

ENGLISH ABSTRACTS ENGLISCHE ZUSAMMENFASSUNGEN

ABSTRACTS

LIISA RANTALA & PAAVO KETTUNEN (p. 3)

The Church's Work with the Deaf as an Interface between the Church and Society: In this article, we examine the Church's work with the deaf in Finland from the beginning of the 1900s to the beginning of the 1980s. We look at the objectives of the Church and of society as well as the position of the deaf throughout different eras using a genetic-historical approach. Two particular issues are connected to the time period in question: racial hygiene and the shift to oralism. At the end of the 1800s, the concept of racial hygiene gained support throughout Europe, leading deafness, among other handicaps, to be categorized as a defective characteristic. Furthermore, there was a change in how people related to sign language. Through oralism, the medium for teaching the deaf changed from signing to the spoken word, and sign language was forbidden. This resulted in a lower level of general knowledge in the deaf population and a weakening of its position in working life. These particular issues caused changes to how people related to deafness. Earlier, the measure of a good citizen was that they could support themselves. In contrast, the demands of good citizenship during this period grew; good citizens were to be healthy, both mentally and physically. They were to be able to communicate through the spoken word; the deaf's own language was discountenanced. However, sign language lived on in deaf communities. Moreover, the Church's work with the deaf in Finland was always carried out in sign language. This work was shared between the Church and the state. The main responsibilities of pastors and diaconia workers working with the deaf were their social and pastoral care, as well as spreading the gospel and teaching. The social work being done with the deaf currently is the responsibility of society, while the Church is responsible for spiritual work. The position of the deaf has improved. There have been changes in the church's work with the deaf as well. The position of the deaf has changed from being a passive receiver of care to an active participant and actor in society.

Keywords: disability, Marriage Act, oralism, pastoral care of the deaf, racial hygiene, sign language, sterilization, work with the deaf

GÁBOR TÖRÖK, TEODÓRA TOMCSÁNYI, ANDRÁS ITTZÉS, TAMÁS MARTOS, GÁBOR SEMSEY, TÜNDE SZABÓ & TÍMEA TÉSENYI (p. 24)

Presenting a Model of Ecumenical Spiritual Counselling Studies and the Results of an Evaluation Research: The study gives an overview of the specialised postgraduate program in Spiritual Counselling founded and started by the Institute of Mental Health at the Semmelweis University in Budapest. It analyses the historical factors and other aspects that played a role in launching and developing the program and influenced educational management. The groundbreaking nature of the program is emphasised as well. The specialised program is run in cooperation by a state university and two Christian institutes of higher education. Its curriculum comprises theoretical and practical knowledge from different academic fields such as psych-

ology, educational studies, social studies and health studies, taking into consideration the graduate studies and previous experience of students and integrating all this knowledge into the theological qualification already acquired. The course pays special attention to the development of personality including the understanding of one's own life history and spiritual history which is a process based on gaining self-awareness and transforming spiritual lifestyle. The second half of the article presents the results of the studies supporting the launch and development of the post-graduate course. The longitudinal study (n = 55; 2005–2008) contains a 300-item version of the California Psychological Inventory Scales (CPI-S) as well as the results of a questionnaire designed by our own institute and measuring the conversation competence of counsellors. The normal CPI profile of the whole sample and the stability of the various scales show that the course does not significantly change the main personality traits of students. This, however, also means that the application procedure is effective enough, which is an important factor regarding the efficiency of the whole program. The survey on the components of conversational competence, which integrates all fields of the program, indicates that a good percentage of the students, having a variety of experiential background, went through the required competential change in several significant areas. The change was significant in the recognition of competence barriers, non-directivity, responsibility taken for the process and the quality of spiritual counselling. The frequency of occurrence of categories characterising higher helping competence increased in all cases.

