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PSYCHOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS



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PSYCHOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS

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Editorial

The first issue/volume of the *Psychological Abstracts* is being published by the Department of Applied Psychology. This is the first major effort to bring together research that has been done in the department by students and their supervisor/faculty members over the last 30 or so years. As can be seen it involved a lot of effort to compile, organize, rewrite in some cases (earlier researches) to write the abstracts of research reports. This was done by the editors Mrs. Shabana Kausar & Mrs. Naumana Amjad along with their teaching/research duties.

Admittedly, immense pressure was placed on the two editors by the Chief Editor to meet deadlines, to proofread etc. Therefore, the credit goes to the whole team, the editorial staff as well as all the researchers whose efforts have formed the basis of these abstracts. The aim of *Psychological Abstracts* is to provide the reader with an idea of research orientations of the Department. Hopefully, this will be the beginning. A yearly supplement of Abstracts will be published to update researches in institution in Pakistan as well as abroad.

The A.P.A format has generally been followed as most of these unpublished are Master thesis. The editorial board felt that the supervisors should also be given due recognition. The format was thus as follows. First author-- student researcher second/third author-- Faculty Supervisor. The year in which research was conducted is given at the end.

Chief Editor

Psychometrics

1. Translation and Adaptation of Verbal Reasoning Part of The Differential Aptitude Tests into Urdu

M. Hamid Sheikh and Oscar Rouck (1965)

The objectives of the present study were:

(1) to translate into urdu, form P. an adaptation of the VR part of D.A.T, for students at the university and college level.

(2) To evaluate the test and its effectiveness in measuring the students ability to abstract or generalize and think constructively" in urdu.

(3) To compare the reasoning ability of students when using similar verbal concepts in urdu and in english.

(4) To provide a basis for future standardization.

Total sample consisted of 471 boys (students from 3 departments of the University of Punjab and 3 classes from IER department. MA urdu students and F.Sc. students were also included to obtain hetrogenity. From the results it can be seen that the correlation between English and urdu vr tests is substantial (.56 ____ .67) However the ability of university students to reason with verbal concepts in urdu was not found to be significantly higher than their reasoning ability in English.

2. Discriminatory Power of Differential Aptitude Tests (DAT) Between Students in Various University Programmes

Maqbool Ahmad Gill and Oscar Rouck (1965)

The study aimed to determine the extent to which the sub-tests of the original DAT Battery, namely abstract reasoning, Space relation and mechanical reasoning differentiates Pakistani students in various university programmes mainly between arts students in the punjab university, Lahore and engineering students in the University of Engineering and Technology, Lahore. Furthermore it was sought to determine as to what extent the adapted sub-tests

i.e; verbal reasoning and numerical ability differentiate between arts and engineering students.

The results show that numerical ability test discriminates most effectively between the two groups. The difference is also significant on mechanical ability, space relations and abstract reasoning and not significant on verbal reasoning part of the test.

3. Discriminative Power of Meier Art Judgment test between students in various institutions of the Punjab University

Abdul Mujeeb and Ghulam Jilani (1966)

The purpose of study was to determine the extent to which Meier Art Judgment test differentiates between Art and Non-Art students, as well to investigate whether this test discriminates between students in Fine-Arts department and those in National College of Arts. Difference between female and male students of different departments, in art judgement was also found in this study. Total sample of students was 143. Results show following trend: (i) students from art institution score significantly higher than students in non art institutions (ii) Students in Fine Arts department score significantly higher than the students in National College of Arts (iii) female students, score significantly higher than male students on Art Judgment test.

4. Discrimination Power of Language Usage Sub-tests of DAT between Pakistani College and University Students

Jameel Murtaza Hussain, Ghulam Gilani and Oscar Rouck (1966)

Since the objective of the study was to advance the research with language usage tests aiming at adaptation of these tests to Pakistani population, it tried to evaluate the effectiveness of language usage tests in measuring the ability of Pakistani College and University students to distinguish correct and in correct English

Usage and also to evaluate the discriminative power of verbal reasoning test and language usage test, i.e. to see if test could discriminate between students who had formal training in English language and literature and those students who did not have such a training. The results support the hypothesis that the mean differences of two groups are significant. The mean difference between other groups MA (English Final) M.A (English previous), B.A (English literature) and social sciences group vary, being significant in some cases and not significant in others.

5. Differential Interest Among Pakistani Women Medical Students

Nasira Akram and Rafia Hassan (1966)

The present study investigated the strong vocational interest blank (SVIB) as a suitable and workable instrument for the use of Pakistani female medical students and to what extent the scores on SVIB are related to their professional examination result. A random sample of 50 students was taken from the fourth year class of Fatimah Jinnah Medical Collage, Lahore. The results were analyzed in relation to the aim of the study, taking into account the variables like socio-economic status, parental education and occupation. It was concluded that SVIB is a workable and suitable instrument to use on Pakistani female medical students and scores on SVIB are related to the results in professional examinations to a great extent.

6. Translation and Adaptation of Mechanical Reasoning Test of the Differential Aptitude Test Battery for Students in West Pakistan

Payinda Armoghan Malik and Oscar Rouck (1966)

The objective of the study was to prepare the translated forms of Mechanical Reasoning of the D.A.T. Battery in urdu. It also investigated the discriminatory power of this test translated into urdu. The total sample consisted of 808 male and 43 female

students of different educational institutions from Lahore, Sialkot and Faisalabad. Item analysis, discriminatory power and reliability was determined by statistical analysis of the data.

7. A Comparative Study of the Validity of Raven's Standard Progressive Matrices, Chicago Non-Verble Examination and IER Scholastic Aptitude test for Pakistani Children

Shamim Zaki and Sabir Ali Alawi (1966)

The present study was aimed to compare the validity of Ravens Standard Matrices, Chicago non-verbal Examination and IER scholastic Aptitude test for Pakistani Children. These three tests were used as the instruments of measurement. The study revealed some extra-ordinary results pertaining to the validities and reliabilities of three test. Raven's and IER SAT were more valid measures of intelligence of Pakistani children belonged to higher grades, Chicago non verbal examination disappointingly proved invalid for Pakistani children and Raven's Matrices and the IER SAT were fairly reliable measure of inrelligence of Pakistani children.

8. Administration and Analysis of Strong Vocational Interest Blank on a group of Pakistani Medical Students

Mohammad Saleem, Ghulam Jilani and Rafia Hassan (1966)

The present study investigated the inerest pattern of 50 boys of the 4th year class from King Edward Medical College, Lahore. Strong Vocational Interest Blank was used as the measuring instrument. The result of Pakistani students was put in direct comparison with the American group. It showed a general low level of performance on the part of Pakistani Students. Pakistani group itself was divided into first divisioners and Second divisioners. second divisioners were found performing on the test in a superior

way than 1st Divisioners. Several Cultural, economic and academic factors were related to their discrepancy.

9. A Comparative Study of Predictive Validities of F.Sc., B.Sc., & DAT for admission in the University of Engineering and Technology

Seemeen Alam and Sheikh Muizz-ud-din (1967)

This study was a continuation of the extensive study carried out by Rouck (1966 b). He had administered the DAT numerical ability, space relation, verbal reasoning, mechanical reasoning and abstract reasoning tests to students admitted in the University of E & T. The sample consisted of 86 students who had done B.Sc. In present study these earlier results of the DAT battery sub-tests of the 86 students were correlated with the results of B.Sc. Engineering Part I examination. The correlation was computed for the above mentioned sub-tests with the B.Sc. Engineering Part I examination and tested for significance: The findings are as follows:

1. The means of the DAT B sub-tests except for the numerical ability test are below the 50th percentile of the norms of American 12th grade boys as given by Bernet and others (1959:34)

2. All correlations of the critereon except with space relations and mechanical reasoning are significant at 0.5 level.

3. None of the differences between the correlations of F.Sc. and B.Sc. Engineering Part I results are significant except for mechanical reasoning.

It can be concluded therefore that DAT B predicts success is not better than the F.Sc. & B.Sc. results in Engineering Part I. DAT B, as such, could therefore not be used in predictive success in Engineering and would be of little use as a selection device for admission into the Engineering University.

10. A Study of the Predictive Validity of the Differential Aptitude Tests for Admission to B.Sc. in the West Pakistan University of Engineering and Technology, Lahore

Faqeeh-ud-Din and Sheikh Muizz-ud-Din (1967)

The present study was aimed to explore whether the DAT Battery can alone predict the freshmen's performance at the Engineering Courses. The sample employed in this testing was of 368 first year students who had just taken admission in the Engineering University. The correlation coefficient between the predictors i.e. the DAT scores and the criterion, B.Sc. I marks were found out separately for each sub test. The VR, NA, VR+NA and SR+MR sub-tests showed a significant relationship and the N.A. subtest scores were found to be highly correlated with the B.Sc. I Engineering Examination marks.

11. A Comparative Study of Predictive Validities of F.Sc. and D.A.T for Admission of B.Sc. Engineering University of Lahore

Mohammad Saleem, Ghulam Jilani and Sheikh Muizz-ud-Din (1967)

The purpose of this study was to determine the predictive validity of D.A.T. Battery to be used for admission to B.Sc. It was also aimed to compare the predictive validities of D.A.T and F.Sc. for the future performance in B.Sc. Engineering Courses. D.A.T. was administered to 202 freshmen recently admitted at the Engineering University. Final sample consisted of those students who successfully completed their first year. The results showed that N.R., V.R. and F.Sc. results were significantly related to the future performance in B.Sc. Engineering and Technology.

12. A Comparative Study of Predictive Validities of High School, Intermediate and B.A. B.Sc. Examinations and Verbal Reasoning, Sub-tests of D.A.T. for the Post-Graduate Female Students of Lahore

Shahnaz Iqbal and Sheikh Muizz-ud-din (1969)

This present study was designed to compare the predictive validities of VR., NA., and A.R. sub tests of D.A.T and high school, Intermediate and Baccalaureate examinations for performance in M.A./M.Sc. part I. 112 female students from different departments of Punjab University were selected as the sample of the study. The scores of individuals on high school, Intermediate and B.A/B.Sc. examinations were used as predictors. Results revealed that the correlation of D.A.T. sub-tests with M.A./M.Sc. part I were quite high. VR+NA scored were found to yield highest validity Coefficient of 69.

13. A Comparative Study of the Predictive Validities of High School Examination and Verbal Reasoning, Numerical Ability and Abstract Reasoning, Sub-tests of D.A.T. in the Intermediate Classes of Women Colleges of Lahore

Atika Saleem and Sheikh Muizz-ud-din (1969)

The purpose of this study was to measure the comparative predictive validities of high school examination and sub-tests of the D.A.T Battery in the Intermediate classes of women colleges of Lahore. Three sub tests of D.A.T. were administered to nearly 200 students of intermediate classes, but the final sample consisted of 187 students whose high school examination results and 1st year promotion results were available. The correlation co-efficients between matriculation examination marks and Verbal Reasoning,

Numerical Ability and Abstract reasoning were all positive. These were all significant at both .01 and .05 levels

14. A Comparative Study of Predictive Validities of High School, Intermediate and Verbal Reasoning. Numerical Ability and Abstract Reasoning Sub-tests of the D.A.T. Battery in the Baccalaureate Classes of Women Colleges of Lahore

Azra Rafique Meer and Sheikh Muizz-ud-din (1969)

This study was a comparison of the predictive validities of the DATB, Intermediate and high school as predictors of success in the B.A. promotion test. The sample consisted of 152 students from four women colleges in Lahore. The criterion used in the study was the B.A. promotion test scores. The results revealed that the differences between the high school and promotion test and DATB and B.A. promotion tests, N.A. and AR was significant at .01 level. The difference was not significant for VR and VR+NA tests.

15. Semi-Standardization of the Urdu Version of Otis Quick Scoring Mental Ability Test Form "Gamma C" -- Inter Level

Taj Iqbal Qureshi and A.H. Alawi (1971)

This research is based on the findings and procedures of the semi-standardization of the urdu version of Otis Quick Scoring Mental Ability Test for inter level students. After translation and printing, the test was administered to 250 students from five different colleges. All subjects were tested twice. Once on the english version and secondly on urdu version. The statistical analysis of the data showed that the test has a positive reliability coefficient of .91. The validity of the test was obtained through the correlation and it was also found positive.

16. Semi Standardization of Urdu Version of Otis Quick Scoring Mental Ability Test for Intermediate Male Students

Iftikhar H. Kazmi and A. H. Alawi (1971)

The present study consisted of semi-standardization of urdu version of Otis-Quick Scoring Mental Ability Test, (Gamma-C). The data was obtained from the sample of 290 students of Intermediate class from different colleges of Lahore. Both urdu and english version of the tests were administered to the subjects. In the end reliability and validity of the test was determined. The calculated reliability coefficient was .91 by applying the Spearman Brown's formula. On the basis of the results obtained, we would like to refer that Otis Test (urdu-version) should be one of the criterion to grant admission to the intermediate students in the various colleges of Lahore.

17. Semi Standardization of Urdu Version of Otis Quick Scoring Mental Ability Test for Female Intermediate Students

Shama Sadiq and A. H. Alawi (1971)

The Otis Quick Scoring Mental Ability Test was selected for semi-standardization of urdu version for female college students. The sample consisted of 160 female students, age ranging between 15-18 years from four women colleges of Lahore. Both urdu and english version of the test were administered to them. The calculated split-half reliability of urdu version test was .76 and validity was .68. Translation of Otis test is the first attempt in Pakistan. This test may be employed for the assessment of intelligence of students of Intermediate level.

