of issues to 10 varieties of values had been examined. Results showed that precedence to self-enhancement values (vigour, hedonism and success) was once related to high micro and low macro fear. Alternatively, self-transcendence values (universalism and Benevolence) have been associated with low micro concerns and excessive macro concerns.

(Jarden - 2010) Aimed to discover relationships between personal value, a depressed mood and subjective good-being; the be taught used two surveys and one longitudinal be taught. Findings confirmed that a depressed mood was once linked to low valuation of Self-course, Stimulation and Hedonism, whereas the value of values as a entire used to be now not associated with a depressed temper. Moreover, subjective good-being was linked with high valuation of self-course, stimulation, hedonism and benevolence. Value of values as a entire was not associated with subjective well-being.

(Wolfgang Bilsky- 2006) Character and differential psychology have paid little awareness to values study. As a consequence, the constructs utilized in these sub disciplines have developed independently, and proof related to the family members of character to values is minimal. This study seeks to enhance our understanding of those relations and to arrive at a theoretical integration of constructs. Opening from latest developments in values idea (Schwartz, 1992; Schwartz and Bilsky, 1987, 1990) and drawing on Maslow's (1955) difference between ‘deficiency’ and ‘progress’ needs, we tricky theoretical hyperlinks between persona and values with certain emphasis on structural members of
the family. A set of hypotheses related to these members of the family is generated and verified next, making use of data from a learn with 331 German students. These scholars accomplished the Rokeach worth Survey (RVS) and the Freiburg persona inventory (FPI), measuring ten important and two secondary persona variables, particularly extraversion and emotionality. Joint Similarity structure Analyses (SSAs) of values and persona variables had been performed. The findings divulge each meaningful and systematic association of value priorities with character variables, confirming the hypothesized structural relationships. The compatibility of our hypotheses with the tricky findings of George (1954) utilizing fully one of kind indexes of each value (Allport–Vernon gain knowledge of of Values) and personality (drawn from Eysenck and Guilford) further helps the theoretical connections proposed on this be taught.

(Jeffrey R Edwards, Nancy P Rothbard- 1999) Study shows that work and household are gigantic sources of stress. Nonetheless, this research has under emphasized the cognitive appraisal method wherein work and loved ones generate stress. This study used man or woman-atmosphere match concept to examine how the assessment of work and family experiences to the man or woman's values relates to stress and good-being. Making use of knowledge from 1758 staff, we assessed fit related to autonomy, relationships, safety, and segmentation for each work and family, and examined the connection of fit with work and loved ones delight, anxiousness, despair, infection, and somatic symptoms. Mainly, good-being elevated as experiences accelerated toward values and accelerated to a lesser extent as experiences exceeded values. Well-being was also better when experiences and values have been each high than when both have been low. These relationships have been regularly strongest for inside-domain fit and well-being (i.e., work fit and work pleasure, household match and household satisfaction), and a number of relationships were moderated by means of work and family centrality.
(Bert N.; Cacioppo, et.al. - 1996) On this overview, the authors evaluate the proof linking social help to physiological techniques and symbolize the knowledge mechanisms responsible for these co variants. An evaluation of eighty one stories revealed that social support was once reliably related to worthy results on elements of the cardiovascular, endocrine, and immune methods. An evaluation of potential mechanisms underlying these associations printed that (a) abilities wellbeing-related behaviors don't show up to be liable for these associations; (b) stress-buffering effects operate in some reviews; (c) familial sources of aid could also be predominant; and (d ) emotional support seems to be at least I major dimension of social help. Strategies and recommendations for future study comprise the value of conceptualizing social aid as a multidimensional construct, examination of expertise mechanisms across levels of analyses, and awareness to the physiological approach of interest.

