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硕士学位论文

萨提亚模式下提高研究生自我和谐和 主观幸福感水平的实践探索

The Practice Exploration to Improve postgraduates' Self

Consistency and Congruence And Subjective Well-Being

Level by The Satir Model

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摘要

随着社会竞争的日益激烈,研究生承受着越来越多来自各方面的压力,加之 其自我要求比较高,很容易出现不同程度的心理冲突和心理问题,当前,高学历 人才的心理健康问题已成为社会关注的重点。

本研究的主要目的是进行提升研究生自我和谐和主观幸福感水平的实践探 索。共分为两部分:第一,问卷调查,通过对 500 多名在校研究生发放问卷,对 其自我和谐、社会比较倾向和主观幸福感状况进行调查。第二,运用萨提亚模式 下的团体活动,对 13 名硕士研究生进行提升自我和谐和主观幸福感水平的干预。

本研究的主要结论:

1. 研究生自我和谐总体上处于中等水平, 研究生社会比较倾向和主观幸福感则略高于中等水平。

2. 研究生的自我和谐在性别、是否独生、生源及专业类型上均不存在显著的 差异,但存在显著的年级差异,三年级生的自我和谐水平最高。

3. 研究生的社会比较倾向在性别、是否独生、生源及专业类型和年级等统计 变量上,差异均不显著。

4. 在主观幸福感的整体生活满意度方面,女生的得分显著高于男生;独生子 女的得分显著高于非独生子女;来自城市的学生得分显著高于来自农村的学生; 年级差异也显著,二年级为最低,三年级最高。

5. 研究生自我和谐与主观幸福感水平呈显著正相关,社会比较倾向与自我和 谐水平并无显著相关性;主观幸福感中的消极情感频率与社会比较倾向存在显著 的正相关性。

 6. 萨提亚模式团体辅导活动能够有效地提高研究生的自我和谐和主观幸福 水平。

关键词: 自我和谐 社会比较 主观幸福感 萨提亚治疗模式

I

Abstract

With the increasingly fierce social competition, postgraduates bear more and more pressure. At the same time, their self requirement is relatively high, so it is common to appear kinds of psychological conflicts and psychological problems, highly educated person's psychological health has become the focus of attention of the society.

The main purpose of this research is to enhance the level of self consistency and congruence and subjective well-being of postgraduates. The research is divided into two parts: first, questionnaire survey. More than 500 postgraduates are surveyed about the self consistency and congruence, social comparison orientation and subjective well-being. Second, using The Satir Model of group activities, improve self consistency and congruence and subjective well-being level by intervention of 13 graduate students.

The main conclusions of this study are the followings:

1. Generally speaking, the self consistency and congruence of postgraduates is in the middle level, but the students' social comparison orientation and subjective well-being are both slightly higher than the medium level.

2. Study on students' self consistency and congruence in gender, the only-child or not, student area and professional type show no significant difference, but there existed significant grade differences, the third grade students have the highest level of self consistency and congruence.

3. The social comparison orientation condition of different grade, sex, the only-child or not, student area and professional types, postgraduates' difference are not remarkable.

4. In the aspect of life satisfaction of subjective well-being, girls scored significantly higher than boys; only children scored significantly higher than non-only child; from the city 's students scored significantly higher than students from rural

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areas; grade difference is also remarkable, the second grade is the lowest and the third grade the highest.

5. The level of postgraduates' self consistency and congruence and subjective well-being are positively correlated; self consistency and congruence have no significant correlation with social comparison orientation; negative emotion frequency of subjective well-being and social comparison orientation have remarkable positive correlation.

6. The group counseling activities of The Satir Model can effectively improve the level of postgraduates' self consistency and congruence and subjective well-being.

Key words: Self consistency and congruence, Social comparison, Subjective well-being, The Satir Model

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