

1. CONTRIBUTORY FACTORS OF DEATH ANXIETY

Sruti Mukherjee, Atanu Kumar Dogra, Sanjukta Das and Saugata Basu

The present study aims to examine the roles of framework of meaning of life, fulfillment of meaning of life, coping strategies and stressful life events in last 1 year in predicting death anxiety among old people staying at old age homes as well as staying at their own residences. Life regard Index Questionnaire (Debats, 1998), Coping Checklist – 1 (Rao et al, 1989), Presumptive Stressful Life Event Scale (Singh et Al, 1984), Death Anxiety Scale (Templer, 1970) were used to assess the variables among 30 males and 30 females staying at the old age homes; and 30 males and 30 females staying at their own residences. The obtained data have been analyzed using product moment correlation coefficient and hierarchical regression analysis. The result of correlation shows that there is a significant negative correlation between death anxiety and framework of meaning of life at 0.05 level as well as between death anxiety and fulfillment of meaning in life at 0.01 level, among the aged people staying at their own residences. There is again significant negative correlation with death anxiety and framework of meaning in life at 0.01 level, among the aged people staying at the old age homes. Result of regression analysis suggests that frame work of meaning in life and fulfillment of meaning in life have significant negative impact on death anxiety.

2. STUDY IN THE DIFFERENCES IN THE COGNITIVE STYLE, DEPRESSION AND ADJUSTMENT PATTERN OF THE AGED RESIDING IN FAMILIES AND AT HOMES.

Nilanjana Bagchi and H.N.Gupta

The study was conducted on 50 aged male and female persons residing with family and 50 aged persons staying in old age homes – their age being 60 years and above. Three questionnaire were used for the study. viz ; Cognitive Style Test by Blackburn et.al (CST), Beck's Depression Inventory (BDI) and Shamshad - Jasbir Old Age Adjustment Inventory (SJOAI), The questionnaires were administered individually to samples that were selected incidentally. Four hypotheses were drawn for the study. On the basis of the obtained data, t – test was computed to find out the differences, if any, between the two groups in respect to the factors considered for the present study. Findings revealed that persons living in old age homes perceived their health as satisfactory i.e. at par with their age and they had a lower depression score as compared to their counterparts staying in families. Moreover, person living in old age homes showed less restricted view of the World, Self and Future as compared to their counterparts.

3. SELF ASSERTIVE SOCIAL SMILE: AN INTERVENTION TECHNIQUE TO REDUCE STUTTERING

Sudip Basu. Indranil Chatterjee And Pritha Mukhopadhyay

In order to find out the efficacy of the self assertive social smile (SASS) in reducing stuttering, in totally 10 subjects with stuttering were investigated in this study. The experimental group was comprised of 5 male stutterers with mean age of 25.2 years who were introduced to combined therapy of Self Assertive Social Smile (SASS) and fluency shapping and 5 male stutterers of the controlled

group with mean age 24.8 years were exposed only to fluency shaping. Mannwhitney-U- test revealed that the experimental group showed a significant improvement of their diffluent behavior from severe to mild degree on Stuttering Severity Instrument (SSI) after interventions for 20 sessions, whereas the improvement was not significant for the control group.

Key words: Self Assertive Social Smile, Stuttering, Fluency Shaping and SSI

4. NATURE OF STUDY HABITS OF STUDENTS - TRAINEES IN TEACHER EDUCATION PROGRAMMES

Kumaresh Sau and Subhalakshmi Nandi

Present study intended to explore the nature of study habits with its gender effectiveness among the student trainees of B.ED. (N= 201) and those of B.P.ED. (N= 166) curricula. The sampling was incidental. Data were collected by a standardized instrument and were statistically treated in order to verify two research hypotheses. Findings indicate significant differences in the 'covert behaviour'/ 'field-independent' components of study habits between the two groups of student-trainees under study, and that study habits bear no 'gender sensitivity' among the adult learners attending teacher education programmes.

5. COPING STRATEGIES OF MALE AND FEMALE BPO WORKERS: A COMPARATIVE STUDY

Paromita Ghosh, Anindita Dey and Vinita Mishra

The study intends to compare the usage of bipolar, dimensional stress management strategies viz., deficiency focusing and necessitating between the BPO employees of two genders. Random samples of 40 male and 40 female BPO workers were selected. A standardized test – Stress Resiliency Profile was administered to assess the coping strategies. It was found that the BPO employees of the two genders do not differ significantly in deficiency focusing and necessitating at .05 and .01 levels of significance.

6. A STUDY OF STRESS AND COPING AMONG MOTHER AND FATHERS OF DISABLED CHILDREN

Naheed Nizami and Naila Rashid

The purpose of the present study is to compare how fathers and mothers differ on different measures (PD, P-CDI and DC) of parental stress and coping behavior (positive coping and negative coping). For this purpose sample consisting of 200 parents (100 mothers and 100 fathers) who had children with multiple disabilities was taken from different institutions in Hyderabad . Parenting Stress Index (PSI short form) was used for assessing PD, P-CDI and DC measures for parental stress, while for

measuring coping behavior Family Coping Scale (FCS) was used. Results showed that significant difference was found when parents of disabled children were compared across different measures of parental stress. The dimension of DC has the highest mean value (M= 72.30). Mean of P-CDI is significantly greater (M= 69.68) than that of PD (M= 66.93). When comparison was made between different dimensions of parental stress for mothers, then no significant difference was found, however, for fathers mean for DC significantly higher than mean for PD ($P > .01$ level). Both mother and father scored significantly higher on negative coping as compared to positive coping ($P > .01$ level). Furthermore, when mothers and fathers were compared on each dimension of parental stress then there was significant difference on PD dimension and on total stress. Mothers of disabled child scored significantly higher on PD and on total stress in comparison to fathers ($P > .01$ level and $.05$ level respectively).

Keywords : Parental Distress (PD), Parent Child Dysfunctional Interaction (P-CDI), Difficult Child (DC), Stress and Coping.

7. PARENTAL STRATEGIES FOR CHILDREN IN RELATION TO SOCIO ECONOMIC STATUS

Rashmi Goyal, Parveen Kaur and Bimla Dhanda

A study was conducted in Hisar city of Harviana state. A total of 30 respondents were selected comprising male and female children in the age group of 4-5 years from low, medium and high income group. In sample selection it is mentioned that mothers were equally distributed in 'income groups' with low middle and high. Interview schedule contains various types of change affecting positive strategies like reward power, comply/agree, encouraging, praise/appreciation and instruction or command. Self structured interview schedule was used to gather information on various types of change affecting strategies which are positive. The results highlighted that the reward power is significantly associated with family income and sibling number. As regard comply/agree, it has been found associated with father's education and health status of the child. Family income, family type, media exposure, number of siblings, health status and child & temperament is significantly associated with encouraging strategies. Praise and appreciation have been found associated with father's education and family income. Instruction strategy may be conversely associated with education and exposure and status of neighborhood families with whom parents interact.