(Murphy, Patricia E, et.al. - 2000) Religious perception and practices had been related to lessen stages of despair in people dealing with traumatic circumstances. On this study, researchers examined this relationship in 271 folks identified with scientific despair. It was hypothesized that religious belief and practices can be related to lessen melancholy and that this relationship can be mediated by means of hopelessness. Devout belief, but no longer religious habits, was once a tremendous predictor of shrink stages of hopelessness and depression past demographic variables. Through the relation of religious belief to slash levels of hopelessness, devout perception was not directly concerning much less despair. There was also a small direct constructive organization of perception with depression, pointing to the complexity of the role notion performs for devout persons. Extra gain knowledge of is needed for a greater working out of exceptional approaches faith influences depressed folks.
(A. Iacovides, et.al- 2003) The definition and phenomenological aspects of ‘burnout’ and its eventual relationship with depression and other clinical conditions are reviewed. Work is an crucial strategy to make a decent and significant method of living, but can be a source of stress for a type of reasons. Feelings of inadequate manipulate over one’s work, annoyed hopes and expectations and the sensation of shedding of life’s which means, appear to be impartial motives of burnout, a time period that describes a condition of reliable exhaustion. It isn't synonymous with ‘job stresses, ‘fatigue’, ‘alienation’ or ‘depression’. Burnout is extra usual than regularly believed and could influence each aspect of the man or woman’s functioning, have a deleterious effect on interpersonal and household relationships and lead to a poor angle towards existence on the whole. Empirical research means that burnout and depression are separate entities, even though they may share a couple of ‘qualitative’ characteristics, chiefly in the extra severe types of burnout, and in inclined members, low phases of satisfaction derived from their everyday work. These final disorders want additional clarification and should be the focus of future clinical research.

(Ronald L. Simons- 1991) The present be trained validated a social studying model designed to specify the character of the associations between more than a few constructs proven in previous research to be regarding adolescent substance use. The model used to be confirmed using a sample of sixty one families, every of which incorporated a seventh grader. The outcome generally supported the hypothesized mannequin. Aggressiveness, low dedication to prosaically values, and issues at tuition were related to involvement in a deviant peer team. Low dedication to prosaically value and involvement with deviant friends have been involving emotions of despair. Eventually, involvement with deviant friends and feelings of despair interacted to broaden the probability of substance use, suggesting that depressed children may just
use substances as a form of self-medicine when such habits is supported by using their peer group.

(Shinichi Demura, Susumu Sato- 2006) This study aimed to comprehensively investigate the comprehensive relationships between despair and the characteristics of culture and nice of lifestyles (QOL) of healthful, community living elderly, and evaluate them in line with gender and age corporations. 1302 topics (657 men and 645 girls) were used for evaluation. The investigators on this be taught have been researchers working at universities in every prefecture. Data collection was once carried out in a common supply survey and interview surroundings or a schooling class surroundings. The geriatric despair scale (GDS) along with 15 gadgets with a dichotomous scale used to be used to assess depression symptoms within the elderly. Furthermore, sixteen items chosen from the four causes of fiscal quandary, physical wellness, social pastime, and personal fame had been used to check culture. Furthermore, this gain knowledge of investigated life pride, morale, and physical operate with the LSI scale, percent morale scale and the ADL scale of the Ministry of schooling, Science and culture, respectively. In step with our outcome, despair characteristics of the aged vary between gender and age businesses. Melancholy increases in the historical-historical aged as a substitute than within the younger-historic aged and is best possible in historical-ancient ladies. The factors enormously involving despair in neighborhood residing aged had been the number of associates and morale. In distinct, a develop within the quantity of friends used to be regarding a scale back in depression. Depression in the ancient-old elderly was once more significantly concerning many subculture items compared with the younger-historic aged, and primarily within the old-ancient elderly, the extent of social events involving a scale back in melancholy.
(Weiss - 1974) Describes six exceptional social services or "provisions" that may be obtained from relationships with others. He contends that every one six provisions are wanted for individuals to consider appropriately supported and to prevent loneliness, even though extraordinary provisions is also most primary in exact circumstances or at specific stages of the life cycle. Each and every of the provisions is most generally obtained from a specified style of relationship; however a couple of provisions is also received from the same person. Weiss's provisions could also be divided conceptually into two vast classes: help-related and non-help-related. In the first class fall the services most instantly crucial to concern-solving within the context of stress: guidance (advice or expertise) and secure alliance (the reassurance that others can be counted upon for tangible assistance). In line with Weiss, steering is most typically bought from teachers, mentors, or guardian figures, whereas secure alliance is most often provided by means of loved ones contributors.

