

ROLE OF THE THERAPIST IN THE OUTCOME OF THERAPY

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ABSTRACT

In the present study it was hypothesized that different therapist's personality variables have their effect on number of their patients being Remainers or Terminators in therapy. The personality variables measured are affiliation, achievement cognitive structure, endurance, harm avoidance, nurturance, social recognition, understanding. In order to test these hypotheses the personality Research Form-E along with a questionnaire prepared was given to 33 student psychotherapists comprising of 6 male therapist's and 27 female therapists of the Institute of Clinical Psychology, University of Karachi. The therapist's were divided into 2 groups, depending on their high or low scores. Mann Whitney U Test was applied in order to get statistical significance of the results. It was found that therapist's who scored high on affiliation, achievement, endurance, harm avoidance, nurturance and understanding they had more patients as remainers as compared to those who scored low on these variables. No difference was found whether the therapist's were high or low on the following variables, cognitive structure and social recognition.

ASSESSMENT, TREATMENT AND PREVENTION OF CHILD ABUSE

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ABSTRACT

This paper briefly discusses the thorny issues pertaining to the assessment, treatment and prevention of child abuse in Pakistan. Unfortunately, the services available for the abused in Pakistani society are neither multidisciplinary nor very well integrated as illustrated in case A and B. As a result, the child, the family, the teachers, the school officials, the health professionals and other providers become confused by the inconsistent advice and information from the untrained staff. Often, the therapists in Pakistan are forced to work in isolation with child-abuse cases and end up with predominance of frustration and failure. We desperately need an interaction between psychology and law to do justice to our much-neglected cases of child abuse and exploitation.

When children in a society are abused, the damage is done not only to the victims, it is transmitted to the whole nation resulting in a pattern of unhealthy development and loss of responsible as well as emotionally stable adult citizens. Therefore, immediate psychological and medico-legal interventions are recommended at local, national and International levels by all of us.

DEATH ANXIETY AND DEATH PERSONIFICATION AS A FUNCTION OF NATURE OF PROFESSIONS

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ABSTRACT

The level of death anxiety and negative death imagery was compared for people dealing in neutral professions with doctors and pilots. It was hypothesized that the pilots and doctors will have: (i) less death anxiety than people dealing in neutral professions (ii) less negative death imagery than people dealing in neutral professions. A sample of 50 people dealing in neutral professions, 25 pilots and 25 doctors were taken. An independent t-test was calculated, supporting the first hypothesis for less death anxiety in pilots and doctors than people in neutral professions. Chi-square was then applied, to the data of death personification. Here also statistically significant difference was found in the expected direction.

JOB SATISFACTION AND SEX DIFFERENCES

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of the present study was to determine the difference in job satisfaction between male and female bank employees. A job satisfaction questionnaire was administered to a sample of 15 male and 15 female employees of ANZ Grindlays Bank, Karachi. The 't' test was then applied to the mean job satisfaction scores of the two groups. Results did not reveal any significant difference between the two groups.

CASE HISTROY AND TREATMENT OF A CASE OF SOCIOPATHIC PERSONALITY

Farrukh Z. Ahmad

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Forty year old married man suffering from over eating and excessive smoking was referred to the author by an old patient as he had begun to take cannabis and stop taking interest in his office work.

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN INTELLIGENCE AND JOB PERFORMANCE

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ABSTRACT

The present study was conducted to determine the relationship between Intelligence and Job Performance of aviation personnel. Standard Progressive Matrices was administered to 100 personnel who have done their DAE from the same institute. Job Performance scores were taken from the supervisor who rated them on nine sub dimensions of Evaluation Report Form. Pearson Product Moment Coefficient Correlation indicated that the relationship between Intelligence and Job Performance = + .10 which is a poor positive relationship. Hence the use of SPM as a predictive measure for Job Performance and selection of aviation personnel is not recommended.

LEVEL OF DOMINANCE AND ITS RELATION TO THERAPEUTIC OUTCOME

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ABSTRACT

In the present study it was hypothesized that therapist's level of dominance has effect on number of their patients being Remainers or Terminators in therapy. In order to test this hypothesis the Personality Research Form-E along with a questionnaire prepared was given to 33 student psychotherapists comprising of six male therapists and 27 female therapists of the Institute of Clinical Psychology, University of Karachi. The therapist's were divided into 2 groups, depending on their high or low scores. Mann Whitney U. Test was applied in order to get statistical significance of the results. It was found that therapist's level of dominance have no effect on having more patients as remainers and terminators.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN AGGRESSIVE AND NON AGGRESSIVE STUDENTS ON HAND TEST

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ABSTRACT

Hand Test, a projective instrument using pictures of hand as stimulus material, has been found to be useful in differentiating between aggressive and non-aggressive persons, in several studies conducted in the West. The present investigation was carried out in order to find out if the test can differentiate between aggressive and non-aggressive children in Pakistani schools. Forty-eight boys of grade nine, labelled as aggressive by their teachers, and sixty-five unselected boys (non-aggressive) of the same grade were given Hand Test. The results showed significant differences on Acting Out Score and Pathological Score between the aggressive and non-aggressive subjects. No significant differences were obtained on Aggression variable. Significant differences on some other categories: Affection,

Direction and Active, were also obtained although not in the expected direction. The findings suggest that the test may be useful for personality assessment in Pakistan

PERSONALITY AND PERSONNEL

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ABSTRACT

In the present research three personality traits of three groups belonging to different occupations were studied. Achievement, defence and dominance as traits of 60 personnel were measured with the help of Personality Research Form. Analysis of variance was applied in order to find out whether there is a significant difference among policemen, bankers and teachers as regard to the level of each trait. Results indicate that there is no significant difference in the level of achievement and defence among three groups, whereas significant difference was found for dominance as a trait. Further 't' test was applied and it was found that there is a significant difference for the trait of dominance between teachers and banker and between bankers and policemen.

CASE HISTORY AND TREATMENT OF A CASE OF PHOBIA

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A Sixteen-year-old unmarried young girl was brought by her mother as she could not cross any road regardless of its size and the amount of traffic it carries since the age of eight years.

SITUATIONAL COPING AND COPING DISPOSITIONS OF PAKISTANI STUDENTS IN A STRESSFUL TRANSACTION

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ABSTRACT

The COPE Inventory was used to assess the coping responses among a group of 33 graduates, who were attempting to cope with a specific stressful episode, i.e. their exams. Their dispositional coping style was obtained 2 days before their exams were to begin. At this stage the subjects also reported the grade they were aiming for, their confidence of attaining that grade and how important it was for them to do well on the exams. Their situational coping style was obtained 4 days after their exams. It was found that dispositional coping style can be a good predictor for situational coping style. Significant relationship ($P < .05$) was obtained between problem focused coping style, before the exams and emotion-focused coping after the exams. A significant relationship was also obtained for the confidence level and the use of problem focused strategy ($P < .05$).

IMPACT OF FEMALES' EDUCATION ON THEIR MARITAL ADJUSTMENT

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ABSTRACT

The present research was conducted to see the impact of females' education on their marital adjustment. A sample of 90 married females consisting of three groups: (i) highly educated, (ii) educated and (iii) minimally educated females were selected (30 in each subgroup). The age range of married females was 20-40 years. The sample was drawn from the different areas of Lahore city. A comprehensive Marital Adjustment Questionnaire was devised and administered by the researchers which assessed the respondents' relationship with in-laws, financial adjustment, leisure-time being spend with the spouse, mutual understanding between spouses, marital satisfaction and satisfaction with their educational level. The results ($t = 5.86$; $df = 58$; $* P < .05$) indicate that the highly educated females ($X = 129$) are more well adjusted in their marital lives as compared to the educated females ($X = 113$). The results further indicate ($t = 5.74$; $df = 58$; $* P < .05$) that educated females ($X = 113$) are better than minimally educated females ($X = 96$) in terms of their marital adjustment. The research findings further indicate a high positive relationship ($r = .73$) between the females' satisfaction with their educational level and marital adjustment. Thus, it may be argued that Pakistani non-working females' education would enhance their marital adjustment.

ANJUM – KHALIQUE TYPE A SCALE: A FURTHER STUDY OF VALIDITY

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ABSTRACT

In an attempt to make further validation study of the revised form of Anjum – Khalique Type A scale, it was found that the scale is positively associated with optimism and zest for life scales. Moreover, extreme groups of Type A people differ in terms of their mean scores on optimism & zest scales.

WHY HOROSCOPES ARE TRUE? THE EFFECT OF SPECIFICITY ON ACCEPTANCE OF ASTROLOGICAL INTERPRETATION

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ABSTRACT

Investigating the importance of specificity of information in determining degree of belief people would have in astrological interpretation, it was hypothesized that people will believe more in the astrological interpretation when they think that information is based on their specific birth information. A sample of 60 Karachi University male and female students was taken and t – test were calculated. Significant difference at .05 level was found between least – specific information and most – specific information conditions. No significant difference was found for neutral information condition when they were compared with either least-specific or most-specific condition.

THE MANIFESTATION OF PSYCHOPHYSIOLOGICAL SYMPTOMS IN MALE AND FEMALE PATIENTS BEFORE THEIR MAJOR ABDOMINAL SURGERY

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ABSTRACT

This research investigated the difference between female and male patients in their manifestation of psychophysiological symptoms before their major abdominal surgery. The sample consisted of 90 adult patients (45 females & 45 males) admitted for major abdominal surgery in the surgical units of Services Hospital, Lahore. Cornell Index – Form 2 (Sial and Farooqi's Urdu Version, 1992) was administered to the subjects, individually, to assess their psychophysiological symptoms. "A Personal History Questionnaire" was also devised to determine the possible etiology of psychophysiological disorders in the subjects. The subjects were matched on their Medical status only. Z-test was performed to find out the difference in the level of psychophysiological symptoms manifested by females and male patients during the pre-surgical phase of their abdominal surgery. The result ($z = 17.5$; $SE_x = .76$; $N = 45$; $P < .05$) reveal that the female patients show more psychophysiological symptoms as compared to male patients ($XF = 30.3$; $XM = 17$, respectively) before their major abdominal surgery.