18. Semi-Standerdization of Urdu Version of the Otis Quick Scoring Mental Ability Test for Pakistani Female Students

Gulshan Ara and A. H. Alawi (1971)

The present study was concerned with the semi-standardization of urdu version of the Otis test for Pakistani female students of Intermediate level. The study consisted of 160 female students from four women colleges of Lahore. Both urdu and english version of Otis test were used as the instrument of the study. The range, mean, standard deviation and standard error of measurement and the IQ of all students was computed. The correlation coefficient between the marks obtained in the matriculation examination and I.Q scores was found .69 and .64 respectively. The split half reliability was found .75. Previously, no study has been carried on this topic. This study had laid the foundations for using the otis (urdu version) as a device for the selection of students in the intermediate colleges of Lahore.

19. A Normative Rorschach Study on the Students of the University of the Punjab

Robina Niaz and Ikramul Haque. (1972)

The present research is a study of normative nature based on the Rorschach Inkblot test. A sample of 50 subjects, 25 males and 25 females was chosen from the university of the Punjab, age ranging between 17-24 years. The Rorschach test was administered individually to each subject. The responses were recorded in verbatim in the recording sheets and the data was scored and tabulated. It was found that the subjects have a global approach to things and situations and a tendency to generalize. They have a more or less stereotyped thinking and their responses also reflect signs of immature and intantile behaviour.

20. Development of the Tashkhisnama - A Personality Inventory (Multi-Dimensional Approach)

Shagufta Zia and A. H. Alawi (1974)

The purpose of the present study was to determine validity, reliability and to construct percentile norms of a multidimensional personality inventory, Tashkhis Nama. The test was administered to a sample of 200 female students. The data collected was scored with the help of a scoring key. Mean, Range and standard deviation were calculated for three scales of Tashkhis Nama. Validity and Reliability were determined and percentile norms were developed with the help of ogive.

21. Development of Tashkhis Nama - A Personality Inventory (Multi-Dimensional Approach)

Hussain Ahmad Malik and A. H. Alawi (1974)

This study aimed to determine the reliability and validity of already developed personality inventory, Tashkhis Nama. Preparation of norms was another objective of the study. The sample for the study comprised of 200 students, selected from B.A. and B.Sc classes from three colleges of Lahore city. The basic tool of research was the questionnaire of the Urdu inventory Tashkhis Nama. The Urdu and English version of the test were administered to the same subjects on different dates. The concurrent validity and reliability of three scales were calculated. The table of percentile norms for the three scales was prepared for the male students of the thirteenth and fourteenth grades.

22. Semi Standardization of the Urdu Version of Allport-Vernon's Study of Values

Yasmin Anwar and A.H. Alawi (1974)

The "Study of Values" has been successfully used in guidance programs to select appropriate college subjects at the entrance to the college, so that wasteful expenditure could be saved. For this purpose the "Study of Values" was selected for semi-standardization in the present research. A sample of hundred students was taken and they were given the original study of values and the urdu translation of the test. The results showed that validity for the six values was high. Reliability was moderate for four values and unsatisfactory for two values.

23. Semi-Standardization of the Urdu Version of Study-Habits Inventory

Rehana Taj and Yasmin Nilofer Farooqi (1980)

In this study, the study habits inventory has been translated into urdu and administered on a sample of ninety students. The results show that split-half reliability coefficients of urdu version was + .46.1 as compared to 10 English version which had coefficient of -.22 The validity coefficient of urdu version was + .68.

24. Construction of a Selection Device for Admission in Schools (Relationship Between Intelligence Social Adjustment & Academic Achievement)

Amir Bano and Seemeen Alam (1981)

The purpose of the study was to construct a selection device for pre-school children, to establish predictive validity of intelligence test for social adjustment and academic achievement, to find out relationship of academic achievement and intelligence,

and to judge the applicability of western made test in Pakistan. It was concluded on the basis of results that the four sub-tests of the Arthur Point Scale can be used as a predictor of academic achievement and social adjustment of the school children.

25. Construction of a Selection Device For Admission in School (Relationship Between Intelligence and Academic Achievement)

Abeeda Razzaq and Seemeen Alam (1981)

The present study aimed to construct a psychological test based on intelligence as a criteria for the admission of pre-school children. It was also a comparative study of the predictive validites of the Arthur point scale for the admission of the pre-school children. The sample consisted of 30 children. They were selected just after their admission and the test was administered to them. The results of the academic achievement were obtained from the teachers of the children of Divisional Public School, Model Town, Lahore. The correlation of total marks of academic achievement was computed with the results of the total marks of subtest of Arthur point scale which was found significant.

26. Translation and Adaptation of Gordon Personal Profile

Rehan Asghar Munir and M. Hamid Sheikh (1982)

The Gordon Personal Profile was selectively translated in urdu and was objectively rated by 20 experts. An urdu personal profile was thus prepared and was validated by comparing with original english version. The results show that urdu inventory to a large extent provided the same information as the english version.

27. **Reliability and Validity of "Zahiri" Tashvish Ka Paimana"**

Naheed Mahmood and Yasmin Nilofer Farooqi (1983)

The object of the present study was to test the reliability and validity of Zahiri Tashvish Ka Paimana. The main focus of the researcher was to study whether it is a reliable and valid measure of anxiety in females. The total sample of the study consisted of 100 psychiatric or anxiety patients and 100 females from different departments of Punjab University. The questionnaire of Zahiri Tashvish Ka Paimana (consisted of 50 statements) was administered to the subjects. Total score of the questionnaire was an index of anxiety score. The split-half method was used to determine the reliability of the test. The calculated positive and high values revealed that the test was highly reliable (.88) and valid measure of anxiety.

28. **A Normative & Comparative Study of the Rorschach with Normal and Abnormal Adults**

Ikram-ul-Haque and Rafia Hassan (1985)

This study was undertaken with a two-fold purpose:

(1) to provide Rorschach normative data for three samples of adult Pakistani subjects: normals, neurotics and inpatient schizophrenics and (2) to find Rorschach indicators which could distinguish neurotic and schizophrenic groups from the normal group and one clinical group from another by making a thorough comparison of different groups. Both quantitative and qualitative analysis are done on various scoring categories e.g; popular responses, original responses, content, location form level etc for all three groups.

29. Adaptation of The 16 P.F. Test & Development of Local Norms

Salman Ahmed Baber and M. Hamid Sheikh (1990)

For obtaining a true picture of personality assessment, the linguistic and cultural discrepancies between the orientation of the assessee and the measuring tool could not be ignored. Hence, in order to achieve this object, an attempt has been made to minimize, if not completely eliminate the above discrepancies by adapting the 16 P.F. (a popularly used personality inventory) accordingly and offer the Norms developed on local population.

30. Translation and Adaptation of High School Personality Questionnaires (HSPQ) of The IPAT Series in to Urdu & Development of Local Norms for Pakistani Population

Muhammad Anwar Khan and M. Hamid Sheikh (1990)

Serious handicap experienced in obtaining reliable assessment of personality of Pakistani adolescents using the foreign-made tests necessitated indiginization of High School Personality Questionnaire (HSPQ) of IPAT series, for the same to be used more meaningfully with Pakistani adolescents. Separate Norms based on a sample comprising 321 boys and 179 girls, across 14 Bipolar Dimentions of personality were developed.

Experimental Psychology

31. Identification of the Taste of Animal and Vegetable Fats by a Group of Female Subjects

Rehana Rashid and Rafia Hasan (1965)

This research aimed to investigate whether discrimination of animal and vegetable fats is a function of taste and secondly to explore whether discrimination of the two varieties of fats bears a relationship to the following factors:

(a) age (b) Education (c) Income (d) Rural/urban living (f) liking for cooking (g) taste

A total sample of 100 females ranging from age 15 to 70 and belonging to wide range of income groups who claimed to identify the type of fat used in some cooked food participated in this experimental study. The results show that only 34% of subjects could correctly identify the fat after tasting it. It was also found out that identification of fat was significantly related to income, rural/urban living and liking for cooking whereas age, education, frequency of cooking, and preference for one type of fat are not significantly related to discrimination between animal and vegetable fat.

32. Effects of Drive Level on Learning

Habib Ahmad and G. B. Thornton (1965)

The hypothesis for the present research was that 80% drive level pigeons will make more key pecking responses than the 90% drive level pigeons. Four pigeons were used in the experiment. One weighing box, pigeon cages, one modified Skinners testing chamber, electric counter and stop watches were used as instruments in the research. The results indicated that after four days of experimentation, when the 80% pigeons were raised to 90%, their rate of pecking was reduced, while on the other hand, when the 90% pigeons were reduced to 80%, their number of pecking was considerably increased.

33. A Comparison of fixed Interval and Variable Interval reinforcement Schedule and their effect upon rates of Key Pecking during acquisition and extinction in the Pigeon

Shehnaz and G.B. Thornton (1965)

Four white pigeons of one year old of the same sex were obtained from a gardener as subjects in the experiment. Two pigeons were put to variable interval and the other two were put to fixed interval schedule. All the four birds were kept on acquisition for these days and for three days on extinction. The results of the experiment turned to be reversed of the previous studies except in one respect that extinction took more time after variable interval than after fixed interval.

34. The Effect of Frustration Upon the Rate of Response

Jameela Tauseef and G.B. Thornton (1965)

The purpose of this experimental study was to see the effect of frustration (blocking of reward) upon the rate of response in acquisition and extinction of a key pecking response in pigeons using a variable ratio schedule. The instrument used was modified skinner box and four white pigeons were subjects of the experiment. The hypothesis was (1) "The rate of responding will be greater during the periods following frustration than during those following non-frustration" and (2) the frustrated pigeons respond faster than non-frustrated pigeons". Both hypothesis were confirmed in this experiment.

35. Animal Learning on Partial Reinforcement Versus Continuous Reinforcement

Shamim Asghar and G.B. Thornton (1965)

This experimental study aimed to see whether there are differences between partial and continuous reinforcement in rate of extinction. Hypothesis was that partial reinforcement is more resistant to extinction than the continuous reinforcement. Four pigeons were used as subjects and main apparatus was modified skinner box. Continuous reinforcement meant, food given after every key-pecking response whereas two pigeons put on partial reinforcement were given food after every 10th pecking. Then reinforcement was stopped and both pigeon groups were compared for time of extinction. The results show that partial reinforcement has proved to be more resistant to extinction as compared to continuous reinforcement, so hypothesis was confirmed.

36. Effects of Reinforcement on Learning

Mujahida Khatoon and G.B. Thornton (1965)

This experimental study was conducted to see the relation between reinforcement time and key-pecking response. The hypothesis was that the larger reinforcement time will produce higher key pecking response. The hypothesis was not confirmed. The results show that the amount of reinforcement as variable did not effect the performance.

37. Effect of Soft Music and Noise on Verbal Learning

Rukhsana Parveen and M. Hamid Sheikh (1981)

The hypothesis of this study was that soft music facilitates verbal learning whereas noise inhibits or slows down verbal

learning. The sample consisted of 54 postgraduate students. The results clearly show significant difference in performance under three conditions, the best performance being shown under soft music condition next came neutral and then noise condition.

38. Effect of Soft Music and Noise on the Acquisition of Conditioned Response by The Pigeon

Nazneen Kayani and M. Hamid Sheikh (1981)

It was experimentally demonstrated in this study that the conditioned response (key-pecking) of pigeon improved considerably in the presence of soft music, as compared to noise or neutral condition (no sound present). However this improvement was related to experimental weight of the pigeon. At a lower weight when the pigeon was more hungry, the effect of noise or music was no different from each other.

39. Effects of Hemispheric Laterality on Motor and Perceptual Tasks

Shahida Waheed and Seemeen Alam (1982)

The purpose of this research was to see whether there is any difference between left-handed and right-handed children in intelligence, non-verbal skills, order, stability, neatness, completeness and reproduction. Secondly it aimed to find out the specific problems encountered by left-handers eg; left-right discrimination and whether such problems handicap their performance in school. The results show that left-handers are not inferior to right-handers in intelligence, non-verbal skills, reproduction, order, and completeness. Though left-handers definitely have some problems in discrimination, neatness of work, and manual dexterity and these problems do effect the school performance of left-handed children.

40. Effect of Immediate vs. Delayed Knowledge of Results on subsequent Performance in verbal learning.

Shabana Kouser and M. Hamid Sheikh (1983)

The aim of present research was to study effect of immediate Vs. Delayed knowledge of results on subsequent performance of males and females in verbal learning.

A homogenous sample of 150 male and female students was selected on the basis of their performance on Otis Quick Scoring Mental Ability Test' with their I.Q. ranging between 90-100. The final experimental sample included 26 male and 26 females post-graduate students enrolled with six different departments of Punjab University. The test material consisted of a series of simple four digit mathematical (Addition) problems' was used to test the performance of males and females under two different treatment condition' i.e. immediate and delayed knowledge of results. The difficulty level of the task for each subject was adequately controlled.

t-test was applied to the data to test the significance of difference between means of two groups' and its values supported the hypothesis that the difference between means of immediate and delayed knowledge of results at the very first trial was insignificant whereas the difference on the last trial was highly significant. On the other hand the difference in the performance of males and females was not significant.

