

1. A Comparative Study of Executive Functions in Patients with Single and Multiple Episodes of Mania

Sujit Kumar Yadav : Clinical Psychologist

K.S. Sengar : Associate Professor

Amool R. Singh : Director, Professor & Head, Department of Clinical Psychology, RINPAS, Kanke, Ranchi-834006 (Jharkhand)

Background: Recent reports have suggested the presence of persistent executive functioning deficits in patients diagnosed with Bipolar Disorder (BD) even after prolonged euthymic phases. There is sufficient literature suggesting executive dysfunction in multiple episodes manic patients but there is lack of studies related to single episode manic patients. The present study was conceptualized to assess the neuropsychological deficits in the cases of Bipolar Affective Disorder (mania with the history of single and multiple episodes).

Methods: Subjects were 30 inpatient cases with multiple episodes of manic illness and 30 inpatient cases with single episode of mania. Each group was assessed on Wisconsin Card Sorting Test (WCST) and the performances between both groups were compared.

Results: At baseline, multiple episodes manic patients demonstrated greater deficits relative to single episode manic patients on executive functioning measures. However, executive functioning deficits were found even in single episode manic patients to some extent.

Conclusion: The results of the present study demonstrated that executive dysfunction remained even in remitted state in bipolar disorder cases, but the degree of impairment differ in multiple episodes manic group single episode. This impairment in bipolar illness may be stable characteristics of the illness and in the long run can cause considerable impairment in psychosocial and occupational functioning.

Keyword: Bipolar Disorder, Multiple Episodes Manic, Single Episode Manic, Executive Functions, WCST

2. A Study on Level of Aggression, Daily activities, Attention and Adjustment among Adolescent Students

Anjali Ray : Professor and Co-ordinator DRS-T (SAP) UGC, Department of Applied Psychology, Calcutta University

Sanjukta Chatterjee : Research Student, Department of Applied Psychology, Calcutta University.

Himani Bhattacharya : Scientific Assistant-B, Psychology Research Unit, Indian Statistical Institute, Kolkata

The present study aimed at understanding of the interrelationship among the level of aggression, daily activities, attention and adjustment pattern of the adolescent students. Accordingly, randomly selected sample group of adolescent students (284 male and 212 female) were chosen from 16 different schools of Kolkata district. Data were collected from the sample group by using five different tools (Information schedule, Daily activity schedule, State – Trait Anger Expression Inventory, Attention scale and Adjustment Inventory). The responses were processed for 't' test and correlational analysis. Results highlighted the followings :(1) The level of aggression, daily activities, attention and adjustment have marked specificity with respect to the gender of the students; (2) While the level of adjustment of the

students are directly related to the level of 'daily activities and attention' at the same time it is inversely related to the level of aggression of the students. (3) The three variables – aggression, daily activities and attention indicated their specificity of association with respect to the level of adjustment of the students.

3. Demographic Profile of Adult's Personality from Disorganized Families

Savita & Krishna Duhan : Department of Human Development and Family Studies, I. C. College of Home Science, CCS Haryana Agricultural University, Hisar – 125004

Present investigation was conducted to assess the personality of adults from rural and urban disorganized families. Hisar city and Hisar-I block were purposively selected as the locale for the present study from purposively selected Hisar district of Haryana state. A sample of 90 adults, comprising 45 rural and 45 urban adult respondents participated in the present study. They were personally interviewed to assess their personality by using Multi Dimensional Personality Assessment form for Adults developed by Vohra, S. (1993). On the basis of Z-values significant differences were found in Achievement Motivation, General Ability, Maturity, Self Control, Shrewdness, Self Sufficiency and Tension level of rural and urban adults from disorganized families; furthermore there is an existence of significant differences in General Ability, Suspiciousness, Sensitivity, Self Sufficiency and Self Control level of male and female adults from disorganized families.

Keywords: Adult's personality, Family disorganization, Rural and Urban adults, Sex of adults, Personality traits.