(Russell et al. - 1984) Offered aid for the assemble validity of the instrument. Weiss (1973, 1974) has described two detailed varieties of loneliness, labeled social and emotional loneliness, which he argues outcome from deficits in targeted social provisions. Emotional loneliness happens due to the lack of an excessive and relatively enduring relationship with one different man or woman, whereas social loneliness happens due to the shortage of relationships with a group of members with who possible take part in social activities. Weiss predicts that emotional loneliness results from deficits in the attachment provision, whereas social loneliness outcome from deficits in the social integration provision. Consistent with Weiss's predictions, Russell et al. (1984) found that emotional loneliness used to be greatly predicted with the aid of rankings oil the attachment provision (beta = -.622). However, scores on the social integration provision have been best marginally concerning social loneliness (beta = -. 106). Additional analyses indicated that the results for the social integration provision could have been suffering from co linearity amongst scores on the Social Provisions Scale, for the reason that the zero-
order correlation between social integration and social loneliness was statistically big ($r = -0.27, p < .001$)

(Ronald L. Simons- 1991) The present be trained validated a social studying model designed to specify the character of the associations between more than a few constructs proven in previous research to be regarding adolescent substance use. The model used to be confirmed using a sample of sixty one families, every of which incorporated a seventh grader. The outcome generally supported the hypothesized mannequin. Aggressiveness, low dedication to prosaically values, and issues at tuition were related to involvement in a deviant peer team. Low dedication to prosaically value and involvement with deviant friends have been involving emotions of despair. Eventually, involvement with deviant friends and feelings of despair interacted to broaden the probability of substance use, suggesting that depressed children may just use substances as a form of self-medicine when such habits is supported by using their peer group.

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(Irene Elkin, et.al 1989) We investigated the effectiveness of two brief psychotherapies, interpersonal psychotherapy and cognitive behavior therapy, for the treatment of outpatients with major depressive disorder diagnosed by Research Diagnostic Criteria. Two hundred fifty patients were randomly assigned to one of four 16-week treatment conditions: interpersonal psychotherapy, cognitive behavior therapy, imipramine hydrochloride plus clinical management (as a standard reference treatment), and placebo plus clinical management. Patients in all treatments showed significant reduction in depressive symptoms and improvement in functioning over the course of treatment. There was a consistent ordering of treatments at termination, with imipramine plus clinical management generally doing best, placebo plus clinical management worst, and the two psychotherapies in between but generally closer to imipramine plus clinical management. In analyses carried out on the total samples without regard to initial severity of illness (the primary analyses), there was no evidence of greater effectiveness of one of the psychotherapies as compared with the other and no evidence that either of the psychotherapies was significantly less effective than the standard reference treatment, imipramine plus clinical management.
(George C Patton, et.al - 2002) Some 60% of participants had used cannabis by the age of 20; 7% were daily users at that point. Daily use in young women was associated with an over fivefold increase in the odds of reporting a state of depression and anxiety after adjustment for inter current use of other substances (odds ratio 5.6, 95% confidence interval 2.6 to 12). Weekly or more frequent cannabis use in teenagers predicted an approximately twofold increase in risk for later depression and anxiety (1.9, 1.1 to 3.3) after adjustment for potential baseline confounders. In contrast, depression and anxiety in teenagers predicted neither later weekly nor daily cannabis use.

(Shirley A. - 1999) There was an increased prevalence of depression and severe suicidal ideation among both those who were bullied and those who were bullies. Depression was equally likely to occur among those who were bullied and those who were bullies. It was most common among those students who were both bullied by others and who were also bullies them. When symptoms of depression were controlled for, suicidal ideation occurred most often among adolescents who were bullies.