THE EFFECT OF ANXIETY ON THE PERCEPTION OF AMBIGUOUS AND UNFAMILIAR STUMULI

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ABSTRACT

To study the effect of anxiety on the perception of Structured Vs Un-structured and familiar Vs Unfamiliar situations. 160 subjects belonging to the various departments of Karachi University were selected. It was hypothesized that under the low anxiety condition, the perception would be greater when the stimulus situation is Structured-Familiar as compared to when the condition is of high anxiety and situation is Un-Structured – Un-Familiar. For this purpose four stimulus situations were prepared and studied under low and high anxiety. The “t” was calculated and a significant difference ($P < .05$) was obtained between low anxiety Structured- Familiar and high anxiety Un-Structured-Unfamiliar situations. However, the results proved to be not significant ($P > .05$) for other stimulus situation under the high and low anxiety except for the Unstructured Vs Unfamiliar situation where the results proved to be significant ($p < .05$).

DEPRESSION MANIFESTED BY MALE AND FEMALE CHILDREN OF THE SINGLE PARENTS (BY DEATH)

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ABSTRACT

The present research was conducted to investigate the manifestation of depression in male and female children of the single parents (by death). A sample of 120 (60 males and 60 females) was selected from six different institutions of Lahore city within the age range of 16-25 years. A Personal History Questionnaire (PHQ) and Farooqui's Urdu version of Beck Depression Inventory (BDI) were administered on each subject, individually. The research findings ($Z = 3.74$; $N = 120$; $*p < .05$) clearly indicate that both male and female children who have experienced their mother's death manifest more depression ($X = 17.56$ and $X = 10.30$ respectively) as compared to the children who have experienced their father's death. Furthermore, females with father as single parent manifested more depression than females with mothers as single parent, ($X = 22.70$ and $X = 12.13$ respectively). Male manifest more depression than females in case of their father's death ($X = 11.73$ and $X = 8.87$ respectively). Thus, it may be argued that gender differences and parental death would have a combined effect as manifested by the children of single parents.

PERSONALITY CHARACTERISTICS OF REFUGEES AND NON-REFUGEES

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ABSTRACT

The study aimed to compare the personality characteristics, general adjustment pattern, and attitude of adolescent boys (age ranging between 12-18 years) from refugee and non-refugee families living in Muzaffarabad, Azad Kashmir, Pakistan. Rotter Incomplete Sentence Blank (RISB, Urdu version) was administered to 60 adolescent boys belonging to refugee ($N = 30$) and non refugee ($N = 30$) families. A multidimensional personality inventory, "Tashkhis Nama" (Alavi, 1994) was also administered to obtain the score of neuroticism and confidence. t-test and chi-square were applied to find out the difference between two groups. The findings supported the hypothesis that refugees have more neurotic tendencies and low level of confidence as compared to non-refugees. It was also revealed that the boys from refugee families scored significantly higher than their peers on maladjustment and conflicting attitude towards their future, self, and other people.

PERSONALITY VARIABLES OF PSYCHOTHERAPIST AND THEIR EFFECT ON THERAPEUTIC OUTCOME

Farrukh Z. Ahmad and Samira Maniar

Institute of Clinical Psychology, University of Karachi

ABSTRACT

In the present study it was hypothesized that therapist's personality variables have their effect on number of their patients being Remainers or Terminators in therapy. In order to test this hypothesis the personality research form-E along with a questionnaire prepared was given to 33 students Psychotherapists comprising of six male therapists and 27 female therapists of the Institute of Clinical Psychology University of Karachi. The therapists were divided in to two groups, depending on their high or low scores. Mann Whitney U Test was applied in order to get statistical significance of the results. It was found that those therapist who scored high on abasement, aggression, autonomy, change, exhibition, impulsivity and succorance they had more terminators as patients as compare to those therapists who were low on these variables.

A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF THE GENDER DIFFERENCE IN THE LEVEL OF DEPRESSION

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ABSTRACT

The level of depression among men and women was compared. It was hypothesized that the women tend to be more depressed than men. IPAT- Depression Scale was administered to a sample of 100 men and 100 women. In order to find out the statistically significant difference 't' test was applied. The results were found in the expected direction.

MATERNAL ANXIETY AND PSYCHOPATHOLOGY

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ABSTRACT

The present study was designed to study the significance of maternal anxiety in the development of psychopathology. The sample was taken from the Institute of Clinical Psychology, Asghar Hospital and also from Karachi Psychiatric Hospital. The clinical interview was taken from the mothers of the psychotic and the neurotic patients and then their anxiety level was measured through TAT cards. The 't' test was applied in order to determine the significant difference between the level of anxiety of mothers of the psychotic patients and mothers of the neurotic patients. Although the mean anxiety of the mothers of the psychotic patients was more than the mothers of the neurotic patients, yet the result was not statistically significant.

**CASE HISTORY AND TRETAMENT OF A CASE OF PANIC ATTACKS WITH
HALLUCINIATIONS**

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A forty five year old married man suffering from acute anxiety due to visual and auditory hallucinations and fear of Jins and other supernatural species was referred to the author by a medical doctor as no psychotropic drugs worked on his hallucinations.

ALTRUISTIC BEHAVIOR ADAPTATION AND VALIDATION OF SCALE

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ABSTRACT

In order to develop an instrument for assessing altruistic behavior, a scale was adapted on the model of "Personal Norms Questionnaire" by Schawrtz (1977). This scale was tested on a sample of 292 university students. Its test re-test reliability was established, ($r = .68$, significant at .01 level) and external criterion validity (Chi square = .68, significant at .05 level) was found for the male population. Cut off scores were established to discriminate between High, Low and Moderate scores.

OCCURRENCE OF SPOUSAL AGGRESSION AS REPORTED BY FEMALES IN EARLY AND LATER PHASES OF THEIR MARRIAGE

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ABSTRACT

The present research investigated the occurrence of spousal aggression (physical and psychological) as reported by females in early and later phases of their marriage. Ex-post facto research design was used. A sample of 30 educated married females was taken. All of them were working women with an average total monthly income of Rs. 20,530 and mean age of 35 years. The sample was reached by the researchers through legal Aid Centre, Lahore; Aurat Foundation, Lahore; Doctors of U.C.H., Lahore; Beacon House School System, Lahore; and Social Welfare Department of the Punjab, Lahore. Each subject was administered Personal History Questionnaire and Scale for Spousal Aggression (Farooqi and Rehman, 1996). The research findings indicate that the females exposure to spousal Aggression (physical and psychological) decreases with an increase in the marital period.

**INFLUENCE OF LEARNING TRIALS ON MEMORY RETENTION OF PLANARIA:
DUGESIUA TIGRINA**

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ABSTRACT

The following research was conducted to determine: (1) the influence of learning trials on memory retention of planaria; *Dugesia tigrina*, and (2) the extent of retention after a 2 days time period. Results indicated that learning trials do influence memory retention in planaria, and that the extent of retention is associated with the amount of prior training before the retesting.

THE EFFECT OF COGNITIVE BEHAVIOR THERAPY AND PHOTOTHERAPY ON BIPOLAR I DISORDER: A CASE STUDY

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ABSTRACT

The present single case study was designed to see the effect of cognitive behavior therapy (CBT) and phototherapy on 17 years old male client with the complaints of depressed feelings, sad mood, hopelessness, obsessional ideas, feelings of anxiety and guilt related to obsessional ideas preoccupation with the past, anger and hatred for self, father and home, weeping episodes, poor memory, suicidal ideation, palpitations, visual hallucinations, delusion of persecution, increased appetite and sleep and tremors in hands. The client was diagnosed on DSM IV as having bipolar I disorder with recent episode depressed. AB research design was used. Pre assessment was done with the use of rating scale, baseline chart, State Trait Anxiety Inventory (STAI), State Trait Anger Expression Scale (STAXI), Beck Depression Inventory (BDI), Standard Progressive Matrices (SPM), Padua Inventory (PI), Wechsler Memory Scale (WMS) and Minnesota Multiphase Personality Inventory (MMPI). It was hypothesized that (a) cognitive behavior therapy would help in reducing the intensity, frequency and duration of the symptoms of anger, obsessional rumination, and depressed feelings (b) cognitive behavior therapy will help the client in better adjustment with the family (c) phototherapy would help in reducing the feelings of depression (d) thought stopping along with cognitive therapy would help the client in reducing obsessional ideas, associated anxiety and guilt feelings. In the B phase therapeutic techniques of cognitive behavior therapy and phototherapy were employed. A total number of 19 sessions of 1 hour duration spread over a period of three months were conducted. At the end of the B phase post-assessments with the use of same instrument was conducted. Comparison between pre and post assessment supported all the hypotheses. Results were discussed and recommendations were given.

PSYCHOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF PAID WORK ON MARRIED WOMEN

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of the present research was to determine the effects of paid work on married women. It was hypothesized that married working women will experience less anxiety, aggression, conflict with authority and will have good interpersonal relationships and stress management than housewives. In order to test various hypotheses, sample consisted of ninety married women, which included 30 doctors, 30 lecturers & 30 housewives. The age range of working & non-working women was from 30-45 years. Manifest Anxiety Scale and Questionnaires measuring, aggression, conflict with authority, interpersonal relationships and stress management were administered on the sample. Analysis of variance was applied to find the statistical significance of the results. Significant difference was found only on the variable of stress management.

CASE HISTORY AND TREATMENT OF CHILD ABUSE

Farrukh Z.Ahmad

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A 40 years old married man was brought to the clinic by his wife as he was indulged in child abuse for the past six years.

