

1. A STUDY OF PERSONALITY AND ANXIETY IN HIGH AND LOW ASPIRANT GROUPS

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The present study was conducted to assess personality characteristics and anxiety in the high and low aspirant groups. High aspirant students (N=70) and low aspirant students (N=85) were taken from 350 boys studying in standard 10th of a local school in Haridwar District. They belonged to the age group 15-17 years and had equal socio-economic status. Tools for data collection included personality inventory, anxiety scale and level of aspiration. Results indicated that high and low aspirant groups do not differ on personality. High aspirant groups had significantly higher anxiety in comparison to low aspirant groups.

2. HINDI TRANSLATION OF ADOLESCENT PSYCHOPATHOLOGY SCALE (APS)

SATARUPA TYAGI & AMOOL R. SINGH

There is scarcity of self-report measures for the comprehensive assessment of adolescent psychopathology. The aim of present study is to do the Hindi translation of APS and its initial tryout on Indian adolescents. Back translation method used for doing the Hindi translation and the initial tryout of translated APS form was done on 60 school going adolescent who were knowing both Hindi and English. The feedback from 5 experts was also obtained. After that the required modifications in some of the items were done. Overall finding suggest that the Hindi translated form of APS can be considered as the working Hindi translation of APS and can be used for the assessment of psychopathology on Indian adolescents.

3. INTERRELATIONSHIP AMONG HUMAN-FIGURE DRAWINGS, COGNITIVE STYLE AND SELF ESTEEM IN TWO AGE GROUPS

ANINDITA DEY & PAROMITA GHOSH

The study aims to compare the relations shared by human-figure drawing performance, cognitive style and self-esteem in two age groups. Random samples of seventy 10 to 12 years old children and seventy 13 to 15 years old early adolescents were selected. Standardized tests were administered to assess the

pertinent variables. It was found that the correlation between each pair of variables were positive and significant at 0.05 level for both age groups.

4. INFLUENCE OF INTERVENTION ON TREND IN CONCEPTUAL ENHANCEMENT OF PRESCHOOLERS

ANJU MANOCHA & DARSHAN NARANG

The present investigation was carried out in rural areas to judge the efficacy of the intervention package used to enhance the cognition among preschoolers. Multi-stage sampling technique was adopted for data collection on Boehm Test of Basic Concepts. Children were pre-tested for their existing status; post tested for gain after intervention and follow up testing was carried out for retention of the effect of intervention. The results revealed a shift of almost 40 percent children of control group from a lower range of scores to higher range of scores, showing gain in scores of control group children. But higher gain was observed in experimental group children as out of 20 percent experimental group children ranging between scores of 36-40 at Pre-Testing level, only 1.6 percent retained this range at post posting. At this level, majority of the children (63.4%) had scores ranging from 46-50 follows by 35.0 percent at 41-45. But a decline in scores at Follow-up was evident revealing the need for continuous intervention to improve the conceptual level of children. Although there was decline in mean scores of experimental group children on concept development at Follow-up stage, but there was definitely an increase in mean scores from pre-testing favouring more or less a strong impact of intervention package.

5. A STUDY ON DIFFERENT AREAS OF ADJUSTMENT OF FIRST YEAR COLLEGE STUDENTS

HIMANI BHATTACHARYA & ARUN KR. CHATTERJEE

Adjustment is an important factor to complete a person's goal successfully. In our study, adjustment refers to the ability of an individual to fit into his environment. Behavioural and social problems arise when the person is not able to make appropriate responses. College is also an adjustment and growth process that brings a lot of effort, patience and common sense. The present study was conducted with the aim to find out the adjustment problems of first year college

students. So we wanted to investigate how does the first year college students adjust in different areas of life (Family, Health, Social and Emotional). The data were collected from 110 (Male-55, Female-55) students from three colleges of Kolkata by administering Bell's Adjustment Inventory, 1934 (adapted by Sharma, 1988).

It is found that the students suffer from emotional adjustment mainly, than other adjustment mainly, than other adjustment problems. It is also found that female students have more health problems than male students and male students have more social problems than female students. Differences in finding have been discussed.

6. AGGRESSION ASSESSMENT TECHNIQUES: A REVIEW

NILANJANA SANYAL, JHILLI TIWARI & MANISHA DASGUPTA

Aggression is essentially on the rise in the present jet-set era of "steep" consumerism-ornamented competition. The increasing "sense of void" in one's value system and frustration as a result of perceived "failures" result in a quenching thirst of compensation in the form of heightened aggression, having its varied manifestations. Hence, the dire necessity of probing into the aggressive profiles of individuals from their very initial developmental stages, i.e., from childhood. A need is hereby felt to assess the same construct in children and adolescents, thereby serving as sound scientific measures, to study aggression in youngsters. The present paper delves into such an arena to help in the assessment of aggression in the Indian context.

Keywords: Aggression, assessment