(Osvaldo P. et.al - 1999) The use of the cutoff point 4/5 for the GDS-15 produced sensitivity and specificity rates of 92.7% and 65.2% respectively, and positive and negative predictive values of 82.6% and 83.3% respectively when ICD-10 diagnostic criteria for major depressive episode were used as the 'gold standard'. Similarly, rates of 97.0%, 54.8%, 69.6% and 94.4% were found when DSM-IV was the comparing diagnostic criteria. Sensitivity, specificity and positive and negative predictive values for the cutoff point 6/7 were 80.5%, 78.3%, 86.8% and 69.2% according to ICD-10, and 84.8%, 67.7%, 73.7% and 80.8% respectively according to DSM-IV. Intermediate values were found for the cutoff point 5/6. The best fit for GDS-10 was the cutoff point 4/5, which produced a sensitivity rate of 80.5%, specificity of 78.3%, positive predictive value of 86.8% and negative predictive value of
60.2% according to ICD-10 diagnosis of a major depressive episode. Similarly, rates of 84.8%, 67.7%, 73.7% and 80.8% were found when DSM-IV criteria for major depression were used. GDS-4 cutoff point of 2/3 was associated with a sensitivity rate of 80.5%, specificity of 78.3%, positive predictive value of 86.8% and negative predictive value of 69.2% when compared to ICD-10. Again, rates of 84.8%, 67.7%, 73.7% and 80.8% respectively were found when the criteria used were based on DSM-IV. GDS-1 had low sensitivity (61.0% and 63.6% for ICD-10 and DSM-IV respectively) and negative predictive value (56.7% and 67.6% for ICD-10 and DSM-IV respectively), suggesting that this question is of limited clinical utility in screening for depression. GDS-15 (rho=0.82), GDS-10 (rho=0.82) and GDS-4 (rho=0.81) scores were highly correlated with subjects' scores on the MADRS. Reliability coefficients were 0.81 for GDS-15, 0.75 for GDS-10 and 0.41 for GDS-4.

(Moreira Alexander et.al - 2002) Ideas about the relationship between religiousness and mental health have changed over the past few centuries. During much of the 20th century, mental health professionals tended to deny the religious aspects of human life and often considered this dimension as either old-fashioned or pathological, predicting that it would disappear as mankind matured and developed. However, hundreds of epidemiological studies performed during the last decades have shown a different picture. Religiousness remains an important aspect of human life and it usually has a positive association with good mental health. Even though most studies have been conducted in the United States in Christian populations, in the last few years several of the main findings have been replicated in samples from different countries and religions. Two lines of investigation that need to be expanded are cross-cultural studies and application of these findings to clinical practice in different areas of the world. Considering that religiousness is frequent and has associations with mental health, it should be considered in research and clinical practice. The clinician who truly wishes to consider the
bio-psycho-social aspects of a patient needs to assess, understand, and respect his/her religious beliefs, like any other psychosocial dimension. Increasing our knowledge of the religious aspect of human beings will increase our capacity to honor our duty as mental health providers and/or scientists in relieving suffering and helping people to live more fulfilling lives.

(Harold G Koenig - 2000) Religious and spiritual factors are increasingly being examined in psychiatric research. Religious beliefs and practices have long been linked to hysteria, neurosis, and psychotic delusions. However, recent studies have identified another side of religion that may serve as a psychological and social resource for coping with stress. After defining the terms religion and spirituality, this paper reviews research on the relation between religion and (or) spirituality, and mental health, focusing on depression, suicide, anxiety, psychosis, and substance abuse. The results of an earlier systematic review are discussed, and more recent studies in the United States, Canada, Europe, and other countries are described. While religious beliefs and practices can represent powerful sources of comfort, hope, and meaning, they are often intricately entangled with neurotic and psychotic disorders, sometimes making it difficult to determine whether they are a resource or a liability.

(Robert S Kahn, et.al - 2000) 19% of women reported depressive symptoms, and 7.5% reported fair or poor health. Compared with women in the highest fifth of distribution of household income, women in the lowest fifth were more likely to report depressive symptoms (33% v 9%, P<0.001) and fair or poor health (15% v 2%, P<0.001). Compared with low income women in states with low income inequality, low income women in states with high income inequality had a higher risk of depressive symptoms (odds ratio 1.6, 95% confidence interval 1.0 to 2.6) and fair or poor health (1.8, 0.9 to 3.5).
Poverty and unemployment (odds ratio 1.86, 95% confidence interval 1.18 to 2.94) were associated with the maintenance but not onset of episodes of common mental disorders. Associations between poverty and employment and maintenance of common mental disorders, however, were much smaller than those of cross sectional studies. Financial strain at baseline was independently associated with both onset (1.57, 1.19 to 2.07) and maintenance (1.86, 1.36 to 2.53) even after adjusting for objective indices of standard of living.