41. The Relationship Between Nicotine (C₁₀ H₁₄ N₂) Intake (Cigarette Smoking) & Level of Manifest Anxiety

Ameena Kishwer and M. Hamid Sheikh (1983)

The main objective of the study was to investigate the relationship between nicotine (C₁₀ H₁₄ N₂) intake (Cigarette smoking) and level of manifest anxiety.

The sample consisted of 50 smokers (students and employees) of Punjab University, Lahore. The term smoker implied a person who had been smoking at least for 5 years within age range 20-40 years. Three hypothesis were made: (1) Higher is the level of anxiety, higher is the nicotine intake. (2) Habituation is directly related to the amount of nicotine intake. (3) The amount of nicotine intake per day increases with the increasing/growing age. Taylor Manifest Scale was used to measure manifest anxiety and a Questionnaire was administered to determine the brand of cigarettes and the habituation scores.

Pearson Product Moment and Rank order Correlation were used to determine the correlation between anxiety scores and nicotine intake habituation scores and nicotine intake. Age range and nicotine intake. The findings being follows:

- 1) The people with low anxiety level were consuming more nicotine than those with high anxiety.
- 2) The people who become habitual, their nicotine consumption does increase with the passage of time irrespective of varying anxiety level.
- 3) The most striking finding was the high correlation between early age and high nicotine intake.

42. Relationship Between Psychomotor Steadiness and the Anxiety Level Among Male and Female Students of Punjab University, Lahore

Shaheen Naqvi and M. Hamid Sheikh (1984)

The present study was conducted to find out the relation between the psychomotor steadiness and anxiety level, if at all and the degree of relationship. Multiple correlations were computed between the composite scores and separate scores of various components on IPAT Anxiety scale of 100 subjects, including 50 males and 50 females and their performance on steadiness Test. High and negative correlation between composite score across all subjects taken together and then male and female subjects treated separately established a definite relationship between the two

dimensions. However correlational values between certain components against different sex groups were found to fluctuate from as low as $-.19$ to as high as $-.75$. Overall observations tend to strengthen the assumption that psychomotor steadiness and level of anxiety are inversely related.

43. **The Effect of Soft Instrumental Music on The Execution of Motor Activities As a Function of Sex Differences**

Shafqat Hayat Hottiana and M. Hamid Sheikh (1988)

The objective of the study was to investigate the effect of soft instrumental music on execution of psychomotor activity by human subjects. Suspecting a differential effect due to sex difference, the total sample, consisting of 120 subjects, was so selected that it included equal number of representative of both sexes, i.e. 60 female and 60 male postgraduate students enrolled with different departments of the University of the Punjab at New Campus. Two treatment conditions were identified i.e. subjects assigned and performing psychomotor activity under 'Music' and 'Non-music' conditions, were tested.

A two factor analysis of variance revealed a significant difference between the performance of identical task under two treatment conditions across all subjects taken collectively (Hypothesis 1 supported), whereas no significant difference was observed as a function of sex difference. It may thus be concluded that presence or absence of soft music does effect the performance on psychomotor activity without discriminating between female and male subjects.

44. A Comparative Study of Reaction Time as a Function of Fasting and Non-Fasting

Qudsia Bano and M. Hamid Sheikh (1991)

The fasting by the Muslims during the month of Ramadan, in addition to its foremost Iman refreshing function, also seems to re-energize the self and organic disciplining of invariably all systems. The reaction time was one of such psychological functions studied under two competing, fasting and non-fasting treatment conditions using 75 human subjects with repeated measures. Although no significant difference was observed in the blood chemistry over a period of six hours deprivation, however the subjects under Fasting condition gave relatively shorter reaction time as compared to subject in Non-fasting conditions.

45. Rate of Acquisition & Extinction of Key-Pecking Response in Pigeons as a Function of Induced Frustration (By Blocking of Reward)

Ahsan Sattar and M. Hamid Sheikh (1991)

The present study primarily focused on the role of experimentally induced frustration in the acquisition of conditioned response and its extinction in Pigeons. Behaviour of six male Pigeons, three in each group, was studied under two competing treatment conditions in multiple cross-combinations. The findings revealed that, other factors being held constant, the frustrated Pigeons demonstrated faster and more efficient learning (acquisition of key-pecking conditioned response) as compared to their counterpart, the non-frustrated Pigeons. Similar comparison on the rate of extinction revealed that frustrated Pigeons were more resistant to extinction and took longer to extinguish the learned response.

**46. Relationship of Extroversion/Introversion
and Gender With Perception of The
Muller-Lyer Illusion**

Asia Rafique and Seemeen Alam (1992)

The present research was conducted to see the relationship of Extroversion/Introversion and Gender with the perception of Muller-Lyer illusion. A sample of 52 students was taken from the University of the Punjab. "Tashkhis Nama" was used to measure introversion/Extroversion. Analysis of variance and t-test were used to analyse the data. Results showed a significant difference in the magnitude of Muller Lyer illusion in introverts and extroverts. It was found that Extroverts are more prone to Muller-Lyer illusion than introverts. No significant difference can be found between the sexes in the susceptibility of Muller-Lyer illusion.

Physiological Psychology

47. An Investigation of Drugs Use and Abuse With Special Reference to Over Prescription and Its Subsequent After Effects.

Khadija Rizvi and Najma Najam (1982)

This research is aimed at investigating the drug use and abuse in the city of Lahore with special emphasis on the over prescription and their subsequent after effects.

Questionnaire was used as a technique of data collection. Purposive sampling procedure was applied to select ten general practitioners and ten psychiatrists from the city of Lahore. Informations about five patients was collected (on the basis of criteria use for the selection of patients) from each doctor. After the tabulation of the data frequencies and percentages were calculated and the Z test was applied to test the results. Results were in the direction of hypothesized statement.

48. A Study of Psychotropic Drugs Prescribed By Physicians & Psychiatrists In Realation To Medical & Psychological Factors.

Tehmina Ejaz and Najma Najam (1985)

The research has been conducted on the topic "A Study of psychotropic drugs prescribed by physicians and psychiatrists in relation to medical and psychological factors". For this study five hypotheses were tested. These are:

1. More women than men are prescribed tranquillizers.
2. More patients from higher economic group visit doctors for some problem as compared to the lower economic group.
3. Comparatively short term treatment of drugs is more frequent than that of long term.
4. More males as compared to females are hospitalized for drug dependence.
5. There is similar pattern of psychotropic drugs prescribed by physicians and psychiatrists.

Two questionnaires as interview schedules were designed for collection of field data. One questionnaire related to physicians and psychiatrists and the other questionnaire related to patients.

An incidental sample of 60 male and 60 female patients was taken. Similarly 13 physicians and 7 psychiatrists were contacted. The answers to the questions have been tabulated and results computed mostly with the help of percentages. t-test has been applied to find the results. Hypothesis No.2 has been proved incorrect as the same was not supported by the results of the concerned data.

49. A Comparative Study of Forced Right Handers with Natural Right Handers and Natural Left Handers

Shahnaz Fatima and Najma Najam (1990)

The present investigation is a comparison of the FRH with NRH and NLH.

The sample consisted of 60 children (8-15 years), 30 from Bahawalpur city and 30 from Bagh-o-Bahar (Village). Equal number of males and females in each group.

Two tests WISC (performance tests) and MFD test were administered on these 3 groups (FRH, NRH and NLH).

A questionnaire was given to the parents of these children to see the following behavior i.e. locomotion, motor manipulation, psychomotor performance, forced behavior of parents to change hands, emotional behavior and change in academic achievement after forcing to change hands of all childrens. Results indicate that FRH children perform poorly on WISC and MFD.

They show more emotional behavior then NRH and NLH children. Their academic achievement is also low as compared to NLH and NRH.

50. **Dream Content in Young Children**

Mamoona Mushtaq and Najma Najam (1991)

To investigate the effect of presleep stimulation and presleep mood on dream content of young children.

Presleep stimulus was given to 20 subjects (ages 5-7) and their presleep mood measured on emotional sheet, and later their dreams were recorded.

The hypothesis that violent stimulus (a violent film) will result in violent dreams and comedy film will result in neutral or pleasant dream content was supported by the dream content of the subjects.

Similarly the effect of presleep mood on dream content was also confirmed as the presleep mood of excitement was often followed by dreams which were rated as being excited and imaginative and presleep mood of aggression was followed by violent themes in the dreams of the subjects.

51. **The Effect of Presleep Mood on The Nature (Pleasant Unpleasant) And Content (Dream Material) of Dreams**

Ijaz Ahmad Khan and Najma Najam (1988)

To investigate the effect of presleep mood on dream recall, subject's (25 males and 25 females) responses were collected on emotional sheet (before sleep) and dream recall sheet (after sleep).

The hypothesis that low self-confidence ratings would yield greater dream recall was supported. However Dream with a manifest content of future events also yielded more dream recall

The result did not support the hypothesis that low self confidence ratings would yield more pleasant dream content as compared to unpleasant dream content. The hypothesis that low self confidence ratings would yield dreams with more sexual content also stand unsupported. Low self confidence ratings also

affected a large number of dream variables (control, aggression outdoor, vividness, bizarre, active participation etc.). This study clearly demonstrates that the amount of self confidence does effect the dream recall.

Developmental Psychology

52. Attitudes of Children Towards Parents, Peers, Siblings and Teachers as Revealed by Incomplete Sentence Blank

Saadat Mumtaz Malik and Nasim Shaukat (1966)

The present investigation was a study of children's attitudes towards their parents, peers and siblings as revealed by Incomplete sentence blanks. The total sample of 150 children was chosen from three english medium schools of Lahore city. Both sexes were included in the sample of 7th and 8th classes. The results obtained indicated that attitude of both boys and girls were favourable towards their fathers and mothers. It was also interesting to note that during 7th grade, girls usually expressed their need for more friends of their own sex. It was discovered that social adjustment was a great problem for many children. Some children pointed out that majority of teachers do not provide learning experiences in a democratic classroom atmosphere.

53. The Study of the Ideal Self of Children

Farida Anwar and Nasim Shaukat (1969)

This research was designed to study the ideal self of children. It was further aimed at finding out the ideal-self of children coming from different socio-economic backgrounds. An open-ended questionnaire was administered to a sample of 168 girls from 6th and 9th class with their ages ranging between 10-15 and 12-17 years. The conclusion of the study showed that age difference is not an important factor. As far as aspirations and desirable characteristics were concerned socio-economic differences influenced the aspirations of children and children identify themselves with parents and other family members during childhood.

54. Leadership Characteristics of Primary School Children

Nighat Saleem and Anwar Beg (1974)

The study has been carried out with a view point to evaluate the leadership characteristics in children. Traits such as birth order, scholastic aptitude, shyness and nonshyness were given priority over other factors in the study. A questionnaire consisted of thirty five statements, a battery of reading readiness and general ability test, Figure drawing test and general observation were used as the tools of the study. The total sample consisted of 41 children out of 150 children, among them 21 belonged to leaders group and 20 to non-leaders group. It was concluded that general scholastic aptitude and non-shyness can be regarded as significant leadership traits, which effect the child being a leader.

55. Differential Study of Aggression in Baluchistani Children and Punjabi Children

Rashida Sadiq and Rafia Hassan (1975)

The purpose of this study was to explore whether the difference in aggressive behaviour between the children belonging to two different cultures exists or not. The source of data collection was questionnaire. The sample consisted of two hundred mothers of children concerned. Out of these two hundred mothers, 100 belonged to Baluchistan and 100 to Lahore, Punjab. The statistical analysis was done to test the significance of difference by the t-test. Important finding was that there was no significant difference in the manifestation of aggression between Baluchistani and Punjabi children. There is a significant difference in the manifestation of aggression between the children of educated and uneducated parents.

56. A Study of the Level of Aspiration of School Children of the Model Town Area

Gulnar Hayat, Anwar Baig and Rafia Hassan (1975)

The present study measured the level of aspiration of school children. It was hypothesized that there is no difference in the aspiration level of boys and girls. In this connection 30 boy students and 30 girl students from two different schools of Model Town were selected. Age range of the subjects was 12 - 13 years. Their common interests were taken into consideration and the game of "Caram board" was selected to measure the aspirational level of boys & girls. The number of successful trials in a given round was counted as the positive score of the subject. The findings reveal that both males and females, if given similar opportunities, would respond in a similar way and aspire in the same direction, so the aspirational level as far as sex differences are concerned is the same, for both sexes.

57. A Study of the Religious Beliefs and Practices of School Children in Relation to Their Socio-economic Background

Siamah Mahmood and Rafia Hassan (1975)

The aim of the study was to see the religious beliefs (Namaz, fasting & kafara) and practices of school children in relation to their socio-economic background. In this research the universe consisted of 100 children belonging to 12-13 years of age, from the upper, middle and lower socio-economic class. A questionnaire consisted of 35 questions was used to obtain the informations from the subjects. Statistical analysis of the data revealed that no difference has been found in religious knowledge and religious beliefs between upper and lower class, whereas a significant difference between the middle and upper class children was found on religious practices but there was no difference between the upper and lower class children.

58. A Comparative Study of Self-concept of Deviant and Non-Deviant students in the City of Lahore

Sophia Merchant and Yasmeen Anwar (1975)

In this study it was tried to find out the difference between the self concept of deviant and non-deviant students. Generally deviant children are thought to be those who are away from average, not abnormal. The sample for the study consisted of 150 students from three different schools of girls & boys (75 boys and 75 girls). Two questionnaires were separately administered to the teachers and students in order to know the difference of self-concept of deviant and non-deviant students. The findings of the study revealed that there is a lot of difference between deviant and non-deviant group and these both groups differ in each and every aspect of self-concept, home atmosphere, aggressiveness, self-confidence, popularity and acceptance.