HOSTILITY ANXIETY BIDS OF THE PATIENTS AND THE PSYCHOTHERAPISTS' INTERVENTIONS

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ABSTRACT

This research was conducted to see the impact of the psychotherapists' approach-avoidance interventions on the hostility with hostility anxiety bids of the patients. Seven psychotherapists of Institute of Clinical Psychology, University of Karachi participated in this study. First two recorded audio-cassettes of four patients of each therapist were subjected to content analysis. It was hypothesized that (a) approach interventions of the psychotherapist would elicit further expressions of hostility anxiety of the patients and, (b) with avoidance interventions of the psychotherapists, such expressions would tend to decrease. In order to test the hypotheses, Sign test applied and the result were found in the expected direction.

LIFE-STRESS AND DIABETES: A CONGRUENCY HYPOTHESIS

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to sample representative stressful events experienced by diabetics and to find out a concomitant relationship between life stresses and blood-sugar levels of diabetic sample. To test this assumption, the Social Readjustment rating scale (SRRS) of Holmes and Rahe (1967) was administered on 160 diabetics from two general diabetic centers of Karachi city. The entire sample (N=160) was asked to rate, on a 10-point rating scale, the stress level experienced by them during the past one year. The results indicate that significant findings were obtained only when negative changes were considered. No significant correlates of positive changes were found. Further research should focus on exploring the life stresses that are particularly relevant to the Pakistani culture and prospective methodology be used for identifying the stresses. Moreover, there has been an increasing interest in intervention programs to teach patients to cope with stress.

ROLE OF EMPATHY IN COUNSELING AND PSYCHOTHERAPY

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ABSTRACT

This paper presents an overview of the literature on the development of the construct of empathy and its role in counseling and psychotherapy. The historical development of the construct describes the changing definition and meaning of empathy. Difference between empathy and some other related constructs (sympathy, projection, and identification) is

described. There are many empathy terms used in the literature, however, all disciplines of counseling and psychotherapy identify two major types of empathy: (a) affective empathy, or feeling the same way as another person, and (b) cognitive or role-taking empathy. Different modes of communication used by counselors to convey empathic conditions to client has been discussed. Research in the area of counseling and psychotherapy indicates that empathy is being practiced in counseling for the last 45 years. Although each school of thought provides a different perspective of the nature and operation of empathy, a convergence is clearly evident. Counselors practicing empathy believe that it functions to ensure an ongoing understanding and sensitivity to all therapeutically relevant aspects of the client's world. These aspects include those that the counselor has brought to the client's development in the counseling relationship. In the light of this empathic understanding and sensitivity, the client makes increasingly more choices for his or her personal development. Importance of counselor training in empathy is emphasized. In the end implications for research and practice are suggested.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS: A FACTOR IN MARITAL ADJUSTMENT

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ABSTRACT

The current research was conducted to investigate the socioeconomic status as a factor in marital adjustment. A sample of 90 females, coming from different socio-economic groups: (i) lower class; (ii) middle class; (iii) upper class (30 in each subgroup) was selected. The age range of married females was 20-40 years. The sample was drawn from the different areas of Lahore City. A comprehensive Marital Adjustment Questionnaire was administered which assessed the respondents' relationship with inlaws, financial adjustment, leisure time being spent with the spouses, mutual understanding, and marital satisfaction. The results ($t=2.67$; $df=58$; $*p<.05$) also indicate that the females from the upper class ($X=124$) are well adjusted in their marital lives as compared to the females who belong to middle class ($X=112$). The results ($t=2.43$; $df=58$; $*p<.05$) indicate that the females from the middle class ($X=112$) are better than the females who belong to lower class ($X=102$) in terms of their marital adjustment. In addition to this, high positive relationships between the scores of financial adjustment and marital adjustment for the groups of lower, middle and upper classes ($r=.68$; $r=.74$; & $r=.76$ respectively) were found. In the light of current research findings, it may be inferred that socio-economic status is a significant factor in promoting the marital adjustment of the Pakistani married females.

OCCUPATIONAL STRESS SCALE DEVELOPMENT

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ABSTRACT

The study aimed at occupational stress scale development. A Likert type occupational stress scale was developed in Urdu. There are ninety items in the scale. The item analysis, intercorrelation matrix and cronbach alpha coefficients were computed to determine the psychometric properties of the occupational stress scale. The ninety-item scale has alpha reliability value of .92 and criterion validity of .89. The high reliability and validity values recommend the use of occupational stress scale as an authentic research instrument.

EFFECT OF COGNITIVE BEHAVIOUR THERAPY ON GENERALIZED ANXIETY DISORDER:A SINGLE CASE STUDY

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ABSTRACT

Cognitive Behavior Therapy was found to be effective in the treatment of Generalized Anxiety Disorder by number of researches conducted in the West. The aim of the present study was to see the effectiveness of Cognitive Behavior Therapy with a Generalized Anxiety Disorder patient in Pakistan. The subject was a 22 years old, single female, presenting a wide range of physical, psychological, and behavioral complaints; such as low mood, stiffness and tension in the body muscles, difficulty in concentration, lack of confidence, shy behavior, uncontrollable repeated images during study, hopelessness regarding her success in obtaining aspired academic achievements, interpersonal problems with family and friends and a low self worth and esteem. In dealing with case AB research design was employed. A pre-assessment (Phase-A) was done through informal and formal assessment tools which included history taking, mental state examination, administration of Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI), Beck Depression Inventory (BDI), Padua Inventory (PI), State Trait Anxiety Inventory (STAI) and Standard Progressive Matrices (SPM). Following hypotheses were formulated:

- (a) Cognitive Behavior Therapy will reduce the anxiety, muscular stiffness and will change the feeling of worthlessness.
- (b) Cognitive Behavior Therapy will help the client in adjustment with family members and friends.
- (c) Cognitive Behavior Therapy will enable the client to cope and eliminate her intrusive images.
- (d) Cognitive Behavior Therapy will enable the clients to cope effectively with noxious stressful situations.

Phase-B comprised of utilization of Cognitive Behavior Therapy techniques. A total number of 20 sessions spreaded over a period of 5 months were conducted. At the end of B-Phase post assessment was done with the use of same measures. Percentages were calculated to compare the pre and post assessment. Results revealed supportive evidence for all the hypothesis. Discussion and recommendation were given.

PSYCHOSOCIAL CAUSES OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AMONGST PAKISTANI FEMALES

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ABSTRACT

The present research was conducted to find out the psychosocial causes of domestic violence amongst the Pakistani females. The purposive sample consisted of 30 married females exposed to domestic violence. Personal History Questionnaire, Interview Schedule and I5-Item scale for Exposure to Domestic Violence were individually administered to each subject who voluntarily consented to participate in this research. The results indicate that all the subjects were exposed to verbal threats of violence, abusive language, a slight slap, pushing, shoving, kicking, punching, biting, choking, throwing things around, injury with a household objects and forced sex. However; burning, injury with weapon, throwing acid on face or body were not reported by anyone of the respondents probably, because the sample was relatively smaller in size. Furthermore, Chi-square with Yate's correction did not indicate any significant relationship between different types of violence and drug addiction, family system (nuclear vs joint), childlessness of wife and financial status of each family.

SOCIAL COMPARISON SCALE: A PRELIMINARY REPORT

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ABSTRACT

In an attempt to construct a scale for normal young population incidental samples of postgraduate students' populations were requested to participate in scale construction. Dimensions of social comparison were received from students' populations. The students' consensus was the basis of dimension selection. Both the temporal stability and internal consistency of the scale were found to be sufficiently high. The reasonable association of the scale with other scales and reasonable differentiation of one group from another group of female students were taken as the two indices of the validity of the social comparison scale.

DIFFERENCES IN ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT BETWEEN CHILDREN IN SCHOOLS SITUATED IN QUIET AND NOISY AREAS

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ABSTRACT

This study attempts to investigate the differences in the academic achievement of children studying in schools situated in quiet and noisy areas. Wide Range Achievement Test - Revised (Level- II) was applied to find out the differences in academic achievement of children belonging to both types of schools. Results revealed that children from schools

situated in quiet areas had significantly better scores on reading ($t= 3.847$, $P<.001$), spelling ($t=4.693$, $P<.001$) and arithmetic ($t= 3.297$, $P<.001$) sub-tests as compared to children belonging to schools situated in noisy area.

EFFECTIVENESS OF TOKEN ECONOMY IN REHABILITATION OF MENTALLY RETARDED

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ABSTRACT

To determine the effectiveness of token economy in rehabilitation of mentally retarded children, two cases were studied. A Basic Concept Scale was constructed to impart some elementary knowledge to retarded children. The scale consisted of VII main categories of therapeutically desirable behavior: color naming, object naming, space and time orientation (directions & days of week), general orientation (house, rooms), general information (names of teachers and class fellows), naming body parts, and naming facial parts. The study consisted of three phases: baseline, association and therapeutic. In the baseline phase, the knowledge of concepts included in the scale was assessed for each subject. In association phase, subjects were made familiar with the value of tokens, exchangeable for commissary items of their choice. The therapeutic phase was consisted of total 24 one hour sessions for each subject. The achievement of tokens was made contingent upon the learning of scale items. The results indicated that the token economy, as a behavior modification technique, can be used effectively with mentally subnormal children to teach some useful knowledge and also to promote general awareness necessary for adaptive functioning.

DEPRESSION IN CAREGIVER-SPOUSES OF THE CANCER PATIENTS

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ABSTRACT

The present research investigated manifestation of depression in caregiver-spouses of hospitalized cancer patients. A sample of 80 caregiver-spouses of cancer patients was selected by contacting the Oncology units of six hospitals of Lahore, Rawalpindi and Islamabad. The age range of caregiver-spouses was 17-68 years. Beck Depression Inventory (BDI- Urdu version) was administered to determine the degree of depression expressed by the caregiver-spouses of cancer patient. An interview schedule was devised by the researcher to determine the psychosocial and economic problems like household problems, financial problems, degree of hopelessness/helplessness, faith in spiritual healing and their interpersonal relationships. The results ($F = 17.37$; $df = 1.78$; $p < .01$) indicate that female caregiver spouses manifested more depression ($X = 28.72$) when their male partner is the victim than the male caregiver-spouses ($X = 17.2$). Moreover, there is significant difference between the male and the female caregiver-spouses on degree of hopelessness/helplessness ($F = 20.48$; $df = 1.78$; $p < .01$) and faith in spiritual healing ($F = 7.25$; $df = 1.78$; $p < 0.1$) which indicates that female caregiver-spouses would feel more hopeless/helpless when their male partners are afflicted with cancer and more inclined to seek for spiritual help.