Twenty-six percent of the patients had a PRIME-MD diagnosis that met full criteria for a specific disorder according to the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Revised Third Edition. The average time required of the primary care physician to complete the PRIME-MD evaluation was 8.4 minutes. There was good agreement between PRIME-MD diagnoses and those of independent mental health professionals (for the diagnosis of any PRIME-MD disorder, $\kappa=0.71$; overall accuracy rate=88%). Patients with PRIME-MD diagnoses had lower functioning, more disability days, and higher rates of health care utilization than did patients without PRIME-MD diagnoses (for all measures, $P<.005$). Nearly half (48%) of 287 patients with a PRIME-MD diagnosis who were somewhat or fairly well-known to their physicians had not been recognized to have that diagnosis before the PRIME-MD evaluation. A new treatment or referral was initiated for 62% of the 125 patients with a PRIME-MD diagnosis who were not already being treated.

The relation between income inequality and health has been at the centre of a substantial amount of research, but the measures of health status that have been analyzed to date have largely been limited to self reported health status or mortality in the case of physical health,
and depressive symptoms or psychological distress for mental health. To our knowledge, this study is the first to explore the association between income inequalities and several specific physical conditions as well as particular mental health disorders. Although our data confirm the association between income inequality and poor or fair self reported health, no similar relation exists between income inequality and depressive disorders or anxiety disorders or any of the medical conditions assessed, either at the population level or among people with lower incomes, wealthier people, women, or men. On the other hand, family income and education, which may reflect rank in the social hierarchy, are strongly related to health. Their effects are not confined to differences between the lowest income group and other groups (which would point towards material deprivation as an explanation) but show a gradient that flattens well above the median income level. This finding is similar to that of the Whitehall studies of British civil servants, where social gradients in morbidity and mortality ran from the bottom to the top of the hierarchy 28–30.

The sample size of this study provides good statistical power to detect differences between fifths of inequality up to 75% smaller than the estimated differences between fifths of family income. Smaller inequality effects (that is, more than 75% smaller than the estimated differences between fifths of income) may not be detectable, however. Measurement error in the site level inequality measure could also bias estimates downward, but the results were unchanged for alternative inequality measures at the state level.

(Bergin, Allen E. - 1980) Describes the alienation of therapeutic psychology from religious values in contrast to the growing professional and public interest in religious experience and commitment. Six theses aimed at broadening clinical psychology's scope to include religion more systematically in theories, research, and techniques, especially as they bear on personality and psychotherapy, are presented and documented. The theses include a contrast between dominant mental health ideologies, defined as clinical pragmatism and humanistic idealism, and theistic realism, which is a proposed alternative viewpoint. The values of clinicians are identified and shown to be
discrepant from those of many clients. Greater openness is encouraged. It is argued that until the theistic belief systems of a large percentage of the population are sincerely considered and conceptually integrated, clinical psychologists are unlikely to be fully effective professionals.

(Worthington, Everett L. - 1991) Discusses research dealing with religious values in psychotherapy. Researchers have investigated religious values in generally secular psychotherapy or psychotherapy with highly religious clients. It is suggested that these instances of religious values in psychotherapy are so different that the literatures must be understood separately. A framework for organizing research is suggested that involves (1) religiosity of the client (high, low, medium), (2) religiosity of therapist, and (3) content of therapy. Six topics (e.g., therapists need to broaden horizons) concerning research with highly religious Ss are addressed. Procedures for dealing with religious beliefs and values need to be specified for structuring initial expectations, for dealing with religious content, and for the discussion of religious issues.