59. Child Rearing Practices of the Middle-Class Mothers & Its implication on the Childs Self-Confidence

Shaheen Chowdhri and Ruhi Khalid (1975)

It was hypothesized in the present research that the democratic child-rearing practices of the middle-class mothers have a positive influence on the self-confidence of the child. The sample consisted of 50 mothers of middle-class families was also taken as a part of the sample. All these children were the students of the fourth class. Three types of questionnaires were formed and administered to the mothers, to the children and to the teachers of the children. The findings supported the hypothesis that the democratic child-rearing practices of the mothers of middle-class families have a positive effect on the self-confidence of their children.

60. The Relationship of Socio-economic Status of Parents with the Intelligence Level of Their Children

Uzma Hussain and Humala Khalid (1980)

In this study, an attempt has been made to examine the effect of socio-economic status of parents on the intelligence level of their children. The sample consisted of 100 students divided into two income groups, one higher and other lower. The hypothesis was that the intelligence level of children is related to socio-economic status of their parents. The tool used for assessing IQ was Otis Quick Scoring Test of intelligence. The results confirm the hypothesis; the children from higher income group are significantly higher in intelligence score than the lower income group.

61. Effects of Socio-economic Status on Aggressive Behaviour of Male Children

Fakhrunnisa Kazmi and Rafia Hassan (1980)

The research aimed at finding out the difference in manifestation of aggression between male children belonging to different socio-economic classes. A total sample of 100 children was used divided into three groups of three income levels. The assumption was that since low socio-economic parents use physical punishment more often, their children would show more aggressiveness than other classes. The results show that the children from lower socio-economic group show more aggressive behavior as compared to both higher and middle socio-economic group, whereas there was no difference in the manifestation of aggression of the children belonging to middle and high socio-economic status.

62. **Birth Order of Children and Fantasies as Studied by CAT**

Hassina Ashrafi and Ruhi Khalid (1980)

The study aimed to find out the relationship between birth order of children and their fantasies. The researcher tried to see as to what extent the first-born children are different from middle-born children in their responses to the children apperception test. Total sample of 40 children with age range between 8-10 were taken, 20 females and 20 males. It was found out that there is no relationship between order of birth and amount of fantasy, however a significant difference was found between first-born girls and first-born boy, in amount of fantasy, The girls being more imaginative than boys. No significant difference was found between the fantasy level of middle-born boys and girls.

63. **Mother's Education and It's Effect on the Academic Motivation of their Male Children**

Nasira Wajeelha and Ruhi Khalid (1980)

This research was an attempt to find out if any relationship exists between mother's education and academic motivations of their children and whether the academic motivation is related to the academic achievements of the students. A sample of 100 students was used. The findings suggest that the education of mother is not related to the academic motivation they provide to their male children, i.e, children of uneducated mothers also show high academic motivation. The correlation between academic motivation and academic achievement was however found to be high.

64. Academic Achievement and Fantasies of Children as Studied Through CAT

Ghalia Hasan and Rafia Hasan (1981)

The main objective of the research was to study the childrens world of fantasy about their feeding problems specially and oral problems generally. 40 children (20 high achievers and 20 low achievers) of age ranging between 8-10 years from 4th and 5th classes of university laboratory school were selected in order to get a measure of their academic achievement. The CAT (Children's Apperception Test) consisted of 10 picture cards of animals shown in various situations was used as the instrument for the research purpose. For the interpretation of the test Thematic Analysis technique was applied after making categories of responses of children on a rating scale of 0-4. Statistical analysis of the data showed that there was no relationship between the amount of fantasy of both high and low achiever boys and girls.

65. Comparative Study of Child-rearing Practices in Different Socio-economic Classes

Syed Javaid Abbas and Najma Najam (1983)

This study was an investigation of child rearing practices used by mothers belonging to the upper class and the lower class. Three dimensions explored were (1) feeding and weaning (2) toilet training (3) aggression training. Sample consisted of 100 mothers. Results showed significant difference in child rearing practices between upper and lower class. Lower class mothers being more puritive, using more object oriented technique for aggression training, having less interaction and are less restrictive than upper class mothers. The study suggests that upper class mothers have more favourable, warm and affectionate attitude towards their children although they are more restrictive as well and follow fixed schedule for feeding etc.

66. Relationship of Mental Level of School Children and Their Academic Achievement

Aliya Zameer Durrani and A.H. Alawi (1983)

In this study an attempt was made to examine inter-relations of mental level and academic achievement and father's education and mental level of the child. The device used for measurement of IQ was Otis quick scoring mental ability test (urdu version). The hypothesis that higher the mental level of children higher is their academic achievement was confirmed in the male sample (50 students) whereas in the female sample (50 students) very low correlation was found between two variables. On the second variable i.e; father's education, a significant relationship was found between father's education and children's IQ.

67. A Study of the Relationship of Birth-order With The Social and Emotional Adjustment of the Child and Parent-child Relationship

Sajeela Arshad and Najma Najam (1983)

This investigation was an attempt to find out certain personality characteristics as related to child's birth-order. It was found out that the first borns are higher academic achievers more responsible and more a kind of parental substitute. Second borns or middle borns are more social, adaptable and assertive. Last borns are more creative and emotionally dependent and the parents also have more favourable attitude towards them.

68. A Comparative Study of Social and Emotional Development of Orphans vs Children Living With Their Parents

Azra Seemeen and Najma Najam (1983)

The study was conducted with the hypothesis that children living with both parents have (a) better ability to form friendly relationships with other children (b) have better social adjustment and (c) better personality development, since parental reinforcement is more effective than self reinforcement. Data indicates that there are differences in children growing up with parents, surrogate parents and in orphans.

69. A Study of Paterns of gender identity during childhood in males/females & its effect on adults gender role behavior

Naila Munir and Najma Najam (1984)

The relationship between the patterns of gender identity in children and its effect on the adult gender role behavior has been investigated in this research using the questionnaire technique for data collection with purposive sampling which included 70 male and 50 female university students. Correlations showed significant relationship between patterns of gender identity during childhood and its effect on adult gender role behavior.

Social Psychology

70. Scholastic and Personality Variables Associated with the Order of Birth

Pervez Alam and Nasim Shaukat (1968)

The hypothesis for the study was that parents have more favourable attitude towards their first born children than towards their second born or last born children. In order to measure the attitude of parents, a sample of fifty parents of university students was taken and a questionnaire was administered to them. The findings obtained by the responses of parents duly supported the hypothesis that parents have more favourable attitude towards first born children as compared to second or last born children.

71. The Desirable Characteristics of Spouses as Perceived by the Resident Post-graduate Girl Students of the Punjab University

Abida Sultana and Khalid Hayat Khan (1968)

The present study aimed to find out the desirable characteristics of spouses by the post-graduate female university students. The universe for the study consisted of 300 female students from 24 departments of Punjab University. A questionnaire was constructed and applied to the subjects. The questionnaire consisted of thirty questions. It was found by the analysis of the data that girls were more prone to security, both economic and social. Majority of the respondents liked a husband relatively older in age with good economic position and being a broad-minded and considerate person.

72. The Desirable Characteristics of Spouses as Perceived by the Resident Post-Graduate Boy Students of the Punjab University

Talat Fatima and Khalid Hayat Khan (1968)

This study was conducted to see the desirable characteristics of spouse as perceived by the male post-graduate resident students of the university of the punjab. Two twenty five (225) students were included in the study from 23 different teaching departments of Punjab university. A questionnaire was constructed and administered to obtain the results. Results revealed that the largest number of respondents wanted their partners from their own religion, sect and caste. Income group of the respondents family was not an important consideration in the selection of spouse.

73. A Study of the Personality Characteristics of the Punjab University Cultural Societies

Najma Najam and Nasim Shaukat (1968)

The purpose of this research was to study the characteristics of the members and the executives of the Punjab University cultural societies with special reference to dominance, sociability and intelligence with a view to find out whether the characteristics of the student leaders differentiate them in any way from non-leaders. Purposive sample including only the presidents and the secretaries of the various societies was drawn. The number of students in non-leader group was 40, whereas number of students in leader group was 125.

1. The results show that there is no real difference between the scores of I.Q of leaders and non-leaders.
2. The leaders come from higher socio-economic back ground than non leaders.
3. Leaders and non-leaders are not significantly different on educational achievement.
4. No difference on dominance.

5. No difference on affiliation.

74. A Study of Child Rearing Practices in Lahore, Pakistan

Shahida Ali and Ghulam Jilani (1970)

The purpose of this study was to explore six important dimensions of child rearing practices used by mothers belonging to the upper-class and the lower class families in Lahore. The source of data collection was a questionnaire and a face to face interview from 100 mothers of five year old children, fifty mothers from upper class and fifty mothers from lower class. The statistical analysis of the results showed that there was wide difference between upper and lower class mothers regarding their child-rearing practices.

75. The Contribution of Parents in Modernizing the Youth

Yasmin Chaudhri and A. H. Alawi (1975)

The present study dealt with the contribution of parents in modernising the youth. A purposive sample of 140 students was selected relating to modern generation from the various departments of Punjab University, age ranging between 20-25 years. A questionnaire was administered to obtain the informations. Another questionnaire was administered to their parents. After data collection scoring of the questionnaire and statistical analysis was done. The findings support the hypothesis that the more modern the parents, the more they are contributing in modernizing the youth.

76. Change in Attitude of College Students as Compared to Their Parents Towards India as a Result of Exposure to Amritsar Television

Fauzia Tirmazi and Najma Najam (1975)

This research was conducted in order to see the influence of Amritsar T.V. on the students of Lahore after being exposed to the Indian T.V., and the change in their attitude towards India. For this purpose it was hypothesized that there will be a difference in attitude (stereo typed concept) of college students who have been watching A.T.V as compared to those who have not been watching A.T.V. The questionnaire consisted of 28 items based on the several variables was administered to the randomly selected sample of 76 male & female students and their fathers and mothers. The findings showed that the subjects were more tolerant towards the Indians and would like to be friendly with them if opportunity arose. The subjects did not like the caste system in India.

77. A Study of the Disciplinary Behavior of the Children of Working Mothers as Compared to the Children of Non-working mothers

Riffat Ikram and A.H. Alawi (1975)

The purpose of the study was to find out whether there is a significant difference between the working mothers and the non-working mothers so far as the inculcation of discipline in children is concerned, Secondly it was investigated that whether mothers having more number of children were facing more problems in disciplining the children. The results show that working mothers were more effective in disciplining their children as compared to non-working mothers and mothers having more children were definitely facing more problems in disciplining their children. Whereas mothers with lesser number of children were better at this task.

78. The Influence of Use of Preferred Perfume on Personality

Ayla Asghar Ali and Humair Hashmi (1979)

The present study aimed to find out the changes in the personality of females by the use of preferred brand of perfume. It was hypothesized that there is an increase in exhibitionism, assertiveness and social expansion as a function of use of preferred brand of perfume. 80 female subjects (above 20 years of age) were selected from different areas of Lahore. Edwards Personal Preference Schedule and a questionnaire was administered to the subjects in an experimental situation. The statistical analysis of the data revealed that there is no increase in exhibitionism, assertiveness and social expansion as a function of use of preferred brand of perfume. It was also found that not only the young unmarried females but also the older, married females have a tendency to be exhibitionists, assertive and socially expansive, whether they have used perfume or not.

79. Adjustment to The Family of The Working and The Non-working Married Women

Uzma Mazhar and Najma Najam (1976)

The hypothesis of the study was that spouse and children of working women are better adjusted than non-working women. It was found out that there is no relation between adjustability, husband-wife relationship and the working of the women.

80. A Study of Leadership Qualities Related to Birth Order

Zaib-un-Nisa and Seemeen Alam (1981)

The study attempted to find out the relationship of leadership qualities to birth order, hypothesis being that the first born have

more leadership qualities than last born. This was not supported in the sample of 60 students; the first borns rated higher on only one scale i.e, achievement and the difference between the first borns and last borns was non-significant on variables of endurance, Autonomy and dominance. These measures were taken from EPPs.

81. Crime of Murder Among Female Convicts, New Central Jail For Women, Multan

Tahira Wali Muhammad and Seemeen Alam (1980)

The present study is an attempt to find out the conditions and factors contributing to the conviction of murder by females. The researcher is also interested in the critical situations, common characteristics among convicts and motives behind these murders. The universe for the study consists of forty two female convicts from New Central Jail, Multan. For the purpose of data collection the case history method has been used. Other informations about the convicts are collected through the jail authorities, friends and convicts of the findings reveal that unhappy childhood experiences, poor socio-economic status, illiteracy, land dispute, early marriages and many other situational pressure are contributory factors to murder in females.

82. A Study of The Causative Factors Among The Female Runaways From Home In Different Darul Amans of The Punjab Province.

Zubadia Turk and Mazhar Hussain Shah (1983)

The main objective of the study was to investigate the causative factors among female runaways from homes. The sample consisted of 50 female runaways from five different Darul Amans of the Punjab Province. Following hypotheses were tested:

Maladjustment in family may lead to runaway from homes

i) Adverse economic conditions at home may lead to runaway from homes

- ii) Physically broken homes may lead to runaway from homes
- iii) Defective modes of discipline in family may lead to runaway from homes

R.I.S.B. was used to measure maladjustment in family and a structured interview schedule was administered to determine the conditions of home life of runaways.

