

1. Construction and Standardization of Multiple Anxiety Inventory for Secondary School Students

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For measuring anxiety level of school-going children in three different areas i.e. self-anxiety, death anxiety and social anxiety, the present task was undertaken to construct and standardize multiple anxiety inventory (MAI). For this, the data were collected from secondary school students by adopting the procedure of multi-stage systematic sampling technique. An item pool was developed initially by consulting various sources and theoretical and empirical literature available in the concerned area. This item pool was put to evaluation and criticism by technical as well as language experts. The preliminary draft of inventory was further subjected to item analysis to select highly discriminating items only for the inventory. The reliability of inventory was ascertained with the help of test-retest and internal consistency method which were found to be high. The validity of MAI was also ascertained and norms were established for interpretation of obtained scores on MAI. In the last, the applicability and usefulness of MAI has been presented.

Keywords: Construction, Standardization, Multiple Anxiety, Inventory.

2. A Comparison of Organizational Learning Practices between the Middle Managers of Two Private Service Sectors, Bank and Insurance

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The objective of the present study was to find out a comparison of organizational learning practices between the employees of two service sector, bank and insurance. These two sectors are passing through a phase of critical conditions due to recent government of India policies of privatizing or to allow the private sectors to enter into these business arenas as well as to privatize some of this nationalized banks and insurance companies. It has generated up row among politicians who debated both for and against this policy within and outside parliament. Opening up of banking and insurance sector into foreign banks and insurance companies has made various opportunities in our country and at the same time it is throwing challenge to the traditional public organizations. The present researchers became interested to make a comparative study of the organizational learning practices in these two key service sectors to find out the difference, if there is any. Organizational learning is the process of detection and correction of errors in the general work set up. An organizational learning practice is one of the key measures that indicate even the policies of the organization at present or for the future. For the present study 50 representative samples (middle managers) was chosen from both the service sectors and 'Organizational Learning Diagnosis' (Udai Pareek, 1996) was administered to them. From the comparative result it was found that the middle managers of private banks are going through the organizational learning processes more than the middle managers of private insurance companies.

3. Coping Behaviour in Relation to Life Stress in College Students

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This paper was to investigate the factors of stress among college students in Hisar city of Haryana state. A questionnaire survey was conducted to collect research data. A total of 50 respondents (25 male and 25 female students) were randomly selected for the study and valid responses were obtained. Research findings revealed that have to do many assignment/presentation with highest mean score, pressure of research work, don't have interest in research topic, tension because of future uncertainty were the most prominent stress among college students. Mostly students were suffered from high level of stress and only few of them have control over stress. Majority of students talked with family members and close friends for reducing their stress.

4. The Role of Materialistic and Non-Materialistic Goals in Well-Being Among Youth

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The present research attempts to study the role of materialistic goals (financial success, social recognition and physical attractiveness) and non-materialistic goals (self-acceptance, meaningful relationship and community feeling) in hedonic and eudaimonic well-being. The sample consisted of 200 university students with age ranging from 21-25 years. Hedonic and eudaimonic well-being were measured with Satisfaction With Life Scale, Positive Affect Negative Affect Scale and The Questionnaire for Eudaimonic Well-being while materialistic and non-materialistic goals were measured with Aspiration Index. The results revealed that materialistic goals of financial success, social recognition & physical attractiveness correlate significantly with hedonic well-being only whereas non-materialistic goals of self-acceptance, meaningful relationship and community feeling showed a significant correlation with both hedonic and eudaimonic well-being.

5. THE SAGA OF A PAINFUL CHILD-PSYCHE IN THE PROJECTIVE IMAGERY LENS OF CAT, FTT AND SIS

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The paper highlights the clinical probings of a case, aged 9 years and a half, female, first born, and belonging to a Hindu family of upper middle socio-economic strata, living with both parents and a younger brother, and having difficulty in concentration, extreme restlessness, academic failure and intense sibling rivalry. She was administered with the Children's Apperception Test (CAT), Fairy Tale Test (FTT), and Somatic Inkblot Series - Video Version. The three different projective tests were administered for cross-verification of the findings. Results revealed striking congruence of the painful signs in relation to the clinical delving of the interview, and the projective probings of the case, reflecting the clinical efficacy of projective tests in general. The rich penetrative tapestry of projective tests was attuned with the skilled "clinical lenses of the psychologist."

Key words: Projective Imagery, Fairy Tale Test, Somatic Inkblot Series.

6. THE EFFECT OF TINNITUS AND HEARING LOSS ON QUALITY OF LIFE-USING ICF

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As prevalence of tinnitus and hearing loss is considerably high for the older population; also the impact of tinnitus and hearing loss is very severe therefore concrete studies are required to measure effect of tinnitus and hearing loss on Health Related Quality of Life (HRQoL). This study will help to understand the professionals, to prepare an appropriate instrument to quantify the effect of tinnitus and hearing loss on the quality of life of an individual and its management outcome. Ten adult subjects with age range of 50 years to 65 years were selected on the basis of having subjective tinnitus in one or both the ears secondary to mild to moderately severe sensorineural hearing loss. Pure

Tone Audiometry (PTA), Immitance Audiometry, Tinnitus Reaction Questionnaire (TRQ), Tinnitus Handicap Questionnaire (THQ) and International Outcomes Inventory-Hearing Aids (IOI-HA) questionnaire were administered. Pure tone average threshold ranged between 35 to 65 dBHL with mean 57.3 dBHL (with S.D + 7.7 dB). After immediate hearing aid fitting mean aided SDS scores were 61.5%, mean TRQ scores were 67.6+ 4.03 and mean THQ scores were 1787.0+-87.94 . After one month using hearing aid with tinnitus management program, again mean aided SDS score was 75.5%, mean TRQ were 33.2 + 4.5, mean THQ were 1099.0+-106.5 and mean IOI-HA value were 27.9+-1.66. Significant correlation between pre and post management for TRQ is indicative of a reduction in the impact posed by tinnitus i.e. reduction in the anxiety, depression, and improvement of sleep, concentration and enjoyment in life. Significant correlation between pre and post management THQ is indicative of an improvement in social, emotional and behavioral aspects. Mean score of the IOI-HA is 28 (approx.) which is close to the maximum positive score thus indicating the user is getting a maximum benefit from hearing aid.

Key words: Quality of life, ICF, Tinnitus, Hearing loss.