(Alexander Moreira-Almeida et.al - 2006) Ideas about the relationship between religiousness and mental health have changed over the past few centuries. During much of the 20th century, mental health professionals tended to deny the religious aspects of human life and often considered this dimension as either old-fashioned or pathological, predicting that it would disappear as mankind matured and developed. However, hundreds of epidemiological studies performed during the last decades have shown a different picture. Religiousness remains an important aspect of human life and it usually has a positive association with good mental health. Even though most studies have been conducted in the United States in Christian populations, in the last few years several of the main findings have been replicated in samples from different countries and religions. Two lines of
investigation that need to be expanded are cross-cultural studies and application of these findings to clinical practice in different areas of the world. Considering that religiousness is frequent and has associations with mental health, it should be considered in research and clinical practice. The clinician who truly wishes to consider the bio-psycho-social aspects of a patient needs to assess, understand, and respect his/her religious beliefs, like any other psychosocial dimension. Increasing our knowledge of the religious aspect of human beings will increase our capacity to honor our duty as mental health providers and/or scientists in relieving suffering and helping people to live more fulfilling lives.

(Geert Hofstede- 1986) Teacher and student is an archetypal role pair in virtually any society. When teacher and student come from different cultures, such as in the context of economic development programmers, many perplexities can arise. These can be due to different social positions of teachers and students in the two societies, to differences in the relevance of the curriculum for the two societies, to differences in profiles of cognitive abilities between the populations of the two societies, or to differences in expected teacher/student and student/student interaction. This paper focuses in particular on these interaction differences. It relates them to the author's 4-D model of cultural differences among societies, based on research on work-related values in over 50 countries. Differences in expected teacher/student and student/student interaction are listed with reference to the four dimensions of Individualism versus Collectivism, large versus small Power Distance, strong versus weak Uncertainty Avoidance, and Masculinity versus Femininity. Some effects of language differences between teacher and student are also discussed. The burden of adaptation in cross-cultural learning situations should be primarily on the teachers.
This chapter addresses the universals in the content and structure of values, concentrating on the theoretical advances and empirical tests in 20 countries, and its four basic issues: substantive contents of human values; identification of comprehensive set of values; extent to which the meaning of particular values was equivalent for different groups of people; and how the relations among different values was structured. Substantial progress has been made toward resolving each of these issues. Ten motivationally distinct value types that were likely to be recognized within and across cultures and used to form value priorities were identified. Set of value types that was relatively comprehensive, encompassing virtually all the types of values to which individuals attribute at least moderate importance as criteria of evaluation was demonstrated. The evidence from 20 countries was assembled, showing that the meaning of the value types and most of the single values that constitute them was reasonably equivalent across most groups. Two basic dimensions that organize value systems into an integrated motivational structure with consistent value conflicts and compatibilities were discovered. By identifying universal aspects of value content and structure, the chapter has laid the foundations for investigating culture-specific aspects in the future.

After an extraordinarily promising beginning in 1937 with The Structure of Social Action, Talcott Parsons abandoned his attempt to ground social theory in a theory of purposive action. The functionalism that resulted moved in one direction, while social research has progressively moved in an individual-behaviorist direction, resulting in an ever-widening divergence between research and theory. This paper describes paths in research and in theory development that will reconstitute relevance of each for the other. The essential elements are two. The first is use of a theory of purposive action as a foundation for social theory; this entails acceptance of a form of methodological individualism and rejection of holism. The second is
a focus in social research and theory on the movement from the level of individual actions to macro social functioning, that is, the level of system behavior.

*(John Dowling and Jeffrey Pfeffer - 1975)* While many sociologists have noted that organizational legitimacy is important for organizational survival, legitimacy has been infrequently empirically examined. This paper presents a conceptual framework in which organizational legitimacy is defined as the congruence between the values associated with the organization and the values of its environment. Challenges to organizational legitimacy and responses to these challenges are illustrated in a discussion of the American Institute for Foreign Study. Corporate philanthropic contributions, the composition and size of boards of directors, and the content of annual reports and other organizational communications are presented as efforts on the part of organizations to achieve legitimacy. The focus on processes of organizational legitimating can be used in analyzing a variety of organizational behaviors that are components of organization-environment interaction.