Percentages were calculated and Chi square was applied to know the association between maladjustment and different adverse family conditions of respondents. The findings being followings:

i) Maladjustment in family was one of the major causal factors among female runaways. However there was no association between degree of maladjustment and adverse home conditions like adverse economic conditions' broken homes and defective mode of discipline in family.

ii) It may be concluded that adverse economic conditions were also an important contributory factor among female runaways

iii) Broken homes did not seem to be a reason for running away from homes

iv) Defective mode of discipline could be considered another reason for running away from homes.

83. The Relationship of Authoritarianism of Father & Temperament Of Middle-born Child

Waheeda Tabassam and M. Hamid Sheikh (1983)

This research aimed at investigating the relationship of authoritarianism of father and temperament patterning of middle born child.

A Questionnaire was constructed on the base of McCandless's definition of authoritarian personality. This questionnaire was administered to the middle born children in the family of three children and finally a sample consisting of 30 children of authoritarian fathers and 50 children of non-authoritarian fathers was selected on the basis of questionnaire. Thorndike Dimension of Temperament was used to measure the ten dimensions of temperament. The ten dimensions of temperament were compared

between authoritarian and non-authoritarian groups. Means were computed for each dimension and t-test was applied to see the significance of difference of authoritarian and non-authoritarian groups.

Out of the ten dimensions of temperament' sociability' acceptance and responsibility were found to be directly associated with the authoritarianism of father where as the remaining seven dimensions (Ascendant' Cheerful' Placid' Tough-Minded' Reflective' impulsive and Active) did not show any significant relationship with the authoritarianism of fathers.

84. A Study of Attitudes of People Belonging to Different Occupational Groups Towards the Police

M. Arif Yousaf Ghauri and Najma Najam (1983)

This study found out that different occupational groups believe that police is mainly harsh, brutal and unfriendly and also that instead of obeying the rules and law, the police acts according to the own wishes and orders of the superiors. Different groups believe that the government servants are treated better by the police than the general public, rich are treated better than poor and lower rank take more bribe than higher rank police officers.

85. A Study of Inter-caste Prejudices and Attitudes Among University Male and Female Students

Lubna Bajwa and Najma Najam (1984)

The present study was aimed to see the inter-caste prejudices and attitudes among university male and female students. A questionnaire consisted of 44 questions was constructed and administered to a purposively selected sample of 50 male and 50 female students of Punjab University. After obtaining informations from respondents, questionnaires were scored by assigning a numerical weight to each response. Pearson product moment correlation was applied to the data to obtain the conclusion. It was

found that higher the education less the favourable attitude towards caste system and the higher the level of income more the favourable attitude towards inter-caste marriages.

86. A Comparative Study of Expression of Aggression of Male Children from Different Socio-economic Classes

Hamid Khalil and Najma Najam (1984)

The purpose of the study was to compare the expression of aggression of male children from lower, middle and upper socio-economic classes. 120 male children of different socio-economic classes from different areas of Faisalabad were selected as the subjects of the study. The method of interview schedule was used due to its flexibility and convenience for illiterate subjects. For the interpretation of the data obtained t-test and chi-square were applied. The results of the study substantiated our prediction. However, regarding complaints received about children's aggressive tendencies, there was significant difference in all three classes of children.

87. Personality Characteristics of Divorced Couples

Naveed Anjum and A. H. Alawi (1986)

Eight personality characteristics, neuroticism, sociability, introversion, aggression, endurance, dominance, heterosexuality and autonomy were studied in 25 divorced and 25 undivorced couples, with the help of EPPS and Tashkhees Nama (URDU). Significant difference was found in the level of Aggression in divorced and undivorced women. Endurance level was found remarkably high in undivorced men. As the questionnaire was used to get the more personal information of the data, "Maladjustment due to the interference of in-laws" was reported as a causal factor of divorce, by majority of divorced couples.

88. Comparative Study Of Attitude Towards College Between the First Year Students and 4th Year Students

Kaniz Fatima and Seemeen Alam (1988)

The research was designed to investigate the difference in attitude toward college life between students of 1st year and 4th year.

Otis Mental Ability test was administered to 300 students of 1st year and 4th year classes from three girl colleges of Lahore. Final sample consisted of 75 matched pairs (150 students). Matching was done on the basis of I.Q. scores and marks obtained in the matriculation examination and then an attitude questionnaire was administered. Two-way analysis of variance and t-test were used for data analysis.

Results showed significant difference in positive attitude and negative attitude towards college between students of 1st year and 4th year in these colleges. Moreover, the results showed a significant difference in attitude, between Kinnaird and Lahore collage. Similarly there is a significant difference in the attitude of students between Lahore and Samanabad college. But no significant difference was found between the students of Kinnaird and Samanabad college.

On the basis of results, the researcher concluded that college life affects the attitude of students towards their college.

89. A Comparative Study Of The Culture Values Of The Youth And Their Parents

Asma Waheed-ud-Din and Ruhi Khalid (1988)

The research was conducted in order to find out the difference of opinion of the youth (16-21 years) and their parents (40-65 years) on the seven cultural values which are Respect towards the Elders, Social Independence of the Youth, Independence of Women, Customs and Traditions, Materialism, Class Differentiation

& Superstitions. A questionnaire with 44 fixed alternative types was used in this context for a sample of 200.

The results indicate a considerable disagreement between the two groups. The old group is more respectful towards their elders than the young group. The young group is more in favour of the social independence of youth and the independence of the women as compared to the old group. The young group is more class conscious and materialistic than the old group. However, the two groups are equally balanced on the two cultural values of customs and traditions and superstitions. Both tend to view their customs in a favourable light and tend to disfavour the superstitions belief.

90.A Comparative Study of the Marital Adjustment of Working and Non-Working Married Educated Women as a Function of Their Family Structure

Mahjabeen Bashir and Seemeen Alam (1989)

Two hypothesis were formulated in this study.

1. Adjustment of working and nonworking women in joint and nuclear families.
2. Adjustment of working and nonworking women in joint and nuclear families.

Two statistical techniques were employed, Analysis of variance (one way classification) and T-test.

The results were very significant, showing, married educated and women in joint families to be better adjusted than those who was either unmarried, uneducated and living in one unit families to be less adjusted.

91. The Impact of Dowry on Marital Adjustment

Ishra Sultana and Seemeen Alam (1989)

This study was an attempt to find out the relationship between the amount of dowry and the marital adjustment. For this purpose the following hypothesis was formulated.

More the amount of dowry, greater will be the marital adjustment

The sample for the present research comprised of 40 married women who had been living in joint families in the district of Bahawalnagar, and whose marriage duration was from 6 months to 1 year. The sample was purposive. Interviewing schedule was used as a tool for data collection. Rank order correlation was used for the analysis of data. Then t-test was applied to see the significance level (.05). The research hypothesis was accepted at .05 level. The correlation between marital adjustment and amount of dowry was found to be positive ($r=0.39$) and very significant. Other three relationships were also studied. Over all the hypothesis has been supported that the amount of dowry effects the marital adjustment.

92. Comparative Study of Adjustment Problem of Working & Non-Working Women as A Function of Education Level

Farah Saeed and Seemeen Alam (1989)

The research was designed to investigate the difference between adjustment of working and non-working women as a function of education level.

Researcher had interviewed 80 respondents. Present study was a competitive study between working and non-working women, higher educated working and low educated working women.

So, 20 individuals were included in each category. Observation method was also used. Analysis of variance was used for data analysis and significant level .05 was used.

Results of Interview and Observation show significant difference between adjustment of working and non-working women.

Results also show significant difference between adjustment of higher educated working and low educated working women. On the basis of the results, the researcher concluded that working women are better adjusted in their family than non-working women

and higher educated working women have better adjustment in their family than low educated working women.

93. Psychological, Social and Adjustment Problems of Females in Their Thirties: A Comparative Study of Married, Unmarried and Working, Non-Working Females

Shazia Nighat and Seemeen Alam (1991)

The aim of the present research was to investigate the difference of depression, anxiety level and social adjustment of married and unmarried, working and non-working females.

Researcher had interviewed 100 respondents, Beck depression inventory and anxiety scale were also administered on each respondent.

25 individuals were included in each category. Analysis of variance was used for data analysis, T-test was also applied.

Results show significant difference on depression, anxiety and social adjustment of the afore-mentioned four groups.

On the basis of results, the researcher concluded that married women are better adjusted personally and socially than unmarried and working women are better adjusted than non-working.

94. Psychosocial Problems of Epileptic Females

Alia Rashid and Ruhi Khalid (1991)

Examined the psychosocial problems of epileptic females, 30 epileptics and 30 non-epileptic (matched sample) were included in the sample. The Berger Scale "Acceptance of Self and Others", a questionnaire and a semantic differential scale were used to measure the psychosocial problems.

Epileptics sample was taken from different hospitals and clinics in Lahore and a matched sample of non-epileptics was taken from "Kachi Abadi" (New Muslim Town Lahore).

For the analysis of data, techniques used were, analysis of variance and percentages. It is concluded from the results that epileptics have more psychosocial problems than non-epileptics.

95.A Compative study of Attitude and Adjustment of Working and Non-Working Children (8-15 years)

Ghulam Mohyud Din and Shabana Kouser (1992)

This study was directed to investigate the relationship between child labour and (i) maladjustment (ii) attitude towards the self' (iii) other people. (iv) home' and (v) future, for which the Rotter's test (RISB) was administered. To study the relationship between child labour and (i) aggression (ii) feeling of insecurity (iii) self concept and (iv) opportunities of recreations, of recreations, a questionnaire was designed by which a comparison between working and non-working children was drawn. The results of the test reveal that working children are more maladjusted than non-working children, have a negative attitude towards the self' and future' while responses with respect to the other people and home were healthier as compared to the non-working children. Unexpected results show that the working children are less aggressive and have a positive self-concept relative to the non-working ones. As predicted the working children feel more insecure and have lesser opportunities of recreation as compared to the non-working children.

96. Relationship Between the Temperamental Predisposition & Smoking An-Exploratory Study

Sajid Ali Nadeem and M. Hamid Sheikh (1988)

The suspected linkage if at all, between the smoking (nicotine intake through inhalation of burnt tobacco) and the temperamental predisposition had been the focal point of this study. Since this was merely an exploratory endeavour, hence the indulgence in the

habit of smoking could not be categorically attributed to the functions of a particular one.

In view of its very exploratory nature, the temperament pattern of "smokers" and "Non-smokers" was critically examined in a comparative manner. The final sample included 100 male subjects, falling within the age range from 20-25 years and enrolled as post graduate students with various departments of the Punjab University. 50 out of 100 were identified as the "smokers" group who had been smoking 10-15 cigarettes a day, consistently for the last at least five years. Their inclusion in the sample as smokers was based on the detailed informations gathered through a "Biographic questionnaire".

A temperament pattern of both smokers and non-smokers was obtained through a standardized urdu version of "Thorndike Dimensions of Temperament." Results revealed that smokers scored high on dimension of Sociability, Ascendence and Tough-mindedness as compared to non-smokers, who scored high on the dimension of Accepting.

Abnormal & Clinical Psychology

**97. A Comparative Study of Characteristics
Distinguishing Drug Addicts From Non-addicts
Among Students**

Zahida Mustafa and A. H. Alawi (1978)

The objective of present research was to find out the psychological or other factors contributing to the use of drugs in the student community. It was also aimed to find out personality differences of addict and non-addict students. Fifty students were selected among which twenty five were known-addicts and twenty five were non-addicts. Along with the interview method MMPI and a multi-dimensional personality Inventory, Tashkhis Nama (urdu version) was administered to the subjects to obtain the score on Neuroticism, Introversion and Confidence. To see the difference between two groups t-test was applied. The results revealed that adjustment and drug addiction are not interdependent and it was also found that no significant difference was revealed between drug-addicts and non-addicts on the scales of neuroticism and introversion.

**98. Effects of Socio-economic Factors on
Juvenile Delinquency: A Case Study of the
Inmates of Borstal Jail, Lahore**

Afifa Naz and Seemin Alam (1980)

This study was conducted to find out some causal factors in the development of youthful offenders. Among the factors of deviant behavior, family circumstances, broken homes, Peer group, lack of proper schooling and economic status were studied. 10 cases of young offenders ranging from 12-17 convicted for various charges were selected as sample. Detailed case histories are discussed. The results of this descriptive survey show that all the hypotheses have been confirmed ie; the children coming from broken homes have more chances of becoming delinquents, low socio-economic level is an important factor in delinquency, and

lack of education is a contributory factor in deviant behavior. Influence of peer group was also significantly related to development of delinquency.

99. A Study of the Pick-Pockets in the Central Jail, Lahore

Riaz Khan Fatayana and Ruhi Khalid (1981)

This study was an effort to explore some causes and factors leading towards delinquent behavior particularly pick-pocketing. Researcher has limited his investigation to two of the factors responsible for pick-pocketing, first anti-social associates of the individual and second the economic deprivation within the family. The hypothesis of study i.e., "Criminal behavior of associates is positively related to the tendency of pick-pocketing" was based on Sutherland's theory "Differential Association". A sample of 50 pick-pockets was drawn from central jail. Results support the hypothesis as well as point towards role of economic factors in crime of pick-pocketing.

