

## **1. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF NUTRITIONAL STATUS OF WEANING BABIES BETWEEN HIGH AND LOW SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUSES**

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This study is to investigate the nutritional status of babies between 6-12 months from high and low socio economic status families.

Data were collected through anthropometric measurement and dietary survey. Then each and every data was analyzed by the mean value, standard deviation, standard error and t-test and were compared statistically with Indian standard value.

Results shows that growth rate of infant is better in families of high economic than low socio economic status. In both high and low socio economic status families' fat and protein intake is higher than Indian standard value, but the calorie and carbohydrate intake is lower in low socio economic status than high economic status.

**Keywords:** Nutritional status, Weaning baby, High and low socio-economic status.

## **2. CRITERION AND CONVERGENT VALIDATION OF A GRAPHOLOGICAL TECHNIQUE USING SAMPLES OF WOMEN WITH AND SANS POLYCYSTIC OVARIES**

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The study attempted to find out the criterion and convergent validity of a graphological technique of assessing anxiety and depression. Random samples of 18 to 28 year old women having at least higher secondary education and belonging to middle socio-economic status families of Kolkata were selected. One sample consisted of 35 women with Polycystic Ovary Syndrome and another comprised 35 women without the syndrome. Tools for data collection included an information blank, graphological assessment (Marum, 1945a; 1945b), State-Trait Anxiety Inventory and Beck Depression Inventory. Results revealed satisfactory criterion and convergent validity of the graphological technique of assessing anxiety and depression.

**Keywords :** Criterion Validity, Government Validity Anxiety, Depression.

## **3. Career Maturity, Need For Achievement And Locus Of Control: A Comparison Between Male And Female School Students**

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The present study was conducted with an aim to identify the differences in career maturity, need for achievement and locus of control between adolescent boys and girls. A sample of 100 students was drawn randomly having 50 male and 50 female students from various schools of Kolkata by following a few criteria. Standardized tools consisting of Career Maturity Inventory, Achievement Motive Test and Locus of Control Test were administered on the said sample and the t-test values were obtained. Results

indicated that there is a significant difference in career maturity, need for achievement and chance control between the groups. It has been also found that female students express greater level of achievement motivation than their male counterparts. This study, therefore, leaves scope for much broader area of research with regard to the undertaken variables. The results may be helpful in career guidance, counseling and policy making in education.

**Keywords :** Career maturity Achievement need, locus of Control.

#### **4. A STUDY ON PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS RELATED TO ACADEMIC STRESS OF MEDICAL AND ENGINEERING STUDENTS**

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Stress associated with academic activities has been linked to various negative factors including physical, social, emotional, spiritual, and psychological. The purpose of this study was to explore the psychological factors among various factors that are related to academic stress of medical and engineering students. For this study, a sample of 150 students of medical, engineering and general courses was taken. Students were equally distributed in each stream with 50 students. Tools used included the Adult Suicidal Ideation Questionnaire, Beck Depression Inventory, Mental Wellbeing Scale, Cognitive Style Test and Academic Stress Scale. Data were collected using the technique of purposive sampling. Significant positive correlations were found between academic stress and depression and between academic stress and suicidal ideation where as significant negative correlation was found between academic stress and mental health. ANOVA revealed that the three groups namely medical, engineering and general group significantly differ in terms of the magnitude of the academic stress and the pattern of cognitive style. Strengths and limitations of the present study have also been mentioned.

**Keywords :** Academic Stress, depression, suicidal ideation, students.

#### **5. IMPACT OF GENDER-ROLE IDENTITY ON ADJUSTMENT DIFFICULTIES AMONG UNDERGRADUATE FRESHERS OF CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY**

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The present research was an attempt to study the relationship among gender-role identity and four areas of adjustment difficulties (namely; home, health, social & emotional) among undergraduate freshers of Calcutta University. The study was conducted upon a sample of 50 male & 50 female undergraduate 1<sup>st</sup>-year students of C.U. Gender-role identity was assessed by the Bem Androgyny Scale (1974) developed by Sandra L.Bem & students' adjustment difficulties were measured using Bell's Adjustment Inventory (Indian Adaptation) by R.K. Ojha (1983). Contingency correlation coefficient in terms of chi-square & students' 't' test for large independent groups of equal sizes were used to analyze the data. The results revealed that other things being equal, four areas of adjustment difficulties among Undergraduate freshers of Calcutta University would be dependent upon their gender-role identity. Moreover, male and female group differed significantly on their gender-role identity & there also existed a significant mean

difference between male & female students' groups on the two out of four areas-home & emotional areas of their adjustment difficulties.

KEYWORDS : Gender-role, Identity, Adjustment.

## **6. PERCEIVED INSIGHT AND ATTITUDE TOWARDS ANTIPSYCHOTIC MEDICATION AMONG PATIENTS WITH SCHIZOPRENIA**

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Background: Generally among persons with schizophrenia, insight into the illness and attitudes towards medication, along with severity of illness, and social functioning are known to be important in determining outcomes. Aim: The present study aims was to assess the level of insight of patients with schizophrenia and also their attitude towards adherence to antipsychotic medication. Methodology: Male inpatients with schizophrenia numbering 100 met the inclusion criteria were selected for the study at RINPAS, Ranchi. Tools: Tools administered were sociodemographic datasheet, Brief Psychiatric Rating Scale (BPRS), Insight and treatment attitude questionnaire. (ITAQ) and Drug Attitude Inventory (DAI). Result : Overall findings of this study suggests that, psychopathology, insight towards mental illness is significantly associated with adherence to treatment and drug compliance. Conclusion : Subjective acceptance of antipsychotic medications is greater for inpatients, and average number of subjects hyave shown positive attitude towards antipsychotic medicine.

KEYWORDS : Attitude towards medication, Schizophrenia, perceived Insight and antipsychotic medication.