The Relation of the Shahed Students Perception of their Campus Environment and Individual and Familial Characteristics with social adjustment

Mohammad Khodayarifard, Ph.D. Professor
President, Institute of Psychology and Education University of Tehran,
Post Doctorate of Psychotherapy & Child Clinical Psychologist
Jalale Ale Ahmad Ave. Chamran High Way, 14454, Tehran, Iran
E-mail: khodayar@ut.ac.ir
Home: +98-21- 22441349
Office: +98-21- 88275696
Fax: +98-21- 88275697

Alfred Pritz, Ph.D. Professor
Sigmund Freud University
Schnirchgasse 9a
A-1030 Vienna, Austria
E-mail: alfred.pritz@sfu.ac.at
Phone: (+43) 664-1122299
Fax: (+43-1) 7984098

Golrokh Ebadi Fard Azar, Ph.D.

English Language, Assistant Professor,

Language Department

Faculty of Foreign Languages
University of Tehran;
E-mail: gebadi@ut.ac.ir
Phone: (+98-21) 88711571
Fax: (+98-21) 88259418

Mohsen Paknejad, Ph.D.
Faculty of Psychology and Education University of Tehran,
Jalale Ale Ahmad Ave. Chamran High Way, 14454, Tehran, Iran
E-mail: paknjd@ut.ac.ir
Phone: (+98-21) 8824112
Fax: (+98-21) 88259418

Abstract:

Object: The present study was carried out to observe the Shahed students in the campus environment and study their individual and familial characteristics in correlation to their social adjustment.

Shahed students: Students whose fathers were martyred during the imposed War of Iran- Iraq and other students namely non-Shahed students.

Method: The research subjects were 315 female and male college students; they were selected through the proportionate stratified sampling method from Tehran universities' students. The used instrument to data collection was the California Personality inventory and a researcher-made inventory to measure Shahed students' perceptions from the campus environment and demographic characteristics. The data was analyzed by using hierarchical regression analysis.

Results: The findings showed that the students' satisfaction of the Shahed quota in the university entrance exam, the professors' reaction and other students' positive attitude towards them, as well as their marriage status were the most predictive factors for their social adjustment. There was no significant correlation between the family variables such as the mother's re-marriage with Shahed students' social adjustment.

Discussion: Possible causes of non-significant relation between family variables and social adjustment have been discussed.

Key words: social adjustment, individual characteristic, mother re-marriage, campus environment.