100. Epidemiological Survey of Mental Illness in Lahore City

Naeema Bushra and Rafique Jafar (1982)

In 1981, students of the Department of Applied Psychology, carried out a survey of mental illness in Lahore city, to answer some questions about prevalence incidence of mental illness, distribution of mental disorders, relationship of mental illness with such variables as sex, age, education, family size, etc. and the nature of treatment sought. The results give some interesting figures e.g; there are more neurotics than psychotics, percentage of psychotics was more in males than in females. After doctors most frequently consulted healers were peers, psychiatrists and Hakims.

101. Effectiveness of the Token Economy Technique as a Method of Teaching Manual Work

Amera Akram and Yasmeen Nilofer Farooqi (1982)

This exploratory study aimed to identify the effectiveness of token economy as a method of teaching manual work such as washing utensils, making beds and sweeping etc to retarded children in terms of difference between pre-therapeutic and post-therapeutic sessions. The results show significant difference between pre-therapeutic and post-therapeutic sessions on all three skills, thus indicating that token economy is an effective technique for teaching manual skills to retarded children. Number of subjects was two in this study.

102. Socio-economic Status and Mental Illness in Lahore City

Nasira Khatoon and Rafique Jaffer (1982)

The hypothesis of the study was that there is an inverse relationship between socio-economic status and mental illness. Through a survey of mental illness in Lahore city, it was sought to find out whether among lower-income class mental illness is more prevalent than upper class, which disorder is common among which class and kind of treatment both classes obtained for mental illness. Education locality, occupation were also among the variables related to mental health problems. The findings overall suggest more prevalence and more severity of symptoms in lower classes as compared to upper class.

**103. Epidemiological Survey of Mental Illness
in Lahore City: (Demographic Factors
and Mental Illness in Lahore City)**

Qudsia Shafi and Seemeen Alam (1982)

In this survey of 9780 persons belonging to 1480 households, it was found that mental illness was prevalent in 11.89% of households. Among demographic variables, mental illness was found to be on increase with age, lowest in younger age group and higher in old age group. Distribution according to sex, marital status, family system, etc was also found out with higher rate of mental illness in joint families, among divorced/separated individuals and in large families, whereas neuroses was found to be more common among small families as compared with large families. Duration of symptoms and degree of incapacitation was also related to these variables.

**104. A Study in the Effectiveness of Token
Economy Technique as a Method of
Teaching Counting and Clay Modelling
to Mentally Retarded Children**

Syma Saeed and Yasmeen Nilofer Farooqi (1982)

In this exploratory study only two subjects i.e; two mentally retarded children were used to test effectiveness of token economy as a teaching method and to determine the difference between pre-therapeutic and post-therapeutic sessions in terms of learning and clay-modelling. Study includes detailed histories of children and procedure of therapy. Although statistical analysis show that token economy was not helpful in teaching the skills of counting and clay modelling one of the subjects did show significant therapeutic and post-therapeutic improvement.

105. An Investigation of Drugs in Use and Abuse in The City of Lahore, With Special Reference to Drugs Primarily Used for Psychiatric Ailment

Masud Riaz and Najma Najam (1982)

The major objective of the present study was to find out the drugs which are commonly used or abused at present in the city of Lahore. To find out the effects of social changes on the drug use, an interview schedule was prepared by the researcher, consisting of 28 questions. A purposive sample consisted of 80 addicts was derived and interviewed, from different hospital of Lahore city. By developing a rapport with the addicts, all the questions included in the interview schedule we asked. The statistical analysis of obtained data revealed that the most popular and the most abused substance at present times appeared to be opium and charas. It was also found that the pleasant experience of the first drug leads to drug dependency.

106. Study of The Factors Leading To The Delinquent Behavior Among The Juveniles In The Borstal Institution & Juvenile in Jail Bahawalpur.

Rabia Anjum and Mazhar Hussain Shah (1983)

The main objective of the study was to investigate the causes of juvenile delinquency. The sample consisted of 100 delinquents confined in the Borstal Institution and juvenile Jail' Bahawalpur. Following hypotheses were tested:

- 1- Low socio-economic status may lead to juvenile delinquency.
- 2- Conflict between the parents may lead to juvenile delinquency.
- 3- Maltreatment by the parents may lead to juvenile delinquency.
- 4- Bad influence of mass media may lead to juvenile delinquency.

5- Bad influence of associates may lead to juvenile delinquency.

To obtain the required information structured interview schedule was administered. Two types of percentage were calculated and Chi square test was also applied to measure the association between different causes and the type of crime committed by the delinquents. The findings are as follows:

1- Family environment does not directly cause delinquent behaviour but contributes to the development of a personality pattern prone to delinquency.

2- It may be concluded that the treatment of the children by the parents was very important in the formation of their personality pattern.

3- Low socio-economic status was one factor in the causation of delinquency but not the only cause.

4- It was found that the influence of mass media was a contributory factor of delinquency.

5- Bad influence of associates was found as one of the major factors causing juvenile delinquency.

107. A Study of Psycho-social Factors Affecting the Drug Abuse and Addicts in the City of Lahore

Farzana Mirza and Najma Najam (1985)

The psycho-social factors affecting the drug abuse by addicts are statistically analysed by using purposive sample of 100 drug addicts. The confirmatory psychosocial factors, such as easy availability, peer pressure, parental disharmony and escape or refuge from life problems were found to be acceptable representation of the observed data according to both statistical analysis and personality test (HTP). The results were discussed in terms of their implication for theories of emerging life styles including drug use and personality characteristics or traits.

**108. A Comparative Study of The
Rehabilitated & Relapsed Addicts With
Special Reference To Psycho-social Factors**

Khalida Perveen and Najma Najam (1986)

The research based upon the main hypothesis that

(i) Non-rehabilitated will be immature and psychologically insecure as compared to rehabilitated.

(ii) Non-rehabilitated will have greater association with addicts as compared to rehabilitated.

(iii) More non-rehabilitated will be from lower socio-economic status as compared to rehabilitated.

(iv) In rehabilitated there are greater care and family involvement as compared to non-rehabilitation

Sample consisted of 50 male rehabilitated addicts and 50 male relapsed addicts. The data was collected from Mayo Hospital, Lahore, Mental Hospital, Lahore and from other private clinics including, Sadaqat Clinic (Shad Bagh), Mahmood Clinic (Islampura), Umer Clinic (Shadman) and other rehabilitation centres, New Muslim Town, Gulberg, Shadman and from rehabilitated respondents house. The observed data was analyzed both statistically and with the application of the personality test (H.T.P).

**109. Maternity Blues and Symptoms of
Puerperal Depression Four Weeks After
Child Birth: A Comparative Study**

Humaira Rasheed and Ruhi Khalid (1988)

The present research was conducted in order to find out the percentage of maternity blues and puerperal depression among Pakistani women. The research was also planned so as to identify the symptomatology and bio-social factors of maternity blues and puerperal depression among the Pakistani women.

A sample of hundred & three was taken and the results were as follows; a considerable majority of Pakistani women experienced maternity blues and later puerperal depression. A number of symptoms were identified among the women suffering from maternity blues and puerperal depression.

110. Brain Hemispheric Asymmetry as Related to Affective Disorder (Bipolar) and Schizophrenia

Alamgir Ahmad Khan and Najma Najam (1988)

To investigate relationship between brain laterality and psychotic disorder (schizophrenia and affective disorder) Luria Nabaska Neuropsychological Test Battery (motor & tactile and hemispheric scale) was administered on seventy two subjects (n=72). These were divided into three groups (normal, affective and schizophrenics) of 24 subjects each (12 males and 12 females). The predictions that normals differ from schizophrenics and affective was supported. Significant differences were also found, as predicted, between schizophrenics and affective on motor, tactile and hemisphere scales. Further, schizophrenics obtained significantly higher error scores on left hemisphere scale and affective obtained significantly higher error scores on right hemisphere scale.

111. Role of Maternal Depression in the Perception of Child Maladjustment

Farhana Akber and Ruhi Khalid (1990)

The present research was conducted to study the Role of "maternal Depression" and maternal perception of their children's problems.

Beck Depression Inventory and Child Behavior Check List was administered to a sample of "40" mothers.

T-test was employed for statistical analysis of data.

Significant inter-relationship was observed to exist between maternal depression and perception of children's problem. On the basis of results it can be concluded that depressed mothers perceive high level of problem in their children as compare to non-depressed mothers.

112. To Study the Postnatal Depression Among Pakistani Women

Abida Sarwar and Ruhi Khalid (1990)

Examined postnatal depression in a sample of 50 subjects. The Beck depression inventory (BDI) was used as a measure of depression. The first administration of BDI was done at prepartum 1 (PR₁) 3rd month of pregnancy, the 2nd administration was done at prepartum 2 (PR₂) a month before delivery, while third administration was done at postpartum (PR₃) 3 weeks after delivery. The first hypothesis that depression during pregnancy was a significant risk factor for postpartum depression was supported. The second hypothesis that there is a positive relation between the undesired sex and postnatal depression was also proved. Finally, depression during pregnancy was related to different socio-demographic variables than was postpartum depression, suggesting that depression at these two times may be associated with different psychological or etiological factors.

113. Comparative Study of Attributional Style in Depressed & Non Depressed Females

M.A. Shakoore Malik and Ruhi Khalid (1990)

The aim of the present research was to investigate the Attributional Style in depression. For this purpose, Beck Depression Inventory (B.D.I.) was administered on 60 females. These were divided into two groups; 30 depressed and 30 non-depressed females. Then both depressed and non-depressed females were given Attributional Style Questionnaire (A.S.Q.). The prediction that

depressed and non-depressed females differ in their attributional style was significantly supported by the results.

114. Factors Leading to Drug Addiction Among Children

Remona Salik and Najma Najam (1990)

The present investigation was aimed at identifying the variables leading to drug addiction in young children/Adolescents. A sample of 100 boys (ages 10-18) were interviewed from jails and different areas of Lahore and Bahawalpur.

As predicted peer group pressure, family conflict, curiosity, and escape from problems were found to be significant risk factors leading to drug addiction. As contrast adult model did not appear to be a significant risk factor.

115. A Study of Autistic Children with Reference to Behavioral & Environmental Factors

Shahida Shafi and Najma Najam (1990)

Twenty four children diagnosed as autistic by psychiatrists or psychologists and 23 parents were assessed in two phases of the study that explored the symptoms of autistic children and personality characteristics of their parents. In the first phase autistic children were observed for one hour at their homes to identify symptoms exhibited by them. In the second phase, the parents were interviewed. Results of first phase have supported our prediction that autistic children would exhibit. (a) more (i) impaired social behaviors (ii) the delayed language development (iii) and absent facial expressions and (b) less (i) imitation (ii) babbling (iii) and hand feeling of texture of material. Similarly the statement that there is no relationship between parental variables and autistic symptoms is also supported except for obsession.

116. The Psychosocial Adjustment of Women with Breast Cancer

Ghazala Tareef and Ruhi Khalid (1991)

The aim of the present research was to investigate the effects of "Mastectomy" on the psychosocial adjustment i.e., Emotional, Social and Home adjustment and the impact of Social Support on the above mentioned variables.

The sample consisted of 50 postmenopausal mastectomy women. These were administered "The Adjustment Inventory" by Hugh M. Bell "Social Support Scale" derived from "The Significant Others Scale" by power et. al., 1988 and an interview schedule. The sample was divided into "High Social Support Group" and "Low Social Support Group". The prediction that higher the Social Support higher will be the social. Emotional and Home adjustment was significantly supported by the results.

117. Effectiveness of Token Economy as a Method of Teaching Basic Concepts to the Severely Retarded Children

Samina Akram and Yasmeen Nilofar Farooqi (1991)

This study was conducted to test the effectiveness of Token Economy as a Method of teaching basic concepts to the severely retarded children, enrolled in "Chamman" a rehabilitation centre for Mentally retarded. Three subjects were selected on the basis of Interview and Seguin Form Board Test. The baseline behavior of the subjects was determined by administering "Basic Concepts Scales" devised by this researcher based on bales category system (1950). Before starting therapeutic sessions, four orientation sessions of half an hour each, were given to each subject to make them familiar with the value of tokens and their association with back-up reinforcers and contingent required responses. Then, twenty four half an hour teaching sessions thrice a week were administered to each subject individually. The results showed a significant

difference between pre and post-therapeutic sessions on naming body parts ($t = 7.18$; d.f. = 2; $p < .05$). Naming facial features ($t = 7.87$; d.f. = 2; $p < .05$). Room orientation ($t = 7.18$; d.f. = 2; $p < .05$). Naming things for personal use ($t = 7.18$; d.f. = 2; $p < .05$) and object naming ($t = 7.18$; d.f. = 2; $p < .05$). However, no such difference was found on colour naming ($t = 0$; d.f. = 2; $p > .05$). Thus token economy program was found to be effective in teaching basic concepts except relatively abstract ones.

118. A Comparative Study of The Personality Characteristics of Rehabilitated Addicts and Relapsed Addicts with Non Addicts

Fouzia Rafique and Najma Najam (1991)

A comparative study of personality characteristics of the rehabilitates and relapsed addicts with non addicts was carried out, sample consisted of 40 male relapsed, 40 rehabilitated and 40 non addicts. The data was collected from Mayo Hospital, Mental Hospital, Lahore and from private clinics, non addicts were from different zones of Lahore city. Questionnaire and E.P.P.S. test (Urdu version) was used for data collection. Majority of the addicts were (a) young (b) educated (c) initiated at an early age by friends and (d) Heroin users (e) Drugs were used mainly to obtain relief from misery, forgetting misery and just for experience.