Keywords: spiritual counselling, spiritual counselling competences, course management, evaluational research, history of spiritual counselling, specialised postgraduate studies in Hungary

MARGREET R. DE VRIES-SCHOT, JOSEPH Z.T. PIEPER & MARINUS H.F. VAN UDEN (p. 57)

Mature Religiosity Scale: Validity of a New Questionnaire: In order to validate a new questionnaire, the Mature Religiosity Scale (MRS), it was presented to a sample of 336 persons, of which 171 were parishioners and 165 outpatients of Christian mental health clinics. A first version of this questionnaire was designed by studying both psychiatric/psychological and theological literature. Validity and reliability were studied by including other questionnaires, among them the Spiritual Well-Being Scale (SWBS), the Duke Religion Index, the Religious/Spiritual Coping (RCOPE) and the State-Trait Anxiety Inventory (STAI). The results indicate that 16 items of the 19-item questionnaire make up one factor with good internal consistency, which is measured by Cronbach's alpha. This factor was used as the Mature Religiosity Scale in this study. Out of correlations with other validated scales and correlations with characteristics of known groups this scale proved to have good validity. The Mature Religiosity Scale is suitable for use in both mental healthcare and pastoral care. It is designed and validated for these two groups, giving direction to professional communication about faith and meaning of life.

Keywords: Mature Religiosity Scale, mature religiosity, spiritual well-being, construction of a questionnaire, validity, reliability, healthcare, pastoral care

KÁROLY VARGA, ÁKOS TÓTH, JÓZSEF ROZNÁR, ANDRÁS OLÁH, JÓZSEF BETLEHEM & SÁRA JEGES (p. 72)

Is 'Meaningfulness' a General Mediating Factor? The Salutogenic Revolution of Question-Setting in Health Science and Occupational Psychology: According to our earlier researches

– stating that on the one hand in the career competency of the examined subjects, out of the Core Job Dimensions present in the Hackman-Oldham Job Characteristic Model, only Meaningfulness (task significance) contributed significantly to inducing favourable Personal and Work Outcomes, and on the other hand, among the components of the Sense of Coherence, portrayed as a health and well-being factor in Antonovsky's Salutogenic Model, it was Meaningfulness that had a preeminent role – we asked the question: to what extent can this positive effect of Meaningfulness be further generalized? That is, regarding women in Hungary who choose a healthcare career, whether Meaningfulness felt within their job motivates them with a significant enough force to be a counter-effective factor to job abandonment (especially frequent in Hungary), to persevere despite the difficult circumstances. From a methodical point of view, we completed a quasi-case study in the circle of 158 female students taking healthcare courses and 79 women working in healthcare for at least five years. As control groups we used the age- and sex-standardized random samples of non-healthcare students as well as workers. Here, Meaningfulness within the Sense of Coherence proved to be the significant factor for staying in the healthcare profession. Practical conclusion of the research: during the training in healthcare courses, an emphasis has to be laid upon developing the Sense of Meaningfulness in the person, by means of establishing life-career models, personal career design, and creating the chances of a healthier lifestyle.

Keywords: meaningfulness, salutogenic approach, sense of coherence, nurse education, manageability, comprehensibility, paramedical training, nurse turnover, female students, female employee

SIAMAK KHODARAHIMI (p. 90)

Psychopathy Deviate Tendency and Personality Characteristics in an Iranian Adolescents and Youth Sample: Gender Differences and Predictors: The purpose of this research was to examine the possible effects of gender and age differences in psychopathy tendency and personality characteristics in an Iranian sample. The sample included 106 adolescents and 94 youth that were randomly selected from Eghlid city, Iran. Analysis indicated that psychopathy and personality were positively correlated in agreeableness and conscientiousness domains, and positive affects, intellectual interest and dependability traits among the adolescents and youth groups. Multivariate Analysis of Variance (MANOVA) rejected the effects of age group and gender in both psychopathy and personality characteristics. The resulting findings indicated that orderliness and positive affect, intellectual interest, extraversion and unconventionality, and orderliness explained psychopathy in the total sample, adolescents, youth and males respectively.

Keywords: psychopathy, personality, neuroticism, extraversion, openness to experience, agreeableness, conscientiousness, adolescence and youth