4. Emotional Intelligence Fostering Happiness – A Contributory Attribute To Life Enhancement

Indrani Mukherjee & Mallika Dasgupta : Department of Applied Psychology, University of Calcutta

Happiness or sense of subjective well being is found to be influenced by a dispositional attribute-the Emotional Intelligence. The study was carried out to explore the relationship between emotional intelligence, quality of work life, work-family role conflict and perceived happiness of male and female IT professionals of Kolkata in government and private enterprises. 30 males and 30 females from each of the two sectors were included purposively. It was hypothesized that Higher the emotional intelligence greater will be the happiness of all male and female subjects. Four Person's product moment r were computed separately for males and females across government sector and private sector. All the four 'r's were positive but only for females in two sectors it was significant (statistically) enough to retain the hypotheses with much confidence.

Success in life is the product of two components-competence and fun. The fun part determines ultimate effectiveness and it can not be experienced by a person if his mental set is devoid of happiness.

Emotional Intelligence enables one to have effective regulation of affect within self and others, thereby enhancing happiness. As they generate positive emotions and conveys positively to surrounding others,

such a person is often a pleasure to be around. People report higher positive emotions when they are with others according to their perception of satisfaction from communicating with others and emotionally intelligent people know how to be with others. Naturally therefore, emotional intelligence accounts for skills that foster happiness and a positive correlation has been found between these two variables. Those IT professionals who had high emotional intelligence also displayed a lesser load of role related problems in organizations and families and reported more happiness. Perhaps they were more able to cultivate positive emotions- day-in and day-out.

5. Language Development of Rural Children in Relation to Environmental Stimulation

Sangwan. Santosh : Assistant Professor, Department of Human Development and Family Studies
College of Home Science, Chaudhary Charan Singh Haryana Agricultural University, Hisar, Haryana (India)

Manocha. Anju : Scientist, Department of Human Development and family studies
College of Home Science, Chaudhary Charan Singh Haryana Agricultural University, Hisar, Haryana (India)
Punia.Shakuntala : Professor, Department of Human Development and family studies
College of Home Science, Chaudhary Charan Singh Haryana Agricultural University, Hisar, Haryana (India)

Quality of Language Development in early years depends on both environmental stimulation as well as maturity of the child (Mc Cartrey, 1984). However, children for under privileged sections are deprived from facilities for proper language development from their environment. Keeping this point in view the present study attempts to find the role of quality of parental & social interaction and media exposure of rural children. 120 samples were randomly selected divided into two groups (Gr 1- 4 to 41\2 years & Gr 2- 41\2 to 5 years). In this regard Reynell Developmental Language Scale (RDLS) was used. The results revealed that there was significant relationship between language development and environmental stimulation.

6. Learning Style in Relation to Approaches to Studying of Eleventh Grade Students

Jayati Roy : Assistant Teacher, Kajla Rabindra Siksha Nikatan (H.S.) Ashoknagar, Habra, West Bengal

The aim of this study is to analyze the relationship of learning style with approaches to studying of eleventh grade students (N= 476). The sampling was incidental. Data have been collected by the standardized instruments and were statistically treated in order to verify the research hypothesis. Findings indicate the partially significant relationship between learning style and approaches to studying of eleventh grade students.

7. Stress Management and Intervention

Lakshmipriya Kundu
Employee Indian Institute of Psychometry

Twentieth century is about globalization, technological change, competition (Cranwell and Abbey; 2005), 'enterprise culture' (Cartwright and Cooper; 1997) and of course a new way of working. All these factors transformed the economies in the world and changed the life style of people. The daily life of people stuck into a six letter word 'stress'. 'Indeed stress has found as firm a place in our modern lexicon as fast foods, junk bonds, and software packages.'(Cartwright and Cooper; 1997).

