

1. IMPACT OF INTERVENTION PROGRAM ON MENTAL ABILITIES OF PRESCHOOL SLOW LEARNERS

Sheela Sangwan & Krishna Duhan

A slow learner child is one whose intelligence of academic aptitude is limited compared with children of same chronological age. Educational administrators, teachers, parents and social worker face the problems with such children. Slow learner should be assessed in their age otherwise: it may lead to various behavioural adjustment difficulties. The present study was undertaken to assess the mental abilities of slow learners and to assess the impact of intervention program on mental abilities of these children. A longitudinal study was carried out in preschool laboratory of the department of Human Development and Family Studies. A sample of 40 slow learners was identified with the help of IQ assessment and observations, from the four years data. Mental abilities of slow learners served as the dependent variable and socio personal, economic and performance in non scholastic activities served as the independent variables. McCarthy scale of children's abilities was used to assess the mental abilities of children. For analyzing the different 't' test was used. The analysis showed that most of the children were in the category of low to moderate mental abilities. Intervention was planned and imparted to children for a period of six months. Impact of intervention package revealed marked improvement in verbal, perceptual performance, quantitative and memory aspects.

KEY WORDS : Slow learner, verbal aspect, perceptual performance, quantitative aspect, memory aspect, mental abilities.

2. VALUE PROFILE OF NATIONAL CADET CORPS : A FOCUS FROM THE DEVELOPMENTAL PERSPECTIVE

Sraboni Chatterjee, Manisha Dasgupta and Nilanjana Sanyal

Values exhibit a developmental sequelae resulting in the precipitation of different cardinal traits at varied phases of life. The value profile of individuals is of much significance in their choice and success in career spectrums and is expected to be relevant among sports-oriented persons. The present study is an attempt to sketch a value profile of such individuals at different developmental stages and along with gender variation context. The present sample consisted 240 candidates of National Cadet Corps (NCC); 80 subjects belonging to 12-18 yrs (adolescence), 19-30 yrs. (young adulthood) and 35-40 yrs (middle adulthood) each. Results revealed significant profiles differences across age levels and gender context. Besides differences in value profile among the selected sub-samples of the three developmental phases have also been revealed.

KEY WORDS : Value profile, developmental sequelae, National Cadet Corps.

3. DEMOGRAPHIC CORRELATES OF TRIBAL PATIENTS UTILIZING COMMUNITY BASED PSYCHIATRIC SERVICES IN SATELLITE CLINICS OF RINPAS

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In order to decentralize the psychiatric services and to reach the community especially for awareness building about the mental illness. Ranchi Institute of Neuro-Psychiatry And Allied Sciences (RINPAS), Ranchi has established four satellite clinics in different parts of Jharkhand.

Method : The present study was carried out in four clinics being run at Sareikella, Hazabibag, Khunti and Jonha. The sample consisted of 850 tribal patients registered during 2003 to 2005.

Results : Majority of cases were illiterate, in the age range of 20-40 years, coming from rural background . Substantial number of female cases highlighted the fact that the prevalence of psychiatric disorder is no less than amongst males, although when it comes to the admission or consultation in RINPAS, Ranchi, the preponderance of male patient is seen.

Conclusion : These particular features indicate that the female sufferings with psychiatric disorders are not brought to psychiatric hospital possibly because of attached stigma.

KEY WORDS : Satellite Clinics, Psychiatric Services.

4. CONTRIBUTORY FACTORS TO HOPE

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

The present study aims to examine the roles of framework of meaning in life, fulfillment of meaning in life, coping strategies and stressful life events in last one year in predicting trait hope among old people staying at old age home as well as staying at their own residences. Life Regard Index (Debats, 1998), Coping Checklist 1 (Rao et al, 1989). Presumptive stressful Life Event Scale (Since et al, 1984), Future Hope Scale (Snyder et al, 1991) were used to assess the variables among 30 males and 30 females staying at the old age home; and 30 males and 30 females staying at their own residences. The obtained data have been analyzed using Product Moment Correlation and Hierarchical Regression Analysis. In the present study, there is positive significant correlations between trait and fulfillment of meaning in life and social support (as a coping strategy) at 0.01 level, among the aged people staying at their own residences. There are also positive significant correlations between trait hope and framework of meaning in life, fulfillment of meaning in life and acceptance (as a coping strategy) among the aged people staying at the old age homes at 0.01 level and positive emotional focus (as a coping strategy) at 0.05 level. The result of regression analysis suggests that frame work of meaning in life, fulfillment of meaning in life and coping strategies have significant positive impact on hope among old people staying both at old age home as well as staying at their own residences. Among all coping strategies, acceptance and positive emotional focus act as positive predictors for the aged people staying at the old age home whereas social support is the coping strategy which act as a positive predictor for those aged people who stay at their own residence.

**5. DEPRESSION AMONG MALE ORAL CANCER PATIENTS OF TWO AGE – GROUPS:
A COMPARATIVE STUDY**

6. Paromita Ghosh, Anindita Dey and Swagata Palit

The study attempted to compare the levels of experienced depression of younger and older cancer patients. Two samples – one of thirty six 25 to 45 years old and another of thirty six 55 to 75 years old Bengali men undergoing treatment for oral cancer were randomly selected from the population. An Information Blank (prepared by the investigators) and the Beck Depression Inventory were administered to collect data. It was found that the two age – groups differed significantly in experienced depression and the younger adults were more depressed.

**7. A SURVEY OF STRESSORS IN UG FEMALE COLLEGE STUDENTS OF BENGAL
Ishita Chatterjee**

A survey of stressors have been conducted on 120 U.G. female college students of Bengal. The findings reveal college students here are affected by a wide repertoire of stressors. It further reveals that the major stressors are more significant than the daily hassles. The highest stressors include trouble with parents and getting a job of choice and the least include change in daily habits and minor law violations. This study represents a first step in understanding specific sources of stress for college students. The results are suggestive, as to be necessary components of a stress management programme specific to the needs of college students. As found earlier, the detrimental effects of stress on health and academic performance. The finding is important for both the parents, college administrators and teachers.