Difference in personality characteristics of rehabilitates and relapsed with non addicts were exhibited. Relapsed were in greater association with their friends as compared to rehabilitates and non addicts.

119. A comparative study of anxiety in female and male patients before their major abdominal surgery

Jabeen Akbar Sial and Yasmin Nilofer Farooqi (1991)

This research investigated the difference between female and male patients in their manifestation of anxiety and psychosomatic/psychophysiological symptoms before their major abdominal surgery.

The sample consisted of 90 adult patients (45 females and 45 males) admitted for their major abdominal surgery in the surgical units. Taylor's Manifest Anxiety Scale (Farooqi's Urdu version' 1992) and Cornell Index-Form 2 (Urdu version) were administered to the subjects' individually to assess their anxiety level and psychosomatic/psychophysiological symptoms. A "Personal History questionnaire" was also devised to determine the possible etiology of anxiety 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 anxiety and psychosomatic/psychophysiological symptoms manifested by female and male patients during the pre-surgical phase of their abdominal surgery.

The results ($Z = 6.0$; $SE-Dx = .87$; $P < .05$) indicate that female patients manifest a significantly higher level of anxiety than male patients prior to their major abdominal surgery ($X_f = 23$ ' $X_m = 18$). Furthermore' results ($Z = 17.5$; $SE-Dx = 6.0$; $N = 45$; $P < .05$) reveal that the female patients show more psychosomatic/psychophysiological symptoms as compared to male patients ($X_f = 30.3$ ' $X_m = 17$ ' respectively before such abdominal surgery.

120. A comparative study of Anxiety in Males and Females.

Riffat Mahboob and Seemin Alam (1992)

The present research was conducted to test the hypothesis that middle age men suffer from anxiety more than women of the

same group. Moreover it was hypothesized that women suffer more from depression. Therefore the following three hypothesis were tested 1) Anxiety is greater in males' 2) depression is greater in females and 3) there is relationship between anxiety and depression.

IPAT' anxiety measuring scale was administered to a selected sample of 50 married couples in the New Garden Town area Lahore. The results show that the first two hypothesis were supported while the third' the relationship between anxiety and depression was not significant.

121. A Compative study of Depression in Males and Females

Hina Hafeez Ullah and Seemin Alam (1992)

The present research was conducted to test the hypothesis that middle age women suffer from depression more than men of the same group. Moreover it was hypothesized that men suffer more from anxiety. Therefore the following three hypotheses were tested 1) depression is greater in females' 2) anxiety is greater in males' and 3) there is relationship between depression and anxiety. The research was conducted in two parts: One was a survey carried out in 3 major hospitals in Lahore to see the incidence of depression in males and females' secondly' Beck's Depression Inventory was administered to a selected sample of 50 married couples in the New Garden Town area' Lahore. The results show that the first two hypotheses were supported while the third' the relationship between depression and anxiety was not significant.

Educational Psychology

122. An Investigation of Differences in Study Habits of Post-graduate Students in Relation to Sex

Shahnaz Lateef and Rafia Hassan (1967)

The study aimed to find out sex differences in study habits of Post-graduate students and also to see the effect of various variables such as intelligence, socio-economic status, father's education, environment and father's profession and academic achievement etc on study habits of Post-graduate students. The sample consisted of 170 students (85 matched pairs). The results show that the study habits of both the sexes are not significantly different. Also no significant difference was found on any of the above variables except between study habits of high and low achievers.

123. An Investigation of Differences in Study Habits of The College Girls as Related to their Socio-economic Level

Zarin Fatima and Rafia Hassan (1967)

The present study was aimed to investigate the extent the relationship between the differences in socio-economic level of college girls and their study habits. A stratified sample of 176 female students was taken from 4th year class of three colleges of Lahore. Otis Quick Scoring Mental Ability Test, study habits Inventory and biographical data blank were used to measure the I.Q., study habits and socio-economic level of the subjects. The results were analysed in relation to the aims of the present study. It was found that students with highly educated parents had better study habits than those with least educated parents. It was also revealed that students with the highest paternal income had higher scores in study habits as compared to those with the least paternal income.

**124. Inter-Relationships of Intelligence,
Achievement Socio-Economic level and
Education of Fathers of 9th class girls
of Lahore Schools**

Alia Nasreen and Mohammad Nawaz (1968)

In the present study, the interrelationships between intelligence, achievements, parental education and socio-economic level of 9th class girls of Lahore schools were examined. The sample consisted of 552 girl students from five schools of Lahore. A questionnaire and I.E.R. SAT scale III was administered to obtain the intelligence level and other informations of the subjects. The results indicated that a definite relationship existed between intelligence of students and their academic attainments. No significant relationship was found between intelligence and parental education and socio-economic level. The case with achievement related to socio-economic status and parental education was the same.

125. Job Satisfaction of School Teachers

Shahid M. Nadeem and Khalid Hayat Khan (1969)

The research aimed at the study of job satisfaction among the school teachers who were teaching in the Institute of Education and Reasearch, University of the Punjab, Lahore. Questionnaire method was used for data collection of 100 subjects, from I.E.R. Data was then converted into tabular form and association between job satisfaction and various factors was tested by chi-square method. It was found that 48% of the subjects were dissatisfied, were 17% satisfied and 35% were indifferent towards their jobs.

126. A Study of Academically Successful and Unsuccessful Students

Mussarat Ahad and Sheikh Muizz-ud-din (1969)

The problem under investigation was the study of academically successful and unsuccessful students. The total sample consisted of one hundred students of the seventh and eighth class. The age of the subjects was 11-14 years. Among these subjects 50 high achievers and fifty low achievers were selected on the basis of grades achieved in the annual examination. The instruments used for the study were Scholastic Aptitude Test, Adjective checklist and a questionnaire. The findings of the study indicated that there was no significant difference in the socio-economic status, intelligence scores, size of the family, anxiety and self concept of high and low achievers.

127. Job Satisfaction Among High School Teachers of Rural Area of the Lahore District and Its Effect on Students Achievement

Rai Nemat Ali and A. H. Alawi (1974)

The present study was conducted to see the attitude of school teachers towards their job. It was also planned to see the effect of satisfied or dissatisfied teacher on the students achievement. Out of 27 rural high schools of Lahore district only four were selected as sample and a random sample of 60 teachers was drawn from the above four schools. A questionnaire was used for data collection. It was concluded that the job satisfaction of teacher and the students achievement were not significantly related. Achievement of the students depends upon several other factors including the mental ability of the student.

128. The Effects of Parental Irrationality Upon Their Children's Academic Achievement

Mussarat Khalida and Humair Hashmi (1976)

In the present research under study two hypothesis were tested. Firstly that irrational parents would tend to have academically backward children and secondly, that rational parents would tend to have academically bright children. In order to test the hypothesis the sample was divided into two groups on the basis of academic records of the children included high and low achievers. In order to measure the irrationality of parents "Irrationality scale" was used and academic achievement was measured by the marks of the 20 children of 5th grade studying in laboratory school, Lahore. The results of the study showed that the effects of parental rational and irrational behaviour are not significantly related to their children's academic achievement.

129. Study of Job Satisfaction Among Nationalized High School Teachers of Multan City

Ashfaq Gardezi and A. H. Alawi (1976)

The present study was aimed to see the job satisfaction among nationalized high school teachers of Multan city and the attitude of teachers towards their jobs. A random sample of 100 teachers from seven high schools of Multan city was selected. A questionnaire was administered to them to obtain their score. After the scoring of questionnaires, chi-square was applied to get the results. It was found that so far as job satisfaction was concerned, it was related to higher income as well as to some other factors such as job security, interest, co-workers and steadiness of employment. After the nationalization of schools, the teachers were paid well, but still they did not showed satisfaction due to the rising costs.

130. Student-Teacher Relationships in Punjab University, New Campus Lahore

Abdul Ghafoor Bhatti and Maqbool Ahmad Babri (1976)

The research was conducted to see how much relationship is found among students & teachers in Punjab University. The final sample consisted of 160 students and 45 teachers of different departments in Punjab University. The instrument used for data collection was questionnaire. The findings revealed the supreme importance of personality as a factor in the teaching profession. A very high percentage of students prefer it even to the efficiency of the teacher. Similarly, a very high percentage of students regard this as one of the most important characteristic for good class-room atmosphere.

131. Relation Between the Achievement Need and Adjustment of B.A. (Girl Students)

Noreen Mahmood and A. H. Alawi (1978)

The purpose of the study was to see whether relation between achievement need and adjustment is significant or not. A purposive sample of 50 students was drawn from two female colleges of Lahore. Age, grade level & socio-economic level was controlled. All of them have taken the subject of psychology in their colleges. Edwards Personal Preference Schedule, Tashkhis Nama (urdu version) and a specially devised questionnaire were used as the tools for data collection in this study. Ten stories were selected from the courses of Intermediate class and the subjects were asked to rate these stories according to their choice. Among these stories five were high achievement need related and five have low achievement need related. After scoring the statistical analysis of the data was computed. A general conclusion drawn from this was that, low achievers can be well adjusted as well as high achievers.

132. Construction of a Selection device for admission in schools (relationship of creativity with intelligence and Academic achievement)

Samina Naheed and Seemin Alam (1980)

In this study a simple test which was labeled as "The drawing test for creativity" was devised and administered to random sample of 30 students of nursery class who had just been admitted to school. The predictive validity of the test was tested by correlating the test scores with results of academic achievement. IQs were also obtained on Arther Point Scale and correlated with creativity scores and then with aacademic achievement. Findings are as below:

1. The reliability of the drawing test for creativity is fairly high.
2. There is a positive correlation between creativity and IQ scores.
3. The correlation between creativity scores and academic achievement is significant.

133. Comparative Study of The Attitudes of Trained and Untrained Primary Teachers Towards Handling Their Students Behavioral Problems

Dure- Khatoon and Ruhi Khalid (1981)

The study was conducted with following hypothesis,

- (i) Professionaly trained teachers are able to understand their students academic problems better than untrained teachers.
- (ii) Trained teachers can deal more effectively with the conduct, and behavioral problems of the children and have more understandiva of their social problems. The results of the study confirm both hypothesis

134. Correlation Between Intelligence and Academic Performance of Post Graduate Students

Tahira Mahmood and Hamala Khalid (1981)

Study aimed to find out correlation between academic performance and intelligence level of students as measured by Otis Quick Scoring mental ability test (Urdu version). The correlation was found to be positive, So hypothesis stands confirmed.

135. Relationship of Creativity and Intelligence with School Success in Nursery Class Children

Bushra Bhatti and Seemin Alam (1982)

This study was an attempt to find a substitute of intelligence test which can help in selection of elementary level students for admission. It was assumed that students with high scores on intelligence will have high scores on creativity and also perform better in school. Findings suggest that (i) There is high correlation between drawing test of creativity and test observation (ii) there is positive correlation between creativity and intelligence and between creativity and academic achievement. Thus it is suggested that the schools can use the test of creativity as a basis for admission.

136. Relationship of Social Adjustment and Intelligence with School Success in Nursery Class Children

Zarghura Aziz and Seemeen Alam (1982)

The Study aimed to see the relationship between social adjustment, academic achievement and intelligence and also to check the predictive validity of Arthur Point Scale for academic achievement. The hypo thesis that higher the social adjustment of a child better will be his academic achievement was confirmed. A

positive relationship between IQ and social adjustment was also found. IQ and academic achievement were also found to be significantly related in a sample of 30 children.

137. A Study of the Relationship Between Study Habits and Level of Intelligence

Naima Hassan and Yasmeen Nilofer Farooqi (1983)

For the purpose of finding out whether study habits are related to intelligence level, Otis Quick Scoring Test of mental ability and Wrenn's Study-Habits Inventory was used on 160 female students. The results show that there is no correlation between study-habits and level of intelligence.

138. Effect of Medium of Instruction on Academic Achievement of 11th Grade Female Students.

Ammarh Yusuf and A. H. Alawi (1986)

To determine the effect of medium of instruction on the academic achievement of 11th grade female students a sample of 100, 16 years old students was used. The sample included 45 students from Urdu Medium schools and 55 students from English Medium schools' matched for intelligence and past performance on the basis of scores on the Urdu/English version of the Otis Quick-Scoring Mental Ability test and Matriculation examination. Achievement was measured by scores on College promotion examinations (easy type) and multiple choice tests (objective type) of Urdu' English' Economics' Physics' Chemistry and Biology. t-test for independent means (for Hypotheses 1 and 3 and for correlated data (for Hypothesis 2) was used to determine the significance of the difference between the mean scores of the two groups. The results indicated no difference between the achievement of the two groups except on easy type tests of Urdu and English. The English medium students performed better on the objective tests of Urdu'

Physics' Biology and Chemistry than on the essay type tests of these subjects' While there was no difference in English and Economics, No difference in achievement was found between the low intelligence students of Urdu medium and English medium groups.

139. A Comparative Study of Study Habits with Mode of Examination, Place of Residence and Level of Intelligence at Postgraduate Level

Fukhar Umar Hayat Gondal and Seemeen Alam (1988)

The research was designed to investigate the effect of mode of examination, place of residence and intelligence on study habits of University students.