A PRELIMINARY REPORT ON DEVELOPMENT OF CHANGE SEEKING BEHAVIOR SCALE

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ABSTRACT

This paper concerns the preliminary report on the Psychometric ingredients of Change Seeking Behavior Scale (CSBS). Two hundred university male and female students were taken as a sample. Item Total Correlation Coefficient was worked out for each item. Cronbach's (1951) Coefficient Alpha was found at .57% level suggesting that the eighteen items (see appendix) claiming to be a scale of change seeking behavior are significantly homogeneous and consistent.

SELF-MONITORING: A CORRELATE OF LEADERSHIP STYLE

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ABSTRACT

The present study investigates the relationship between self-monitoring personality trait and leadership styles. The sample consisted of 115 (96 male, 19 female) individuals employed with private organizations and designated at the Higher and Middle Management level. Their ages ranged between 25-35 years. It was predicted that high self-monitoring individuals will score high on participative leadership style scale and likewise low self-monitors will score high on autocratic leadership scale. For quantitative analysis, Pearson correlation co-efficient was applied through SPSS. Findings suggest a correlation value tending in the positive direction ($r = .025$) between participative leadership style and self-monitoring, and an inverse correlation between autocratic leadership style and self-monitoring. ($r = -.018$). Findings have been discussed with reference to their implications for organizational functioning.

TYPE A BEHAVIOR PATTERN: AN IMPORTANT PREDICTOR OF TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

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ABSTRACT

The present research was conducted to determine the relationship between rate of traffic accidents and type A Behavior pattern. In order to test the hypothesis of positive relationship between these two variables, 101 drivers were interviewed. They were given personal history questionnaire and checklist of Type A to fill. Pearson correlation coefficient was applied to find out the significance of the results. Positive correlation was found between traffic accidents and type A behavior pattern.

PRE-MENSTRUAL SYNDROME AMONG PAKISTANI PSYCHIATRIC PATIENTS

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ABSTRACT

The present research investigated the Pre-Menstrual Syndrome (PMS) among Pakistani psychiatric patients. The sample consisted of 130 adult female subjects (65 depressives and 65 anxiety cases) diagnosed by their treating psychiatrists. Both groups were drawn from outdoor units of Jinnah Hospital, Services Hospital, Sir Ganga Ram Hospital and Mayo

Hospital, Lahore, Pakistan. PMS Rating Scale and questionnaire for demographic details were devised and individually administered to the subjects. Data analysis reveals that both the depressives and anxiety cases reported more complaints prior to menstruation (MD=103.12, MA=102.46) as compared to those of their postmenstrual phase (MD=75.16, MA=71.14). Nevertheless, t-test results ($t = 0.167, df=128; p>0.05$) do not indicate any significant difference between depressives and anxiety cases in manifestation of PMS.

EFFECT OF STROOP TASK VARIATIONS ON PERCEPTUAL DISCRIMINATION

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*Wilbur Wright College

**University of Illinois

ABSTRACT

The present study was conducted to determine the subjects performance under the Stroop and Reverse Stroop conditions of Congruence, Non sequential incongruence, Repetitive incongruence, and suppressive incongruence. Forty-six students were tested on the Stroop and Reverse Stroop task. Results indicated that there were significant differences among the Stroop and Reverse Stroop effects.

DEATH BY CHOICE: WESTERN AND ISLAMIC APPROACHES

Ghous Muhammad

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ABSTRACT

Is it permissible to end one's life if terminally ill and the suffering is unbearable and incurable. The moral and legal aspects of the concept and practice of Euthanasia are still being debated in the Western societies. It would be useful to discuss the confusion of the laws in the U.S.A. with a typical case of death of choice followed by the Islamic approach.

VIGOR AND ORIGINAL THINKING AS DOMINANT TRAITS OF PAKISTANI MALE BANKERS

Seema Munaf, Riaz Ahmad & Zaeema Siddiqui

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ABSTRACT

In order to determine sex differences in personality traits of bankers, Gordon Personality Inventory was administered to a random sample of sixty bankers (30 male and 30 female). The test was applied to find out the statistical significance of the results, which indicated male bankers significantly high on trait of Vigor ($t=9.33, df=58, P < .05$) and original thinking ($t=2.97, df=58, P<.05$), female bankers significantly high on trait of cautiousness ($t=$

-7.96, $df=58$, $P<.05$) whereas no difference in the trait of personal relationship ($t=0.241$, $df=58$, $P>.05$) was found between male and female bankers.

MOTHERS OF SPECIAL CHILDREN AND DEPRESSION

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of the present study was to find out the difference between the Level of depression of mothers of special children and mothers of normal children. Sample consisted of 50 mothers comprising of 25 mothers of special children and 25 mothers of normal children. IPAT Depression Scale was administered to both groups, and t test was applied to find out the statistical Significance of the results. It was found that mothers of special children were more depressed as compared to the mothers of normal children.

PAKISTANI CONSUMERS ATTITUDE TOWARD FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC PRODUCTS

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ABSTRACT

The Pakistani consumers' positive attitude towards foreign made items has had a negative effect on the domestic manufacturing industry. This research investigated the importance of a Pakistani manufactured product upon consumers purchase attitude. The sample comprised of 135 respondents belonging to middle and upper middle class Pakistani society. They were required to fill in questionnaire related to the attitude towards Pakistani and foreign manufactured car. The Pearson Correlation indicated perfect positive correlation between Brand Name and country of manufacture. Further analysis revealed difference of consumers' attitude regarding Pakistani and foreign manufactured products. They had a more positive attitude towards foreign made item as compared to Pakistani manufactured. Various other related variables have also been discussed.

PRE-POST EVALUATION OF DEPRESSION AND ANXIETY IN PATIENTS UNDERGOING MASTECTOMY AND HYSTERECTOMY

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ABSTRACT

The present research evaluated depression and anxiety in patients undergoing mastectomy and hysterectomy during their pre-surgical and post surgical phases. A Pre-Post Research Design was used. Sample consisted of 50 mastectomy patients and 50 hysterectomy patients, selected from the Surgery/Gynecology Department of Mayo Hospital, Hameed Latif Hospital, Jinnah Hospital and Lady Wellington Hospital of Lahore, Pakistan. Each subject was individually administered Depression Scale and Anxiety Check-List twice: 1-7 days before and 1-7 days after surgery. The hysterectomy patients seemed to experience more depression and anxiety ($t=-2.55; df=48; *p<0.05$ $t=-5.74, df=48; p<0.05$ respectively) during their post surgical phase as compared to their pre surgical phase. Interestingly enough the mastectomy patients showed greater depression ($t= 0.96; df=48; p>0.05$ and anxiety ($t=1.68; df=48; *p<0.05$) in the pre-surgical phase as compared to their post surgical phase. Therefore both the groups showed significant difference in their depression and anxiety scores during their pre-surgical and post surgical phases. Nevertheless mastectomy patients manifested greater depression and anxiety as compared to the hysterectomy patients.

DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIAL ANXIETY SCALE AND SOCIAL CONFIDENCE SCALE: A PRELIMINARY REPORT

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Department of Psychology, University of Karachi

ABSTRACT

The present article is concerned about the development of Social Anxiety Scale (SAS) and Social Confidence Scale (SCS) in one attempt. Students' consensus and item-total correlations were the two criteria of selection of items. Upper 10 items of each scale were selected. Both the scales are internally consistent and temporally stable. They are convergently and discriminatingly valid also. Since psychometric ingredients are consistently high ($p < .001$), the scales are recommended for confident use in personality research.

MACHAVELLIAN PERSONALITY TRAITS: A CROSS GROUP COMPARISON

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ABSTRACT

The present study was an exploratory attempt to measure Machavellian personality trait amongst various student groups. For the purpose of comparison scores of undergraduate students, studying Engineering, Business, Information Technology and Humanities subjects were taken into consideration. Results showed all students scoring in the middle of the scale, with Information Technology students scoring relatively higher. Findings are discussed in the light of cultural factors and current professional interests of the youth.

RELATIONSHIP OF MASCULINITY TO SELF ESTEEM SELF-ACCEPTANCE AND DEPRESSION IN PAKISTANI FEMALES

Seema Munaf, Riaz Ahmad, Sarwat J. Khanam & Zaeema Siddiqui

Institute of Clinical Psychology, University of Karachi

ABSTRACT

The purpose of present study was to determine the relationship of masculinity to self-esteem, self-acceptance and depression in females. After detailed literature review, it was assumed that females scoring high on masculinity would have high self esteem, self-acceptance, and would have low depression score. In order to test various hypotheses, The PRF ANDRO Scale (Berzins, Welling and Wetter, 1977), Mehrabian Self Esteem Scale (Mehrabian, 1998), Self Acceptance Scale (Berger cited in Rathus & Nevid, 1992) and Mehrabian Depression Scale (Mehrabian, 1994) were administered to a sample of 40 professional and 40 nonprofessional females. Demographic information was explored through detailed interview and Personal data form. Pearson Product Moment Correlation indicates a significant positive relation between masculinity and self esteem. While insignificant relation of masculinity with depression and self-acceptance. Regression analyses also indicate masculinity to be a significant predictor of self-esteem and insignificant predictor of depression and self-acceptance.

