

Abstracts

A STUDY OF EDUCATIONAL ACHIEVEMENT IN SOCIOMETRIC GROUPS

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The aim of this study was to determine rate of educational achievement in socio metric groups and probable differences between two genders. 24 classes in three grades (third and fifth in primary schools, and second in junior high schools) were selected. All together 826 students (boys and girls) participated in the socio metric study, from which based on analysing social preferences, 288 students were selected in four socio metric groups: Accepted, average, neglected, and rejected. Results showed meaningful differences between socio metric groups in terms of their educationnal achievement: The highest educational achievement was observed in the accepted gro up while the least was abserval in the rejected gro up. Results also showed meaningful differences ($p < 0.05$) between boys' and girls' educational achievement.

Keywords: *sociometry, gender, educational achievement, education levels.*

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**THE EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM DYNAMIC PSYCHOTHERAPY AND
PHARMACOTHERAPY ON THE DEXAMETHASONE SUPPRESSION TEST,
PSYCHODYNAMIC CONDITIONS AND DYSFUNCTIONAL ATTITUDES IN
DEPRESSED PATIENTS**

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In this article, the efficacy of both short-term dynamic psychotherapy and pharmacotherapy was compared in terms of modifying the results of the Rorschach test, the Dysfunctional Attitude Scale, and Dexamethasone Suppression Test. Besides, through the findings, etiological considerations of depression were also investigated. The research method was a quasi-experimental design with pre-test and post-test for two groups. Subjects were 34 patients subjected to major depressive disorder which have been selected from a group of depressed clients of counseling centers in Sanandaj. The selection was based on a clinical interview using DSM-IV criteria as well as results of the Beck Depression Inventory. Patients were randomly located into short-term psychodynamic and pharmacotherapy groups. Participants were tested before interventions as a pre-test and nine months later as a post-test. Results showed that both treatment methods had identical influences on the Dexamethasone Suppression Test and Dysfunctional Attitude Scale (the somatic and cognitive criteria). However, the short-term dynamic psychotherapy had a more efficacy on the symptom remission, designated by the Beck Depression Inventory, and also on the restoration of psychosocial functioning, concluded from the Rorschach test. The results, also, indicated that the somatic, cognitive and psychodynamic aspects of depression have a probable interaction, so that intervening one of them influences the others. In terms of proper selection of depressed clients for the various therapeutic strategies, the important result was the similar effects of the short-term dynamic psychotherapy and pharmacotherapy, in treating the patients with abnormalities in dexamethasone suppression test.

Keywords: *dynamic psychotherapy, pharmacotherapy, dexamethasone, suppression, dysfunctional attitudes, depression.*

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**A STUDY OF MENTAL HEALTH AND ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT
IN TALLENTED UNIVERSITY STUDENTS**

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This study aimed to compare mental health and academic achievement of talented university students who are studying under single major and double major educational programs. Three hundred talented students (150 single major and 150 double majore) were selected from Tehran, Amir Kabir, Sharif, Elm-o-sanat, Shahid Beheshty, Allameh Tabatabaie, and Ferdosi universities. All participants completed the SCL -90-R and the Personal Educational Characteristics Questionnaire. Results indicated that positive sings and symptoms indices in the students are more than social norm. In addition, obsessive - compulsive and interpersonal relationship sensitivity among single major students meaningful differences compared with double major students. Also scores mean of double major excellent students in first major meaningfully were higher than single major ones. Related to gender, results showed that scores mean of female double major students were meaningfully more than female single major students. But, there were no such differences between male students. Meanwhile, the research indicated that among double major students, first major scores mean were higher than second major ones.

Keywords: *talented university students, mental health, academic achievement, double major.*

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**A QUALITATIVE STUDY ON THE HIGH SCHOOLS' PERFORMANCE
IN DEVELOPING SOCIAL SKILLS**

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The main object of this research was to study high schools' performance in developing social skills in students. First, a list of 369 social skills was produced and its content validity was confirmed by specialists in the relevant fields. Next, four trained observers did all observations as a pilot study as well as the main study. Observations have done in four different areas: 1. teachers of all subjects in all grades, 2. counselors, 3. teachers of extra curricula, and 4. office staffs. Observers recorded the frequency and quality of all social skills which were observed during a period of 4 months. In addition, teachers' approaches to teaching, existence or lack of group activities in class or school and the way they were done were also observed and recorded. Results indicated that throughout this time 72207 social skills were observed and recorded in total. The frequency percentage of the observed social skills were (from most to least): Communicative skills (%55.46), assertive skills (%22.61), skills in taking responsibility (%6.57), self-regulating skills (%4.07), coping skills (% 3.62), skills in finding work (%2.78), skills in filling free time (%2.58), skills in understanding social values (%1.84) and knowing social rules (%0.44). Expressing the shortness of the existing conditions in satisfying the students' needs in having social skills, it was concluded that if schools want to play a real and effective role in making students learn all essential social skills, they must provide appropriate situation and realistic planning.

Keywords: social growth, social skill, training high school students, qualitative research.

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RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN COPING SKILLS AND JOB SATISFACTION

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This research aims to examine the relationship between coping skills and job satisfaction, while comparing coping skills as factor for stress control and adjustment. The research sample consisted of 102 employees (68 men and 34 women) of the Tehran Mostazafan Foundation (the foundation for deprived and devotees or self-sacrificing) who were chosen through the simple random sampling. The research design was the Ex-post-facto type. To measure coping skills and job satisfaction the M.S.Q and the Coping Skills Questionnaire, were used. Pearson correlation coefficient and independent t-test were used for analysing data. Results confirm significant relationship between rate of coping skills and job satisfaction of the employees and existence of a significant difference between the rate of job satisfaction and coping skills between men and women.

Keywords: coping skills, job satisfaction, Mostazafan Foundation.

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**SEX AND GENDER ROLES DIFFERENCES IN FEAR OF SUCCESS AMONG
ENGINEERING UNIVERSITY STUDENTS**

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In order to investigate sex and gender role differences in fear of success, four hundred and fifty senior engineering university students (225 women, 225 men), completed the Bem Sex Role Inventory (Bem, 1981), and the Fear of Success Scale (Zuckerman & Allison, 1976). Chi square test showed significant relationship between gender roles and sex. Using a two way analysis of Variance showed no interaction effects of gender roles and sex on fear of success (FOS). Also there was no main effect of sex differences on the FOS, however there were main effects of gender roles on the FOS. As predicted, while androgynous subjects showed the lowest FOS scores, feminine and undifferentiated subjects showed the highest scores on the FOS.

Keywords: *gender roles, sex, Bem Sex Role Inventory, fear of success.*

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