1. **MOBILE USE PATTERN AMONG UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS OF CALCUTTA AND ITS RELATION WITH THEIR SELF ESTEEM AND SUBJECTIVE WELLBEING**

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Present study is aimed at recording mobile use pattern of both male and female students of undergraduate college in the city of Calcutta and Howrah. The level of their self esteem and subjective wellbeing was examined and on attempt was made to establish a relationship between their mobile use behaviour and above mentioned psychological characteristics. Findings suggest though there is no significant relation between the levels of self esteem and mobile use pattern; subjective wellbeing has a significant negative correlation with amount of time spent for talking through mobile phones. Also, there is a tendency to use the device while traveling.

KEY WORDS: Mobile phones, self esteem wellbeing.

2. **TINNITUS LOUDNESS MATCHING IN RELATION TO ANNOYANCE AND GRADING OF SEVERITY IN ADULTS WITH OR WITHOUT HEARING LOSS**

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Tinnitus is often found associated with psychological complications which include annoyance resulting from the permanent awareness of the noise, depression, concentration problems, anxiety, sleep disturbances and intense worrying. Some authors supported that the loudness of tinnitus is not a determinant factor for the degree of distress caused by tinnitus and there is no correlation between pitch, intensity or constancy and severity of tinnitus. In contrary, some of the recent studies report a moderate correlation of loudness with annoyance and severity. This study is an attempt to explore the overlap of auditory and non auditory systems role over tinnitus domain, in which 60 subjects were selected in the age range of 20-50 years (mean age: 46.87 years) and were divided into two groups with 30 subjects each. Group-I included subjects with normal hearing with tonal tinnitus. The complex action of auditory and non auditory areas, interplay of factors such as personality, socioeconomic and occupational history, cognitive and genetic influences might play a crucial role in determining the extent of the perception of tinnitus and its management.

KEY WORDS: Tinnitus, Loudness, Annoyance, Severity

3. **EFFECTS OF DIFFERENT PATTERNS OF PARENTING AGGRESSIVENESS IN ADOLESCENTS**
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The present study aimed at finding out the relation between different patterns of parenting and aggression of adolescent students. Sample was selected randomly from different schools and colleges. The total sample size was 620 from class VII to 2nd year students. Data were administered by using three different tools (Personal Data Sheet, Parenting Scale and State- Trait Anger Expression Inventory). The responses were calculated by bivariate correlation through SPSS20. The results highlighted that (1) when adolescents living in a nurturing supportive family with responsible and loving parents were found to be inclined to show less problem behavior than adolescents who were growing up in dysfunctional families in which parents are unresponsive and negative and in families where parents have matrimonial dispute (2) girls' manifestation of anger is more affected than boys by different patterns of parenting (3) mothering patterns are more influential than fathering.

KEY WORDS: Parenting Style, Aggression

4. TRENDS OF LEARNING ORGANISATION AND EFEECTIVENESS OF IMPLICATION OF TRANING INPUT: A STUDY ON OFFICERS OF INDIAN BANKS

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Organizational Training helps to facilitate organizational learning of survival and growth in this fast changing scenario. Organizational may try to design training according to the organization's policy but unable to complete the whole activities, may be because of lack of positive attitude, lack of faith or failure to recognize the training system. These levels could be reached when the organization accepts its culture as learning organization which emphasizes on transparent information system, participative and collective policy formulation and decision making, flexible system on performance reward, adaptable organization structure, learning opportunities for all without fear etc. In particular, this study investigates the impact of Learning Organization on implication of organizational training input of the Indian Bank. The investigation was concentrated on the bank officers of nationalized and private sector banks of India. With the help of structured questionnaire, views of perception of bank officers (nationalized and private sectors) about the culture of their organization vis-à-vis learning organization were noted. Suggestion and comments made by the officers, regarding the effectiveness of organizational training were analyzed. It was found that regarding effectiveness of training, individuals must have the organizational support to put

his training to use and which is possible when organization values and rewards learning as well as empower their members.

5. ATTITUTES TOWARDS MARRAGE AND RELIGION AS PREDICTORS OF ADULTS' ATTITUTES TOWARDS FAMILY PLANNING: DOES AGE MATTER?

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The investigation aimed to find out whether adults' attitude towards family planning can be predicted by their attitudes towards marriage and religion; as well as the impact of age of adults, if any, in this regard. Three random samples of 100 participants (50 males; 50 females) each aged 25 to 30 years, 45 to 50 years and 65 to 70 years respectively residing in Kolkata were selected. Family planning and Birth Control Attitude Scale (Rajamanickam, 2005), Marriage Attitude Scale (Kumar 1988) and religious attitudes scale (Rajamanickam, 2004) were used for attitudinal assessment. Socio Economic Status Scale (Single et al., 2006) was utilized for selecting participant of middle socio-economic status. For young adults (aged: 25-30 years) dimensions of attitudes towards family planning viz., attitudes towards population problem, fertility control and sterilization could be significantly predicted by attitudes towards marriage and religion. Attitudes towards population problem held by middle adults(45 to 50 years) could be significantly predicted by attitudes towards marriage and religion. For later adults (65 to 70 years) no dimension of attitudes towards family planning could be significantly predicted plausibly because these lose personal relevance with advancing age.

6. EFFECT OF GENDER OF PERCEPTION OF HOME ENVIRONMENT ON THE BASES OF EMOTIONAL INTELLEGENCE AND SOCIAL MATURITY OF INDIAN ADOLESCENTS

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The main object of study was to find out the effect of gender of perception of home environment of adolescents on the bases of their emotional intelligence and social maturity. The sample consisted of 600 school students (300 girls and 300 boys) of Kolkata city aged 12 through 15 years. The technique of satisfied random sampling was used to select students belonging to the two gender groups with the each gender group comprising 100 students, each belonging to the upper middle, middle and lower middle socio- economic status families respectively. For assessment of socio-economic status, the Socio-Economic Status Scale (Meenakshi, 2004) was administered. Then, other three standardized tools viz.,

the Home Environment Inventory (Mishra, 2003), Mangal Emotional Intelligence Inventory (Mangal & Mangal, 2009) and Rao's Social Maturity Scale (Rao,2006) were administered to the students in the final sample for assessing their perception of home environment, emotional intelligence and social maturity respectively. Multiple Regression analyses and one-way ANOVA revealed significant prediction of perception of home environment on the bases of emotional intelligence and social maturity of early adolescents.
KEY WORDS : Perception of home environment, Emotional intelligence, Social maturity, Adolescents.