A STUDY OF PERCEIVED PARENTAL ACCEPTANCE REJECTION IN MALE AND FEMALE ADOLESCENTS

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ABSTRACT

The study was designed to examine the differences of perceived Parental Acceptance-Rejection between Male and Female Adolescents. Abbreviated Maternal and Paternal Acceptance-Rejection Questionnaire (PARQ, Ahmed & Gielen, 1987) was administered to 100 Male and 100 Female adolescents. t test was applied to find out the differences between the two groups. The mean differences indicates that Male Adolescents perceived both their Parents especially Fathers to be significantly more Aggressive, more Neglecting, more Rejecting as compared to the female adolescents. The findings of this research are consistent with universalistic postulates of Parental Acceptance and Rejection theory developed by Rohner (1975).

MATERNAL EMPLOYMENT AND PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL BEING OF ADOLESCENCE

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of the present research was to determine the effects of Maternal Employment upon adolescent Children. The sample of the present research consisted of 256 adolescent children of the employed and unemployed mothers. Their age range was from 12 years to 18 years and their education qualification was from grade six to Intermediate. They were interviewed individually. Their personal information questionnaire was filled-in and Standard Progressive Matrices (SPM), Wide Range Achievement Test-3 (WRAT-3) and Reynolds Adolescents Adjustment Screening Inventory (Reynold, 2001) were administered on them. The results showed insignificant difference between adolescent children of employed and unemployed mothers on the variable of antisocial behavior ($t=1.553$, $df=254$, $p>.05$) significant difference was found on all other variables between the two groups i.e. anger control problem ($t= -3.072$, $df=254$, $p<.05$) emotional distress ($t=-2.470$, $df=254$, $p<.05$) positive self ($t=-2.674$, $df=254$, $p<.05$) and adjustment ($t= -.835$, $df=254$, $p<.05$). Further the relationship between the intellectual capacity and academic achievement of adolescent children of employed mothers was found to be more positive ($r=0.516^{**}$) as compared to the relationship between intellectual capacity and level of academic achievement of children of non-employed mothers (0.314^{**}).

TEAM SIZE, COMMUNICATION AND NEED FOR ACHIEVEMENT AS PREDICTORS OF TEAM EFFECTIVENESS

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of the present study was to investigate the relationship of team effectiveness with team size, communication and need for achievement. Sample consisted of 40 male employees of different advertising agencies, who were working in a team. Team Effectiveness Inventory was administered to measure team effectiveness, communication within the team and need for achievement of team members. Personal data form was also administered to gather the demographic information and to find out the number of people working in the group. Pearson Product Moment Correlation was then applied. Negative correlation between team size and team effectiveness, and a positive correlation of team effectiveness with need for achievement and level of communication was found. Regression analysis also indicates team size, communication and need for achievement to be significant predictors of team effectiveness.

SMOKING, PERSON PERCEPTION AND INTERPERSONAL DISTANCE: AN EXPERIMENTAL INVESTIGATION

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ABSTRACT

In order to study attitude towards smoking an experiment was set up to study the effect of a smoking and non smoking confederate on interpersonal distances maintained by students. t-test values for independent group means of interpersonal distance did not show a significant difference between smoking and non-smoking conditions. Significant differences, however, was found between smoker and subject, due to sex or gender. The personality of the smoker was positively evaluated by both groups.

EMOTIONAL INDICATORS OF AGGRESSION IN HUMAN FIGURE DRAWING OF AFGHAN REFUGEE CHILDREN

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ABSTRACT

The main aim of the investigation was to explore emotional indicators of aggression in Afghan refugee children in refugee camps. The study was conducted on 150 school going children, seventy five males and seventy five females, age ranges from 5 to 13 years with a mean age of 9 years. The emotional indicators for aggression contained 24 items on Human Figure Drawing test (Gilbert, 1980). The findings reflect the frequency of occurrence of specific indicators related to aggression among refugee children, further differences between males and females were also observed. Chi square analyses for the frequently occurring indicators in males and females were significant only for emotional indicators of "Pressure" and "Claw fingers".

CONSUMERS' BEHAVIOR AS A FUNCTION OF LIFE STYLE AND PERSONALITY TRAIT

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Institute of Clinical Psychology, University of Karachi

ABSTRACT

This research examines the relationship between Consumers' tendency to conform and their changes in the purchase plans, while they are shopping alone and shopping with a group. Need for Achievement, Aggression and Dominance of the consumers with a low and high tendency to conform was also compared. To investigate, 97 consumers belonging to middle, upper middle and upper socio economic class constitute sample for the study. On the basis of their response to ATSCI (Attention to Social Comparison Information) scale, consumers were divided into two groups i.e. low and high tendency to

conform. Questionnaire measuring consumers change in purchase plan under 2 conditions i.e. while shopping alone and shopping with a group together with the Achievement, Aggression and Dominance scales of PRF (Personality Research Form) were administered. t correlated indicated non significant difference between the purchase plans in 2 conditions for consumers with low and high tendency to conform, but there was a significant difference in the level of Need for Achievement, Aggression, Dominance between Consumers with Low and High Tendency to conform, when t test was calculated.

AFFECT OF SUBLIMINAL AUDIO MESSAGES ON MEMORY AND BEHAVIOR

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ABSTRACT

Whether or not subliminal perception actually exists is still being disputed among researchers, and many studies are still being conducted in the area. The following research was conducted to find out whether subliminal audio messages influenced the memory and behaviors of males and females. Results suggested significant differences in memory and behaviors of males and females when comparing their performance before and after the presentation of subliminal audio messages.

SUBSTANCE ADDICT FATHERS AND NEUROTICISM IN THEIR ADULT CHILDREN

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ABSTRACT

The present research was designed to study the psychological effects of Father's substance addiction upon their Adult children. It was hypothesized that adult children of substance addict fathers will suffer more from neuroticism (i.e. depression, hypochondriasis, hysteria and psychasthenia,) as compared to adult children of non-addict fathers. A sample comprised, 50 adult children of substance addict fathers and 50 adult children of non-addict fathers, matched on the variables of age, sex, residential area, family structure and marital status. Each group included 27 adult sons and 23 adult daughters. The sample of first group was approached through different detoxification centers of Karachi. The second sample was from the neighborhood of the first group.

In order to study the neuroticism a structured interview form (Intake Card and Case History Sheet of Institute of Clinical Psychology, University of Karachi) and Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI) Urdu version, was administered to both the groups individually. t test for independent mean, was applied for statistical analysis of data. It was found that adult children of Substance addict fathers suffer significantly more from depression and psychasthenia, as compared to adult children of non-addicts, but they do not differ on the variables of hypochondriasis and hysteria.

WHY PEOPLE SMOKE DIFFERENT BRANDS: THE SELF-CONCEPT AND BRAND CHOICE

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of the present study was to determine relationship between characteristics of smokers of different brands and perceived image of different brands of cigarettes. It was hypothesized that "Smokers choose cigarette brands whose product image matches their actual self-concepts". A sample of 60 males of high socio-economic status was randomly selected from 3 business schools in Karachi. The age range of the sample was between 18 to 24 years. A Questionnaire was administered to gather the information regarding, Age, Sex, Education and smoking Behaviour. Then the, Seven-point rating Questionnaire was administered to assess the self-concept of the subjects and perceived characteristics of brand of cigarette they smoked. After Scoring Regression Analysis was applied. The results were consistent with the hypothesis regarding the predicting relationship between personality image and the image of brand. It indicates that people perceive the brands they smoke as having the same characteristics, which is present in them. Additional findings indicate specific trends related to smoking behaviour, which were discussed and elaborated by descriptive statistic.

A FURTHER STUDY OF RELIABILITY AND VALIDITY OF SOCIAL ANXIETY SCALE AND SOCIAL CONFIDENCE SCALE

Jawaid F.M. Khan & Farah Iqbal

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ABSTRACT

In an attempt to make a further study of reliability and validity of social anxiety scale and social confidence scale, it was found that their item-to-item temporal stability and split half reliability are, on the average, significant at $p < .001$ level. As far as the validity of both the scales is concerned, first order of partial correlations is significant at $p < .02$ level. Thus the present psychometric ingredients are the indices of validity of both the scales.

PERCEIVED GENDER ROLE DISCRIMINATION AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE OF AFGHAN WOMEN

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ABSTRACT

The study was delimited to Afghan women's socialization, gender based relation, power structure with in the family, and the domestic violence among refugee women. Simple random technique of probability sampling was used to select 40 married Afghan women in shalman camp of refugees. Self-designed interview schedule was administered to determine, how Afghan refugee women are socialized and whether they are aware of their position. Further the impact of domestic violence upon these women was also explored. Frequency distribution and percentage were then calculated to analyze the data. The results indicate that majority of respondents perceived themselves as inferior by their male family members. Most of families did not recognize a women's right to choose her life partner. Domestic

violence existed in majority of families and it had psychological as well as functional impact upon women.

EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF MEDICAL AND COMPUTER SCIENCE STUDENTS

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ABSTRACT

The present study investigates the emotional intelligence of medical and computer science students. Ninety-eight students consisting 50 medical and 48 computer science students (50 male and 48 female), age ranging from 19-25 years, were selected randomly from Sindh Medical College, Dow Medical College and Computer Science Department of Karachi University. Emotional intelligence test (Goleman, 1998) was used in order to obtain the responses. For quantitative analysis, t- test was applied. Findings suggest insignificant difference between medical and computer science students, on emotional intelligence. Results have been discussed with reference to emotional intelligence and its role relevant to the adjustment of a person.

DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIAL SUPPORT SCALE

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ABSTRACT

The present research study purports to develop an indigenous social support scale in Urdu language, which could be better suited to our environment due to cultural and linguistic affinity than Western available scales, to measure the role that social support plays in individual's health and well being. This Study comprises of three phases, included a pilot study where 52 items were generated on perceived availability of social support by taking into account the findings of group discussion with 50 students of Karachi university. This indigenous social support scale was administered on 60 students (30 male, 30 female) of the University of Karachi for finding out the major weaknesses omission, ambiguities and inadequacies of the items. In the second phase the 52 items of social support scale, after being classified in five sub-categories namely Informational support, Tangible aid, Emotional support, Esteem support and Social network support, were administered on 382 (191 female and 191 male) students between the ages of 19-27 of University of Karachi. Item-total correlations for all the 52 items were calculated by using Pearson r. The criterion for selecting item was taken to be 0.05. 51 items had their "r" value significant at 0.01 alpha level. 1st, 2nd, 3rd, Quartiles of Social Support Scale and its five subscales were also calculated. Cronbach alpha of Social Support Scale was found to be 0.9402. Inter – correlations were found to be significant at 0.01 alpha level. Inter-item correlations of all five subscales were also calculated which showed that most of the correlations were significant at 0.01 and 0.05 alpha level. Item–Subscale correlations of all five subscales were significant at 0.01 alpha levels. The social support scale demonstrated its strength by providing significant test-retest reliability ($r = 0.850$) at 0.01 alpha level. In an attempt to determine the discriminant and convergent validity of social support scale, five scale were administered on a sample of 100 subjects in the third phase of the Study and it was found that there is a significant relationship between social support scale and known measures of, UCLA loneliness scale, Satisfaction with life scale, Life orientation test, and Zest for life scale.

PRESENCE OR ABSENCE OF FATHER'S LOVE AND PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT OF THE CHILD

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ABSTRACT

The objective of the present study was to examine how presence or absence of father's love affects the personality development of the male and female child in the city of Hyderabad. The study further aimed at investigating the relationship between parental warmth and personality organizations of children of single parent and both-parent

families. The Urdu version of Child PARQ and Child PAQ were administered on a sample of 128 male and female students belonging to middle class families. The t-tests indicated no significant mean difference on total Child PAQ scales with female respondents. However, significant mean differences were found on the self-evaluation scales as well as on total PAQ scale with boys of both-parent and single parent groups. High positive correlation coefficients were found between the total PARQ scores and total PAQ scores of both-parent and single parent families. The discussion offers possible explanation of the results.

MOTHER'S DYSFUNCTIONAL ATTITUDE AND DEPRESSIVE SYMPTOMS IN CHILDREN

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ABSTRACT

In the present research it was demonstrated that Mother's Dysfunctional beliefs is an important factor in the development of Depressive Symptoms in Adult Children. After detailed Literature Review it was hypothesized that: There would be a Positive correlation between Mother's Dysfunctional attitude and Depressive Symptoms of Adult Children. In order to test the Hypothesis, the sample comprise of seventy-five male and seventy-five female students. After completion of various questionnaires, IPAT-Depression Scale was administered, whereas Dysfunctional Attitude Scale (Form A) was administered to the Mothers of these students. Linear Regression Analysis, Pearson Product Moment Correlation Coefficient, Partial Correlation Coefficient, ANOVA, z-test and Mean comparison t-test was applied for the Statistical Analysis of the data. It was found that mother's dysfunctional attitude and depressive symptoms of adult children, are positively related to each other. In addition, it was also found that this relation is more positive for last - born as compared to first - born and for adult children of working mothers as compared to adult children of non-working mothers. Avenues for further research have also been suggested, and recommendations to rectify the negative effects of the Mother's Dysfunctional Attitude upon Adult children are given.

ATTITUDES OF UNIVERSITY TEACHERS AND STUDENTS TOWARDS COMPETENCE, RESPONSIBILITY TRUTHFULNESS AND DISCIPLINE

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ABSTRACT

The study was designed to assess the attitudes of teachers and students of Sindh University towards self and others on the variable of competence, responsibility, truthfulness and discipline. Fifty teachers and 150 students selected randomly rated self and others in respect of competence, responsibility, truthfulness and discipline. Results showed that the teachers rated self significantly higher on all the four factors than their rating for the students. Whereas the student's ratings on the same attitude scales was lower for self than their rating

for the teachers. The results are interpreted in terms of prestige attached with the occupation of teaching.

SCHIZOPHRENIC THINKING IN IMMIGRANT STUDENTS

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ABSTRACT

The aim of the present study was to find out the difference in the level of schizophrenic thinking between local and immigrant students. It was hypothesized that level of schizophrenic thinking would be high in immigrant students as compared to local students. In order to test the hypothesis a sample of 54 students (27 immigrant and 27 local) was selected from respected colleges and Universities of Karachi. The age of students ranged from 18 to 30 years and their educational level was at least graduation. The Whitaker Index of Schizophrenic Thinking (Whitaker, 1980) was administered to assess the level of schizophrenic thinking. In order to interpret the results in statistical terminology, t- test was computed. The result were consistent with the hypothesis that immigrant students obtained high scores on schizophrenic thinking as compared to local students.

rΣc: A SHORTER FORMULA

Nazre Khalique & Farah Iqbal
Department of Psychology, University of Karachi

There are two kinds of statistics: parametric and nonparametric statistics. Friedman's (1937) statistics is a nonparametric alternative to parametric two-way analysis of variance. Since Friedman ranks his data, his statistics is described as a two-way analysis of variance by ranks where scores in different conditions are ranked for each subject and ranks are summed for all subjects.

PARENTAL DIVORCE AND PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING OF CHILDREN

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ABSTRACT

In the present study it was demonstrated that parental divorce has negative impact on the Psychological well being of children. It was hypothesized that a) mean score of need for achievement and self esteem of children of divorced women would be lower than the children of married women and b) mean score of depress mood and aggression would be more in children of divorced women than the children of married women. In order to test these hypotheses CAT was administered on the children (aged 6-12 years) of divorced and married women. The "t" test indicated that the mean score of self-esteem of children of divorced women was significantly lower than the mean score of self-esteem of children of married women. The Mean aggression and depress mood scores were significantly higher in the children of divorced women than the mean aggression and depress mood scores of children of married women. Whereas there was no significant difference in the mean scores of need for achievement of children of both the groups.

EFFICACY OF COGNITIVE BEHAVIOR THERAPY WITH PANIC DISORDER: A SINGLE CASE STUDY

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ABSTRACT

Panic Disorder is very debilitating, distressing for the sufferers and has comorbidity with other psychiatric disorders. Though it is very commonly reported disorder in clinical practice, research on efficacy of different management strategies and therapeutic interventions is non-existent in Pakistan. The present study employed single case design to examine the efficacy of behavioral and cognitive management strategies with panic disorder. Stanford Panic Appraisal Inventory, State Trait Anxiety Inventory (STAI), Fear Questionnaire and Beck Depression Inventory (BDI) were used to assess the patient prior to, in the middle and after completion of intervention sessions. Intervention consisted of cognitive behavior therapy including anxiety management, panic management and challenging dysfunctional thoughts. Therapy consisted of 13 sessions conducted twice a week initially and later on once a week. Analysis revealed that the symptoms gradually decreased over sessions and the patient remained panic free at follow-up. The findings support effectiveness of psychological intervention with panic disorder.

HANDEDNESS AND PERFORMANCE ON THE MEASURES OF VISUAL MOTOR PERCEPTION AND ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of present study was to determine differences between left & right-handers in their Performance on the Measures of Visual-Motor perception and Academic Achievement. On the basis of literature review, it was hypothesized that the left-handers would perform low on measure of Visual-Motor Perception as compared to right-handers. It was also hypothesized that the left-handers would score high on arithmetic and low on reading and spelling sub test of academic achievement test as compared to right-handers. A sample of 99 students, including 48 Right-handers (16 males, 32 females) and 51 Left-handers (16 males, 35 females) was selected from different educational Institutes of urban areas of Karachi. The age range of the participants was from 15 – 22 years (\bar{X} = 18 years). After obtaining personal information the Handedness Questionnaire (Coren 1992) was administered to determine the hand preference of the subjects. Bender Gestalt Test (Pascal, 1951) was administered to assess the Visual-Motor Perception and Wide Range Achievement Test-3 (Wilkinson, 1993) was administered to assess academic achievement of subjects in the areas of Spelling, Arithmetic & Reading. The t-test analysis showed that left-handers scored high on BG as compared to right-handers ($t = 2.177$, $df = 97$, $p < 0.05$). It was also found that the left-handers scored low on reading subtest as compared to right-handers ($t = -2.760$, $df = 97$, $p < 0.01$). However, the difference between performance of left and right-handers on arithmetic ($t = .217$, $df=97$, $p > 0.05$) and spelling sub-test ($t = .539$, $df=97$, $p > 0.05$) was insignificant.

LEVEL OF ANXIETY AMONG MARRIED AND UNMARRIED AFGHAN REFUGEES

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ABSTRACT

The present research was designed to study anxiety in refugees with reference to marital status. A sample of 200 adult Afghan Refugees residing in different refugee's Villages and urban refugees settlements of NWFP, Pakistan was taken. It was hypothesized that there will be a difference in the level of anxiety between married and unmarried Afghan refugees. IPAT Anxiety Scale (Self Analysis Form; Krug, Scheier and Cattell, 1976) was administered to see their level of anxiety. The results verified the hypothesis and it was found that married Afghan refugees possessed a higher level of anxiety than unmarried Afghan refugees. The research supports previous studies conducted in this regard reflecting the relation of marital status with level of anxiety.

A COMPARISON OF RESPONSES ON HUMAN FIGURE DRAWING OF ORPHAN AND NON-ORPHAN CHILDREN

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ABSTRACT

The aim of the present study was to explore the difference in the level of intellectual maturity and emotional disturbance between orphan and non-orphan children. On the basis of literature review it was hypothesized that the “Orphan children would be more prone to emotional disturbance as compared to non orphan children” and “ The level of Intellectual maturity of orphan children would be low as compared to non-orphan children”. In order to test the hypotheses, a sample of 241 school going children, consisting of 120 orphan children and 121 non-orphan children, including 124 females (non orphan 63 and orphan 61) and 117 males (non-orphan 58 and orphan 59) were selected from different orphan organizations and schools of Karachi. Parental loss duration was at least two years for orphan children. The age range of sample was between 5 to 12 years and their minimum educational level was grade one. The entire sample belonged to lower socioeconomic class. The Human Figure Drawing (Koppitz, 1968) was administered to assess the level of intellectual maturity and emotional disturbance. In order to interpret the results in statistical terminology, t- test and descriptive statistics were computed. Results were consistent with the hypotheses, i.e. there are more orphan children (75.83 %) who score high on emotional indicators as compared to non-orphan children (55.37 %). Further, orphan children were found to be less intellectually mature as compared to non-orphan children ($t = -4.077, df = 239, p < .001$).