Otis Mental Ability test was administered to 305 students from six departments of Punjab University, Lahore, Final sample consisted of 60 matched pairs (120 students) and an additional 15 students to match for low vs high I.Q. Brown-Holtzman survey of study habits and attitudes (SSHA) was administered to the sample for obtaining study habits scores. t-test and correlation methods were used for analysis.

Results showed significant difference between the study habits of students under semester system and annual system. and between high I.Q. and low I.Q. students. But no significant difference was found between hostelite and day scholar students. Moreover, the results showed a significant correlation between mode of examination and study habits and also between intelligence and study habits. But no significant correlation was found between place of residence and study habits.

On the basis of results, the researcher concluded that examination system and level of intelligence effect the study habits. But the place of residence has no effect on study habits.

**140. Study of Relationship of Intelligence,
Academic Achievement & Creativity Among
High School Male & Female Students**

Rahila Noor Siddiqui and M. Hamid Sheikh (1989)

The research was designed to investigate the relationship between intelligence, academic achievement and creativity of high school male and female students.

Otis Mental Ability Test and three sub-tests of Differential Aptitude Test Battery namely, Abstract Reasoning, Space Relations and Mechanical Reasoning were administered to 60 high school students (with even number of male and female students). For academic achievement academic record was taken, Correlation and t-test were used for data analysis.

Results showed significant relationship between intelligence and academic achievement, intelligence and creativity, and creativity and academic achievement for both male and female subjects taken separately, with male students showing somewhat high correlation.

On the basis of results, it can be concluded that the students with above average intellectual ability perform better in their academics. It was also concluded that students of above average intellectual potential also score high on the dimension of creativity. It was further observed that students who demonstrated high creative potential were also high achievers.

**141. A Study of Relationship Between
Intelligence Level, Academic Achievement and Study
Habits in Male and Female Students of High School**

Sobia Anwar and M. Hamid Sheikh (1989)

The present research was conducted to study the relationship between Intelligence, academic achievement and study habits of high school male and female students.

Otis Mental Ability Test and Survey of Study Habits and Attitudes (SSHA) was administered to a sample of 60 students with even number of male and female students of high school to get the intelligence score and study habits scores respectively. Correlation and t-test were employed for statistical analysis of data.

Significant inter-relationship were observed to exist between Intelligence and academic achievement, Intelligence and Study habits and Study habits and Academic achievement for male and female students with a tilt in favour of male subjects.

On the basis of results, it can be concluded that intelligent students do better in their academics. Students with above average intellectual potential have better study habits which in turn leads to high academic achievements.

Organizational Psychology

142. An Investigation of the Relative Importance to Workers of Various Job-Related Incentives and Features of Work Environment

M.Ilyas Mufti and Rafia Hassan (1965)

The present study investigated the relative importance of various work incentives among a group of Pakistani factory workers. It also explored the relationship of various priorities given to work incentives with different characteristics of the sample of workers, namely, age, income, education, marital status and number of dependents. A random sample of 200 workers was selected for the study and a questionnaire was administered to obtain their opinion. The findings based upon the opinion of factory workers indicated that job security was the most important factor in the lives of Pakistani factory workers. The next in order of priority was pay, supervisors, advancement and other benefits respectively. Co-workers, hours of work and working conditions were of relatively little importance to the workers.

143. A Study of Perceived Need Satisfaction and Importance of Needs in Insurance Jobs

Khalid Latif and Rafia Hassan (1966)

This study investigated perception of 140 bottom and middle management individuals in Insurance Companies in Lahore. Four need areas, i.e., security, social esteem, autonomy and self actualization were selected for investigation. The perceptions regarding these needs were obtained by the administration of a questionnaire to 70 bottom and 70 middle management individuals in ten Insurance companies. Findings revealed that the greater difference in the frequency of need fulfillment deficiencies between bottom and middle management positions occurred in the social esteem security and autonomy need area. These needs were significantly more often satisfied in middle than in bottom management.

**144. A study of the Occupational Choices of
the University students as related to their
Values and Parental Aspiration**

Rana Omar and Nasim Shaukat (1967)

The purpose of this study was to investigate the occupational choices of the university students and the influence of their values on these choices and parental aspirations. A list of twenty-six questions regarding occupational choices was made and Allport Vernon Study of Values was adapted. Both were administered to the students of different departments. Results revealed that occupational choices of the students were influenced by their values and parental aspirations, and more girls than boys had close agreement with their parents in choosing the occupation.

**145. Study of Job Satisfaction among
Industrial Workers of Lahore Area**

Aman-Ullah Khan and Anwar Beg (1973)

An explanatory research was conducted to estimate the level of job satisfaction among engineering industrial workers of Lahore. A random sample of 150 industrial workers drawn from the universe consisting of nationalized and private engineering workshops of Lahore. A questionnaire was administered to them to obtain information. Conclusions drawn from the data indicated that the respondents were satisfied upto middle level. All the stated factors except number of dependents, nationalization and education were positively related with job satisfaction.

146. Perception of Television Employees About Their Married Life & The Relationship Between Their Job and Marital Adjustment

Anila Shaheen and Seemeen Alam (1975)

The purpose of the study was to see the perception of T.V employees of their families and to study the discontentment of majority of them in their married lives. The total sample of the study consisted of 50 male and female T.V. employees having educational level of F.A. and above. A questionnaire consisting of 28 items was prepared to use as a source of data collection. The questionnaire was given to the senior as well as junior officers of T.V. The responses and the statistical analysis of data revealed that working class or junior officers are more satisfied with their marital life as compared to the executive class.

147. Job Satisfaction Among Newspaper Employees (Editorial Staff)

Amjad Pervaz Khan, Rafia Hasan and A. H. Alawi (1985)

The focus of this study has been the job satisfatcion of newspaper employees working in the important newspaper of the country. The purpose was to know whether employees are satisfied with their job or not' and whether there is some difference in the job satisfaction of the employees working in different organizations. A questionnaire was used as a measuring tool and data of 120 empolyees working in the leading seven newspapers of the country collected. It was found that variables and salary' promotion chances' security' attitude of boss and censorship are significantly correlated with job satisfaction' whereas working hours and type of job do not support our hypotheis. It was also found that there is no difference in the job satisfaction of the employees working in private and National press Trust newspapers.

148. Job Satisfaction As A Function of Intrinsic And Extrinsic Factors In Industrial Setup.

Maqsooda Saeed and M. Hamid Sheikh (1986)

With reference to job satisfaction among factory workers' two types of factors' Intrinsic and ' Extrinsic Jointly as well as independently were assumed to be the core determiners in an industrial setup. It could be assumed that having regulated these factors the level or degree of job satisfaction may be adequately controlled. It was suspected that job satisfaction being differentially determined as a function of education level of the workers' Therefore the sample drawn included two types of respondent: 'Less educated (Matriculated/Undergratuates) and better educated' (Graduates & Postgraduates). All of them were regular and salaried employees of Wyeth pharmaceutical Laboratories Pakistan Limited with no provision of supplementing their income through over-time earnings.

Of the two hypotheses the first one "Intrinsic factors tend to out-weigh the role of extrinsic factors in salaried educated (graduate & postgraduate) workers" has been duly supported whereas the second hypothesis i.e. "Extrinsic factors tend to mould the nature of intrinsic factors in less educated (under graduate/matriculate) workers" too was supported by a/narrow margin and it needed to be rephrased.

The findings of the above study may be considered having a limited scope and valid for the conditions prevailing in Wyeth Laboratories Lahore only.

149. Finanacial And Non-financial Incentives And Their Effect on Job Satisfaction

Mansoor Haider and Najma Najam (1986)

The focus of this study was to find relationship of job satisfaction and financial and non-financial incentives among industrial employees, (executives, supervisors and labourers)

working in Packages Limited, Lahore. The purpose was to know whether employees are satisfied with their job or not, so that their respective job satisfaction (or otherwise) can be compared. A question-naire was used as a measuring tool and data of 120 employees (40 executives, 40 supervisors and 40 labourers), working in Packages Limited, Lahore, collected. It was found that variables like salary for different levels of employees, accommodation and transport facilities only for labourers, working hours in case of executives and supervisors and recreational facilities only in case of labourers are significantly correlated with job satisfaction whereas funds for executives, supervisors and labourers, accommodation and transport facilities in case of executives and supervisors, working hours for labourers and recreational facilities for executives and supervisors do not support our hypothesis

150. Effect of Characteristics of T.V. Commercials on Consumer Response

Mashal Riaz and Najma Najam (1986)

The present research was conducted to study the effect of T.V. commercials on Consumer Response. In this study an attempt was made to see what effects do characteristics of a T.V. commercial like photography, color, model, jingle and message etc, have on Consumer Response and whether there was any relationship between these characteristics and Consumers Response. A sample of 40 students, 20 males and 20 females was drawn from the Punjab University and the checklist method was applied on them. 15 commercials of commodities used both by males and females were shown to them on T.V. Then a sample of 40 housewives was chosen and the interview schedule was applied on them.

There is positive yet weak association between the characteristics preferred by the students and their buying decision. In case of housewives a majority does use the products whose commercials they prefer.

We can say that T.V. commercials do serve as a force to change the behaviour of consumers.

151. A Study of Job Analysis & Job Specification of Worker Weyth Laboratories Ltd Lahore.

Masood Ahmad Khan and Maqbool Babri (1986)

The focus of this study was to conduct a job analysis in an organization named Weyth Pharmaceutical Laboratories Ltd. For the analysis of the worker, techniques used for data collection were, Observation, Questionnaire, Interview and Role Playing, with the help of these techniques, the job of the worker was analysed. Then comparison among subject, boss and subordinate was put into tables. These tables were the results of this practicum. The worker was satisfied with his job as far as salary, job situation relationships with co-workers and supervisor etc. are concerned.

152. Influence Of Packaging On Consumer Behavior

Saleem Akbar Saleem and Najma Najam

The purpose was to study the influence of packaging on consumer behavior i.e whether color, size, and illustration are important factors or not. Sample of four products, crystal toothpaste, Fay facial tissue, Haleeb milk and Bright washing powder was taken and interview was carried out on a sample of 50 housewives from five different areas of Lahore. It was found that the size variable was important for three packages, toothpaste, milk and washing powder. But not for facial tissue. Illustrations were also reported to be important for toothpaste facial tissue and washing powder.

Color as a factor was important only for facial tissue, but not for other products.

The results of the present study indicate that size, is important for toothpaste, milk and washing powder and illustrations for toothpaste, facial tissue and milk. Whereas color is important for only facial tissue.

Counseling Psychology

153. A Study of Some Personality Characteristics of the Physically Handicapped Clients at the West Pakistan Society for Rehabilitation of the Disabled, Lahore

Pervaiz Naeem Tariq, Ghulam Jilani and A.H. Alawi (1970)

The present research focused on some personality characteristics of the physically handicapped clients at a rehabilitation centre. A sample of 80 individuals was taken out of which 40 were from the handicapped group. Only male subjects were taken having age range between 15-30 years. Edwards Personal Preference Schedule was administered to measure their three personality characteristics. i.e., Achievement, Autonomy and Aggression. For the analysis of the data t-test was applied. The results supported the hypothesis i.e., the physically disabled group had less achievement, autonomy and aggression than the normal group.

154. Effectiveness of Token Economy As a Method of Teaching Basic Concepts to Mentally Retarded

Kausar Qayum and Yasmin Nilofer Farooqi (1982)

The study was conducted to test the effectiveness of token economy as a method of teaching basic concepts to mentally retarded. Two subjects were selected on the basis of clinical examination (done by staff), interview and Seguin Form Board test, from "Chamman" rehabilitation center for retardates. The baseline behaviour was determined by administering basic concept scale, before initiating therapeutic sessions. In the therapeutic phase, tokens, exchangeable for commissary items were made contingent upon the learning of basic concepts. The results showed a significant difference between pre and post therapeutic sessions on Colour Naming, Object Naming, General Orientation, Naming Body Parts, Naming Class Fellows and Naming Facial Parts. The difference was not significant on space and time orientation.

155. A Study of Relationship Between High Scoring Students on Video Games and Their Performance in Certain Aptitude Tests

Nasreen Iqbal and A.H. Alawi (1985)

In this study, the researcher tried to find out the relationship between high scoring students on video games and their performance in certain aptitude tests. For this purpose high scoring students were first compared with low scoring students on video games and secondly compared with non-playing students. All these data were collected from 9th and 10th class students. After application of t test to the data, it was found out that there is no relationship between scores on video games and on aptitude tests i.e, there is no effect of video games upon the students.

156. Effectiveness of Brief Group Counseling in Reducing the Depresession Level of Female Prisoners From Lahore Jail

Fouzia Rafique and Yasmin Nilofer Farooqi (1989-92)

The present research investigated the effectiveness of brief group counseling in reducing the depression level of female prisoners.

A short questionnaire was devised to identify the Psycho-social and sexual problems of the female prisoners while they were in the prison. A sample of six female prisoners was obtained from Kot Lakhpat Jail on the basis of their scores on "Beck depression inventory" and questionnaire. The "Beck depression inventory" (urdu version, 1987) was also administered individually to determine the pre-counseling depression level of each individual. The pre-post treatment strategy was followed. The brief group counseling sessions (eclectic type) were given thrice a week (60 minutes each session) for a period of two months. It was followed by the re-administration of "Beck depression inventory" (individually) in order to assess the post-counseling depression level of the subjects. The calculated t-value ($t=16.27$; $df=5$; $p<0.5$) showed the effectiveness of brief group counseling in reducing the depression level of female prisoners.

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