1. MANAGEMENT OF TINNITUS RELATED INSOMNIA

Manisha Choudhury, Indranil Chatterjee and Mainak Santra :- Department of Audiology, AYJNIHH, ERC, Kolkata

Tnnitus refers to perception of sound in the ears or head in absence of any eternal sound. Tinnitus is a symptom common to many problems both physiological and psychological. It is a physiological phenomena exacerbated by the nervous system. The following study is a revised version of "Composite Tinnitus Management" where sleep disturbance is a frequent complaint of patients with tinnitus. Apart from insomnia this study has tried to assess the impact of tinnitus across life events such as emotions, daily activities etc. The procedural impact of composite tinnitus management on the subjects suffering from tinnitus related insomnia was evaluated out.

The clients complained of having tinnitus secondary to sensorineural hearing loss. Among the five participants three were having severe tinnitus whereas two of them had intermediately loud as rated on tinnitus severity questionnaire. Two clients had a history of attempt to suicide due tinnitus. Tools used for evaluation of tinnitus and insomnia were "Tinnitus Severity Questionnaire" adapted from R.L. Folmer (2002), Sleep Efficiency (%) and State Trait Anxiety Inventory. A comparison between the ratings of pre and post therapy on the basis of Tinnitus Severity Inventory Questionnaire, State Anxiety Inventory, sleep efficiency were taken into consideration. The treatment included masking, tinnitus retraining therapy, (which included directive counseling and sound therapy), cognitive behavior therapy and stimulus control techniques. The pre therapy and post therapy and post therapy scores obtained on Tinnitus Severity Questionnaire, State Trait Anxiety Inventory and sleep efficiency was subjected to paired t test and it showed significant (95% level) improvement.

KEY WORDS: Insomnia, Tinnitus Severity Index, State Trait Anxiety Inventory, Composite Tinnitus Management.

2. PERSONALITY DIFFERENCES AMONG SOFTWARE PROJECT PROFESSIONALS

A. Velayudhan :- Department of Psychology, Bharathiar university

The present research studied the personality types of various categories of software professionals using MBTI, since software project teams is the hall mark of organizational structure of the software industry. Two hundred software professionals comprising of twenty

five Trainees, eighty five software engineers, thirty team leaders, thirty consultants and thirty project managers were part of the study. The Myers Briggs Type Indicator (MBTI), a self-administering questionnaire abbreviated version (Myers and Briggs, 1983) consisting 50 questing was used to assess the eight personality dimensions of the MBTI namely, Extraversion, Introversion, Sensing, Intuition, Thinking, Feeling, Judgment, and Perception. Multivariate Analysis of Variance (MANOVA) was used to analyze the data. The results revealed that there were significant differences between the Trainees, Software Engineers, Team Leaders, Project Managers and Consultants with regard to the dimension of Extraversion, Introversion, Sensing, Thinking, and Feelings. These differences can be attributed to how they have attuned and adjusted their personalities with regard to their work designations and their responsibilities associated with it.

3. AN IDIOGRAPHIC APPROACH OF SOME DESTITUTE BOYS WITH THEIR MATCHED COUNTERPARTS: A PENETRATIVE STUDY THROUGH THE PROJECTIVE LENS

Manisha Dasgupta, Parama Gupta, Soumyasri and Amrita Nandi,

Department of Psychology, University of Calcutta

The paper highlights a penetrative study into the personality profiles of some destitute boys when compared with their matched counterparts, though the projective focus of the Somatic Inkblot Series (SIS-II). Results revealed a striking difference in personality correlates between destitute boys and their normal counterparts, reflecting how the absence of parental figures and institutionalization has their effects on consequent affection, cognition and conation. The emotionally deprived condition appeared to be responsible for giving rise to prominent craving for familial bond on the part of the destitute children unlike their normal matched counterparts who seemed to be emotionally more secure and settled as far as identity was concerned.

KEY WORDS : Somatic Inkblot Series-II, Destitute children, Institutetionalization.

4. PSYCHOLOGICAL CAPITAL : A POSITIVE RESOURCE FOR COMBATING BURNOUT AMONG PUBLIC SECTOR BANK MANAGERS

Sudha Banth and Tarini Mohil : Department of Psychology, Punjab University

The purpose of this study was to examine psychological capital (hope, self-efficacy, resilience and optimism) as a positive resource for combating burnout (exhaustion, cynicism and professional efficacy). The sample consisted of 85 middle level bank managers from various branches and offices of State Bank of India and Bank of India in the tri-city of Chandigarh, Mohali and Panchkula. Psychological Capital Questionnaire (PCQ-24) and Maslach Burnout Inventory-General Survey (MBI-GS) were used to measure psychological capital and burnout respectively. The results revealed that all dimensions of psychological capital are negatively correlated with exhaustion and cynicism and positively correlated with professional efficacy.

5. MANAGEMENT OF SEVER STUTTERING ASSOCIATED WITH OBSESSIVE COMPULSIVE DISORDERS : A CASE STUDY

Debarshi Banerjee, Indranil Chatterjee and Suman Kumar : Department of Audilogy, AYJNIHH, ERC, Kolkata

The aim of the study is to establish a comprehensive therapeutic protocol for patients with stuttering and OCD and compare various modalities of treatment in same patient. A 22 years/ male was taken for fluency assessment using Wingate (1964) assessment protocol, Stuttering Instrument-3 (Riley, 1982) Erickson S-24 self-rating scale and was diagnosed as severe stuttering. Therapeutic management involves two modalities for ten sessions subsequently. Self Assertive Social Smile (SASS), Stuttering Modification and Medical Management and SASS, DAF and Medical Management. A significant change in pre and post therapy date in the application of modality-II ($t=0.0.034<p=0.05$) was found as in DAF the client progress from an initial phrase to subsequent with reduction in delay times. An insignificant change in comparison between pre and post therapy application of modality I($t=0.067<p=0.05$) was observed suggesting stuttering intensive monitoring of one's speech. A significant change was observed between application of post-modality-II and I ($t=0.021<p=0.05$).

6. RELATIONSHIP OF APPROACHES TO STUDING AND ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT ACROSS STULE OF LEARNING

Kartick Chandra Pramanik

YSPM Pal Para Mahavidyalaya, Purba Modnapur, West Bengal

The aim of this study is to analyze the relationship of approaches to studying with academic achievement across styles of learning of plus two students (N=200). The sampling was purposive. Data have been collected by the standardized instrument and were statistically treated in order to verify research hypothesis. Findings indicate the partially significant relationship between approaches to studying and academic achievement across styles of learning of plus two students.

7. ADAPTATION AND MODIFICATION OF HECHT'S PERCEPTION OF COMMUNICATION SATISFACTION SCALE IN BENGALI FOR ADOLESCENT GIRLS

Sebanti Mitra and Indrani Mukherje : Department of Applied psychology, University of Calcutta

Communication satisfaction is the positive emotion we feel after successful and fulfilling communicative interactions (Hecht, 1978). In India, there is a dearth of instruments for measurement of communication satisfaction with parents. So the aim of the present researcher is to modify and adapt a scale of communication in Bengali language for Bengali adolescent girls. Hecht's (1978) Perception of communication satisfaction scale was adapted and administered to 100 Bengali adolescent girls. The scale was translated in Bengali, discussed with experts and administered to the adolescent girls. The reliability and validity were calculated. The final Bengali version of the scale contained 17 items. The Bengali version of perception of communication satisfaction scale emerged to be valid and reliable and would be useful in assessing communication satisfaction of the adolescent girls with their parents of West Bengal.