SUICIDE PROBABILITY AND DEPRESSION AMONG MALE PRISONERS

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ABSTRACT

The present research was conducted in order to assess the differences among unconvicted and convicted male prisoners on the variables of suicide probability and depression. After detailed literature review it was hypothesized that the unconvicted prisoners would have higher Suicide Probability and Depression as compared to convicted prisoners. The sample consisted of two groups (20 unconvicted prisoners and 20 convicted prisoners) recruited from Sukkar Jail. The age range of both the groups was from 25 – 40 years. Suicide Probability Scale (SPS, Cull & Gill, 1988) and Beck Depression Inventory (BDI, Beck, 1961) were administered in order to determine Suicide Probability and Depression respectively in unconvicted and convicted prisoners. t-test was calculated in order to see the differences in suicide probability and depression between unconvicted and convicted prisoners. Results showed unconvicted prisoners scored higher on Suicide Probability ($t = 3.591, p < .05, df = 38$) and on Depression ($t = 2.542, p < .05, df = 38$) as compared to convicted prisoners.

SOCIAL ANXIETY, SOCIAL CONFIDENCE AND EMBARRASSMENT: A CORRELATIONAL STUDY

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ABSTRACT

The present correlational research aimed to test the relationship between Social anxiety, confidence and embarrassment, which have long been considered to be correlates of each other against the complex backdrop of social interaction. The sample consisted of 154 graduate and post-graduate students, out of which there were 76 males and 76 females. To measure level of social anxiety and social confidence, the Khalique et al. (2003) Social Anxiety and Social Confidence scale was used, and to measure Embarrassability, the Kelly and Jones (1997) Susceptibility to Embarrassment scale was used. Over all analysis using the Pearson's Product-moment coefficient indicated a highly significant positive correlation between Social Anxiety and Embarrassment at $p < 0.001$, and highly significant negative correlations between Social Confidence & Embarrassment, and Social Anxiety & Social Confidence at $p < 0.001$. On sub-analysis by gender, results showed that in females a highly significant negative correlation was found between Social Anxiety and Social Confidence at $p < 0.001$, whereas in males this correlation was significant at $p < 0.01$. Similarly, the negative correlation between Social Confidence and Embarrassment between females was found to be significant at $p < 0.01$ and at $p < 0.05$ in males. The positive correlation between Social Anxiety and Embarrassment in both males and females was found to be highly significant at $p < 0.001$.

RELIGIOUS ORIENTATION AND SCHIZOTYPAL PERSONALITY TRAITS: A CORRELATIONAL STUDY

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ABSTRACT

The present study examined the relationship between religious orientation & schizotypal personality traits. To investigate the relation between the two variables it was hypothesized that an intrinsic orientation towards religion would be negatively related to schizotypal personality traits & an extrinsic orientation towards religion would be positively related to schizotypal personality traits. To assess the relation between two variables sample included 53 students (23 males & 30 females) from University of Karachi. The age range of the sample was between 20 – 30 years ($\bar{X} = 22.84$ years) with a minimum qualification of graduation. The Age-Universal Religious Orientation Scale (Gorsuch & Venable, 1983) & Schizotypal Personality Questionnaire, SPQ (Raine, 1991) were administered to assess the religious orientation and presence of Schizotypal Personality traits. The data was analyzed by using the Pearson product moment coefficient correlation. The results indicate insignificant relationship between intrinsic religious orientation and schizotypal personality traits ($r = 0.192$, $p > 0.05$) & extrinsic religious orientation and schizotypal personality traits ($r = 0.142$, $p > 0.05$).

STUDY ON THE FACTORS RELATED TO THE MIDLIFE CRISIS IN MEN

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ABSTRACT

Midlife is an important milestone in life in which if a person not prepared and have insufficient sources of satisfaction, might be a psychological shock and might lead to depression, feelings of failure in life, and sometimes severe psychiatric consequences. The aim of this study is to find the relevant causes of satisfaction or despair in this important stage of life, which would play role in determining the adequate mental health conditions. In this study, 200 Iranian men in their midlife age (45 to 65 years) were randomly selected and were required to fill questionnaire. The 28-question General Mental Health Questionnaire (GHQ-28) was also filled for all the subjects. From 200 male subjects, 49% were between the ages of 51 and 55 years and 43.5% had associate or bachelor degrees. According to GHQ-28, 132 men (66%) had no psychological problems while 68 (34%) had some problems. In sample with normal GHQ scores, the most important cause of satisfaction with life was satisfaction from their married life and spouse (97%) while the least relevant cause was their financial situation (81%). In the group with mental problems, only 20% were satisfied with their married life and spouse and 28% with their financial situation. In the normal group, 79% had the same cultural and social level as their wives while this was seen in only 25% of people with mental problems. According to this study, satisfaction in the midlife age is related to factors that are shaped and established in the young age like marital, financial, and occupational status. To prevent midlife crisis, despair, depression, and other psychiatric consequences in this age, it seems important to prepare strategic and educational plans for the youth particularly about the proper selection of their way of life and their partner.

PERCEIVED EMOTIONAL EXPRESSION IN THE FAMILY AND PSYCHOPATHOLOGY

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ABSTRACT

The present study aims to determine the difference in the perception about one's family environment, between schizophrenic individuals and their normal counterparts. Literature review pointed out towards the importance of expressed emotions as the major ingredient related to the family, which would strongly relate to the psychopathology. To study the phenomenon in Pakistani culture the subscale of affective expression extracted from family assessment measure version III (FAM III; Skinner et al., 1995) was administered on the sample of 100 individuals of ages 25 to 40 years, with at least intermediate education. Fifty of them were schizophrenics and rests the normal individuals. Statistical application include 't' test in order to obtain the difference between the two groups. Results suggested significant difference between the two

groups, with schizophrenic being reported family environment as high in expression of feelings ($t= 7.135$, $df= 98$, $p< .000$).

STIGMA ASSOCIATED WITH MENTAL ILLNESS

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ABSTRACT

This study was done in order to know the perceived impact of stigma on psychologically ill patients. The views of 114 psychiatric outpatients and day-patients and 20 mental health workers concerning stigma were sought. A fair proportion of patients with schizophrenia or depression perceived that stigma had a negative effect on their self-esteem, relationships and job opportunities. The majority felt a need for an increase in public awareness of mental illness. The diagnostic label of mental illness may render the person vulnerable to stigmatization. Possible causes of stigma and ways of reducing stigma are discussed.

WORKING MEMORY DEFICITS IN SCHIZOPHRENIC PATIENTS

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ABSTRACT

Present study aims to determine the working memory deficits in the patients with schizophrenia. For the purpose, the capacity for working memory was estimated by using the digit span subtest of Wechsler adult intelligence scale (WAIS-R), with a sample of 35 individuals including 25 schizophrenics and their 10 normal counterparts. The age range of the participant was between 20 to 45 years with at least intermediate education. Statistical application include 't' test in order to obtain the difference between the two groups, (i.e., schizophrenic and normal) as well as difference between the forward and backward recall of digits within the two groups. Results suggest significant differences between schizophrenic patients and their non-psychiatric counterparts for only tasks of backward digit span ($t= -3.378$, $df= 33$, $p< .002$). The difference in the span for forward recall of digits and total score on digit span task was insignificant ($t= 1.164$, $df =33$, $p>.05$; $t= -0.920$, $df=33$, $p>.05$). Further the difference between the forward and backward digit span ($t= 3.801$, $df= 48$, $p< .000$) reflects the impaired working memory in the schizophrenic sample in contrast to non-psychiatric population ($t= 1.651$, $df=18$, $p>.05$).

GENDER DIFFERENCES IN ANGER EXPRESSION DURING LATE ADOLESCENCE

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ABSTRACT

The main aim of the present study was to investigate gender differences in anger expression among children in their late adolescence. In the light of literature review it was hypothesized that “Males would score high on the variable of anger expression as compared to females during late adolescence”. For this purpose a sample of 485 college students (including 223 females and 262 males) were selected from different colleges of Karachi. The age of sample ranged from 17 years to 19 years and their educational level was intermediate to graduation. Anger Adolescents Rating Scale (Burney, 1994) was administered to assess level of anger expression of the participants. In order to interpret the results in statistical terminology, t- test was computed. The results were consistent with the hypothesis formulated. Male adolescents scored high on anger expression as compared female adolescents ($t=7.642$, $df=483$ $P<.05$).

THE EFFECTS OF BIRTH ORDER UPON ANGER AMONG ADOLESCENTS: A COMPARATIVE STUDY BETWEEN FIRST AND SECOND BORN

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ABSTRACT

The present research was conducted to investigate the effects of birth order upon anger among first born and second born adolescents. It was hypothesized that the level of anger would be higher in first-born adolescents as compared to second born. The sample consisted of 80 adolescents (40 first born adolescents and 40 second born adolescents) out of which 37 were male and 43 were females. The age of adolescents ranged from 12 to 19 years and their educational level was from grade 6th to intermediate. The selected sample consisted of nuclear families with middle socio economic level. t test was applied and it was concluded that first born adolescents have more anger problem as compare to second born adolescents ($t=2.44$, $df=78$, $p<.05$). Where as insignificant difference was found on the variable of gender in first and second born adolescents ($t=1.383$, $df=38$, $p>.05$) and ($t=1.403$, $df=38$, $p>.05$) respectively.