8. A Study on the attitude towards the Plastic Bag and Awareness About Environmental pollution of Local People of North Kolkata Region

Sebanti Mitra : Research Fellow, Dept of Applied psychology, Calcutta University
&

Arun Kumar Chatterjee : Dept of Applied psychology, Calcutta University

The advent of plastics gives many facilities but we always forget one thing, that plastic is not disposable material, and so the accumulated plastic bags creates pollution. The present work was conducted with the aim to study the attitude towards the use of plastic bags and awareness about environmental pollution of the local (a region of North Calcutta) population. The data were collected from 50 males and 50 females of local area. The collected data were scored, mean, and SDs were computed. Correlations between two variables on item analysis of two questionnaires were done to verify hypotheses of the study.

On the basis of the findings of the item analysis of two questionnaires some factors were identified in case of attitude towards plastic bag use and as well awareness about environmental pollution.

On the basis of the findings of correlation coefficients, it is found that attitude about plastic bag uses, and the attitude towards environmental pollution do not corroborate.

9. The Effect of Hearing AIDS on Quality of Life

David Murmu, Indranil Chatterjee , Sovon Dhara

Department of Audiology and Speech Pathology , Ali Yavar Jung National Institute For The Hearing Handicapped, Eastern Regional Centre , B. T .Road, Bonhooghly, Kolkata-90

Hearing loss is associated with depression, social isolation, poor self esteem, and functional disability particularly for older patients suffering from hearing impairment. Use of hearing aid with hearing impaired patients is far better than without hearing aid. The objective of the study was to evaluate effective use of hearing aid benefit and index of hearing specific quality of life between analog and digital hearing aid users elderly who have moderate to severe sensori-neural hearing loss. The study was carried out on groups of elderly subjects from Kolkata. Each 30 subjects of analog and digital users are have been studied in this study. Subjects with associated problems like drowsiness, acutely ill, severely demented, use of hearing aid in the past, congenital hearing loss, and presence of mixed or conductive hearing pathology were excluded. Abbreviated Profile of Hearing Aid Benefit (APHAB) and Hearing Handicap Inventory for the Elderly (HHIE) questionnaires were used to judge out HA benefit and HSQOL respectively between male and female hearing aid users. Results shows mean Global score of APHAB questionnaire before and after use of analog hearing aids were 55.51% and 35.74% respectively and digital hearing aids were 58.1% and 28.52% respectively. Likewise the total mean score of analog aid

users were 76.19% and 24.07% and that of digital hearing aids were 69.2% and 12.8% respectively. Global score and total score of APHAB and HHIE were statistically compared and test hypothesis at 95% confidence level. Aided condition is significantly beneficial for elderly hearing aid users thus hearing aid improves the quality of life.

10. Efficacy of Psychosocial Intervention on Male Patients with Schizophrenia

K.S. Sengar : Asst. Prof. of Clinical Psychology, RINPAS, Ranchi
Shweta : Clinical psychologist, LGBRRIMH, Tezpur, Assam

Amool R Singh : Director, Prof. of Clinical Psychologist, RINPAS, Ranchi

Schizophrenia is a disorder that affects about 1% of the human population with a relatively uniform distribution throughout the world. Pharmacotherapy alone is being considered critical for the successful management of patients with more severe positive symptoms of schizophrenia. The integration and coordination of psychosocial treatment including pharmacotherapy and rehabilitative services are widely advocated. The present study was designed to examine the relationship between the administration of antipsychotic medication and responsiveness to psychotherapeutic interventions on patients with schizophrenia and the efficacy of psychosocial intervention conjointly with pharmacotherapy on putting back on track to person suffering from schizophrenia.

The study was based on experimental design. The sample of study consist 20 (experimental-10 and control-10) schizophrenic patients were selected on the basis of purposive sampling technique. Fisher's exact test and t test were executed to analyze the data.

The findings suggest that the marked differences have been found between both groups in all the areas i.e. personal, social, occupational, physical and general. Results further reflects significant change in all the areas in person with psychosocial intervention.

In the absence of psychosocial measures alone or with pharmacotherapy the target to return to the premorbid level of functioning or community rehabilitation cannot be attained.