*(Shalom H. Schwartz - 2001)* Several studies demonstrate that Schwartz’s (1992) theory of human values is valid in cultures previously beyond its range. We measured the 10 value constructs in the theory with the Portrait Values Questionnaire (PVQ), a new and less abstract method. Analyses in representative samples in South Africa \(n = 3,210\) and Italy \(n = 5,867\) and in samples of 13- to 14-year-old Ugandan girls \(n = 840\) yielded structures of relations among values similar to the theoretical prototype. In an Israeli student sample \(n = 200\), the values exhibited convergent and discriminate validity when measured with the PVQ and with the standard value survey. Predicted relations of value priorities with a set of 10 background, personality, attitude, and behavioral variables in the four samples supported the construct validity of the values theory with an alternative method of measurement.
Well-being is a complex construct that concerns optimal experience and functioning. Current research on well-being has been derived from two general perspectives: the hedonic approach, which focuses on happiness and defines well-being in terms of pleasure attainment and pain avoidance; and the eudemonic approach, which focuses on meaning and self-realization and defines well-being in terms of the degree to which a person is fully functioning. These two views have given rise to different research foci and a body of knowledge that is in some areas divergent and in others complementary. New methodological developments concerning multilevel modeling and construct comparisons are also allowing researchers to formulate new questions for the field. This review considers research from both perspectives concerning the nature of well-being, its antecedents, and its stability across time and culture.

Three experiments examined the latent structure of values. Participants rated the importance of values clustered in pairs. Based on Circular model, we predicted and found that the time to rate the second value in each pair was shorter when the two values were motivationally congruent or opposing than when the two values were unrelated (Experiment 1). As expected, this was not the case when participants had to compare the importance of values within each pair (Experiment 2). Finally, semantic relatedness between values failed to explain the effects of motivational compatibility (Experiment 3). Taken together, these results reveal a coherent pattern of value relations driven by motivational compatibilities, over and above perceived semantic relatedness.
(Wolfgang Bilsky and Shalom H. Schwartz - 1994) Personality and differential psychology have paid little attention to values research. Consequently, the constructs used in these sub-disciplines have developed independently, and evidence regarding the relations of personality to values is minimal. This study seeks to advance our understanding of these relations and to arrive at a theoretical integration of constructs. Starting from recent developments in values theory (Schwartz, 1992; Schwartz and Bilsky, 1987, 1990) and drawing on Maslow's (1955) distinction between ‘deficiency’ and ‘growth’ needs, we elaborate theoretical links between personality and values with special emphasis on structural relations. A set of hypotheses regarding these relations is generated and tested next, using data from a study with 331 German students. These students completed both the Rokeach Value Survey (RVS) and the Freiburg Personality Inventory (FPI), measuring ten primary and two secondary personality variables, namely extraversion and emotionality. Joint Similarity Structure Analyses (SSAs) of values and personality variables were conducted. The findings reveal both meaningful and systematic associations of value priorities with personality variables, confirming the hypothesized structural relationships. The compatibility of our hypotheses with the complex findings of George (1954) using totally different indexes of both values (Allport–Vernon Study of Values) and personality (drawn from Eysenck and Guilford) further supports the theoretical connections proposed in this study.

(Benjamin Palmer, et.al. - 2002) This study examined the relationship between emotional intelligence and life satisfaction. To determine the nature of this relationship, personality constructs known to predict life satisfaction were also assessed (positive and negative affect). Emotional intelligence was assessed in 107 participants using a modified version of the Trait Meta-Mood Scale [TMMS; Salovey, P, Mayer, J., Goldman, S., Turvey, C. & Palfai,
T.1995. Emotional attention, clarity and repair: exploring emotional intelligence using the Trait Meta-Mood Scale. In J. W. Pennebaker (Ed), pp. 125–154. Washington, DC: American Psychological Association] and the Twenty-Item Toronto Alexithymia Scale [TAS-20; J. Psychosom Res, 38 (1994) 26]. Life satisfaction was assessed using the Satisfaction with Life Scale [SWLS; J. Pers. Social Psycho., 69 (1985) 71]. Only the Clarity sub-scale of the TMMS (which indexes perceived ability to understand and discriminate between moods and emotions), and the Difficulty Identifying Feelings sub-scale of the TAS-20 were found to significantly correlate with life satisfaction. Subsequent analyses revealed that only the Clarity sub-scale accounted for further variance in life satisfaction not accounted for by positive and negative effect. This finding provides further evidence that components of the EI construct account for variance in this important human value not accounted for by personality. Implications and directions for further research are discussed.