MALADAPTIVE PARENTAL STYLES AND VULNERABILITY TO ANXIETY IN ADULTHOOD

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ABSTRACT

The present study is an attempt to investigate the effects of perceived maladaptive parental styles on the psychological health of adults. In the light of the research review it has been hypothesized that individuals who perceive their parental styles as maladaptive are more vulnerable to anxiety than individuals who perceive their parental styles as adaptive. Perceived parental styles and the psychological problems were measured by the Egna Minnen Beträffande Uppfostran (EMBU, Swedish acronym for "My Memories of Upbringing) and Symptom Assessment-45 (SA-45) questionnaire's respectively. The sample comprised of 161 students (81 male and 80 female) from University of Karachi. Initially they filled the demographic information form and then EMBU and SA-45 questionnaires were administered. *The scores of EMBU questionnaire of the students were statistically evaluated by 95% Confidence Interval. Later on those who were found to perceive their parent's style maladaptive were compared with their counterparts by the use of one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) in their level of anxiety to assess statistical significance. Hypothesis is partially supported by the data. For parental rejection it is found to be highly significant, whereas for parental overprotection it is found to be insignificant. However t- test calculation reveals significant results for father overprotection, whereas insignificant results for mother overprotection. Overall results reveal that high parental rejection group had significantly higher anxiety as compared to low parental rejection while for high and low significant groups the differences were insignificant.*

A DIMENSIONAL MODEL OF PERSONALITY AND BORDERLINE FEATURES; CORRELATIONAL ANALYSIS

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ABSTRACT

The present study investigates the relationship between dimensional model of personality and borderline features in professionals. After detailed literature review following hypotheses have been formulated, (1) neuroticism would be positively related to borderline features (2) extraversion would be negatively related to borderline features (3) openness would be negatively related to borderline features (4) agreeableness to experience would be negatively related to borderline feature (5) conscientiousness would be negatively related to borderline features. The sample of present research consisted of 47 individuals (18 females and 29 males) belonging to different professions, with the average age of 27 years and qualification of at least graduation. Borderline features scale adapted from Personality Assessment Inventory (Morey, 1991) and Neo-PI-R (Costa and McCrae, 1992) were administered in order to measure borderline features and five dimensions of personality respectively. Correlation was computed to assess relationships among the variables (i.e. five dimensions of personality including neuroticism, extraversion, agreeableness, openness to experience and conscientiousness; and borderline features). The results were consistent with first hypothesis as borderline features are significantly correlated with neuroticism ($p < 0.000$), where as results were inconsistent with remaining hypotheses as borderline features were

not found to be significantly correlated with openness ($p > 0.05$), extraversion ($p > 0.05$), agreeableness ($p > 0.05$) and conscientiousness ($p > 0.05$).

BODY IMAGE AS A DETERMINANT OF SELF ESTEEM AND DEPRESSION IN MARRIED FEMALES

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ABSTRACT

The present study investigates the relationship of body image with self esteem and depression among married females. After detailed literature review certain hypotheses have been formulated, i.e., (1) body image would be positively related to self esteem, (2) body image would be negatively related to depression. The sample of the present research consisted of 42 married females with an age range of 25-35 years and qualification of at least graduation. Body Image was measured with the Body Esteem Scale (Franzoi & Shields, 1984) and Self Esteem was measured using the Rosenberg Self Esteem Scale (Rosenberg, 1965), while Depression was measured using Center for Epidemiologic Studies of Depression scale (Radloff, 1977). Data analysis involved the use of Pearson Product Moment Correlation and the results show that there is a significant positive relationship between body image and self esteem, and insignificant negative relationship between body image and depression.

OPINION BASED SURVEY: PREVALENCE, ASSOCIATED FACTORS AND REMEDIAL PLANNING FOR ACADEMIC DISHONESTY

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ABSTRACT

The survey is based upon the prevalent views of students regarding academic dishonesty. It was planned to investigate the prevalence of cheating in males and females and explore the commonly used cheating methods; personality traits; responsible sources and also look forward to suggestions to control this growing menace in varying degrees and forms. The data was obtained from 60 males and 60 females belonging to first, second and third division/failures group (20 in each) by using a questionnaire and was analyzed mainly on the basis of percentage differences in males and females on different dimensions of academic dishonesty. The chi-square was applied to see the significant difference in the cheating prevalence in males and females and the result was found to be significant ($P < 0.001$). Most commonly used cheating method came out to be that of crib notes and cancellation of paper (31%) was suggested by males and suspension (28%) was suggested by females as a punishment for those who cheat.

ERRORS IN SHORT-TERM MEMORY: A COMPARISON AMONG THREE POSTIONAL MODELS IN PATIENTS WITH DEMENTIA AND NORMAL SUBJECTS

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ABSTRACT

The present study was meant to investigate the types of error committed by dementia patients and normal subjects during recall under three different models. For this purpose three groups of subjects (N=81) were selected. Demented patients were referred from neurological and psychiatric wards of different hospitals of Peshawar. Mini Mental State Examination (MMSE) was used to determine the intensity of dementia. The score obtained on MMSE helped in the bifurcation of the patients into two groups i.e. severe and moderate dementia. Third group (control group) was matched on age, gender, education, and socio-economic status from normal population. Indigenous lists of visual clips based on relative, absolute and temporal coding of position were used to measure the types of error. One-way ANOVA was applied and the differences in types of errors among three positional models by patients with severe and moderate dementia and normal subjects were discussed. The present research highlights four types of error which are omission, intrusion, transposition and confusion.

FALLACY ABOUT MALE-TO FEMALE GENDER DYSPHORICS IN PAKISTAN

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ABSTRACT

A research was conducted on Male-to Female Gender Dysphorics (Hijras) having their inborn gender as that of a female and their categorization as such. It had three major perspectives; the first was to define, identify and label different types of Hijras, which usually come under one heading. The second was the categorization of the similarities and the differences among each type of male-to-female gender dysphorics and thirdly to investigate whether male-to-female gender dysphorics fall into any single category as represented by their personal, social or sexual identities. It was found that in Pakistan, unlike elsewhere in the world, very little work had been done on Hijras. It was also noticed that religion largely influences the identity and controls the unacceptable behavior of Hijras (gender dysphorics). The hypotheses of the research have been confirmed thus giving us the results: the word Hijra was used by people in Pakistan in different meanings, the factors like certain family, social and cultural behaviors, the unfavorable family environments and the economic status and education of the parents enhance the femininity and shape the controlled and expressed behavior of these Hijras. The study also affirmed different discrepancies of Hijras. This research will have positive implications on the studies like further investigation of the types of the gender dysphorics in Pakistan. This will also be a base for understanding the cognitive issues of gender dysphorics, their various dimensions and the impact of religion on their social life that has never been investigated before. All this will lead to the much-needed awareness about the gender dysphorics in Pakistan.

MENTAL HEALTH OF THE WIVES OF CARDIOVASCULAR HUSBANDS

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ABSTRACT

The present research is conducted in order to investigate the mental health of the wives of cardiovascular husbands and the wives of normal husbands. IPAT Anxiety and IPAT Depression scales were administered to 100 wives and they were asked to mention their demographic data. It was hypothesized that wives of husbands with cardiovascular diseases will obtain high Sten scores on depression and anxiety scales as compared to wives of normal husbands. 100 participants were divided into two groups out of which 50 wives were of the patients suffering from cardiovascular diseases and 50 wives were of the normal individuals. Chi-square test was applied for the statistical analysis of the data. The results of the present study show that the wives of cardiovascular husbands are more depressed ($x^2 = 33.74$, $df = 1$, $p < .001$) and anxious ($x^2 = 33.96$, $df = 1$, $p < .001$) than the wives of normal husbands.

TYPE A BEHAVIOUR AND ITS IMPACT ON THE ANXIETY LEVEL OF PROFESSIONAL WOMEN

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ABSTRACT

The present study was undertaken to explore the Type A behaviour and its impact on the anxiety level of professional women. The sample consisted 170 professional women belonging to two different professions, namely, teaching and medical. It was hypothesized that anxiety level of Type A professional women will be significantly high than Type B women. The sample of the professional women was classified into Type A and Type B personality on the basis of scores they obtained on the Anjum Khalique Type A scale (Anjum & Khalique, 1991). The Self Analysis Form (Anxiety Scale; Krug, Scheier, & Cattell, 1976) and Leventhal Scale for Anxiety of California Psychological Inventory (Leventhal, 1966/1968) were used to measure anxiety of the Type A and Type B women. Result showed that Type A women obtained significantly high mean score on both scales of anxiety as compared to Type B professional women. The results confirmed the research hypothesis.

THE ROLE OF PRODUCT DESIGN IN CONSUMER CHOICE OF A PRODUCT

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of the present research was to study the role of product design in consumer choice of a product. After detailed literature review it was hypothesized that consumer choice of a product would be affected more by product design as compare to its price. A sample of 80 students of middle socioeconomic status was selected from University of

Karachi. Among them 40 were male students and 40 were female students. The age range of the sample was 20 – 30 years and their educational level was at least intermediate. The Consumer Choice Questionnaire (Self-designed) was administered to assess the role of product design. Descriptive statistics was applied to evaluate and comprehend the results. It was found that (63.75%) consumers are more likely to choose a product due to its design (Physical attributes) as compared to its price (36.25%). The results were consistent with the hypothesis regarding the effect of product form upon consumer choice.

DETERMINING THE TRAIT FAVORABILITY OF THE URDU VERSION OF 300 ADJECTIVE CHECK LIST

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of the present study was to obtain trait favorability of the Urdu version (Haque, 1982) of 300 Adjective Check List (ACL) originally developed by Gough and Heilbrun (1965) as rated by Sindh University students. The ACL contains both negative and positive adjectives, expressing those qualities, which seem to be more or less essential for describing human personality traits. The study was designed to investigate the favorability of each adjective more systematically. A precise estimation was made by obtaining subjects' ratings the favorability of each adjective on a 5-point scale and subsequently by determining a mean value of each item of the ACL.