(Jacquelynne S. Eccles and Allan Wigfield - 2002) This chapter reviews the recent research on motivation, beliefs, values, and goals, focusing on developmental and educational psychology. The authors divide the chapter into four major sections: theories focused on expectancies for success (self-efficacy theory and control theory), theories focused on task value (theories focused on intrinsic motivation, self-determination, flow, interest, and goals), theories that integrate expectancies and values (attribution theory, the expectancy-value models of Eccles et al., Feather, and Heckhausen, and self-worth theory), and theories integrating motivation and cognition (social cognitive theories of self-regulation and motivation, the work by Winne & Marx, Borkowski et al., Pintrich et al., and theories of motivation and volition). The authors end the chapter with a discussion of how to integrate theories of self-regulation and expectancy-value models of motivation and suggest new directions for future research.
Subjective well-being (SWB), people's emotional and cognitive evaluations of their lives, includes what lay people call happiness, peace, fulfillment, and life satisfaction. Personality dispositions such as extraversion, neuroticism, and self-esteem can markedly influence levels of SWB. Although personality can explain a significant amount of the variability in SWB, life circumstances also influence long-term levels. Cultural variables explain differences in mean levels of SWB and appear to be due to objective factors such as wealth, to norms dictating appropriate feelings and how important SWB is considered to be, and to the relative approach versus avoidance tendencies of societies. Culture can also moderate which variables most influence SWB. Although it is challenging to assess SWB across societies, the measures have some degree of cross-cultural validity. Although nations can be evaluated by their levels of SWB, there are still many open questions in this area.

The positive relationship between depression and perceptions of inequity is supported strongly by theory and research. Less well understood, however, are the conditions under which individuals in intimate relationships perceive inequity without experiencing depression. Employing ideas developed from equity theory and self theory, and using responses from more than 5,000 married and cohabiting respondents from the National Survey of Families and Households 1987-1988 (NSFH), we examine the moderating effect of self-esteem on the relationship between perceived equity/inequity and depression. We argue that self-esteem primarily buffers the impact of feeling under benefited on depression. As predicted, high self-esteem moderates the relationship between under benefiting and depression, but not the effect of over benefiting on depression. The findings suggest ways in which individuals' self-esteem affects responses to imbalanced exchanges.
Forgiveness is a concept with deep religious roots. It is also a basic social and psychological phenomenon. In this article, we explore the links between forgiveness and religion by surveying how they are linked in the major monotheistic world religions, and how they appear to be linked empirically. In attempting to account for the current body of empirical findings, we propose four potential substantive and methodological explanations that should be explored in future studies. Because the concept of forgiveness is (a) both spiritual and social-psychological in nature, and (b) possibly linked to some measures of human health and well-being (concerns that have traditionally been of interest to both researchers in personality and researchers in religion), the concept of forgiveness could be an important common ground for future research on the interface of religion and personality.

Conducted a test of the reformulated learned helplessness (attribution) model of depression. Ss were 75 urban high school teachers who were experiencing high levels of teaching-related stress. Ss were administered Bruno's Teacher Stress Inventory, the Center for Epidemiological Studies—Depression scale, and a specially developed attribution and cognition questionnaire. Results indicate that the teachers experienced a high degree of stress-related depressive symptomatology. The depressive behavior was significantly related to cognitions regarding the consequences of the stressful circumstances, but contrary to the reformulation of learned helplessness, depression was not related to causal attributions regarding these situations. Results suggest the need both for refinements in cognitive theories of depression to distinguish between enduring mood states and transient depressive symptoms arising universally in certain situations, and for the study of depression-related cognitions in naturalistic settings.