

1. Effectiveness of Non-Verbal Test in Recruitment Examination

Chandramalli Chatterjee

The present study compares the effectiveness of Non-verbal test with that of Verbal test. The data were the scores of a Recruitment Examination of Airlines' Pilots. 'Preliminary Analysis', 'Factor Analysis' and 'Multiple linear Regression Analysis' or 'Path Analysis' were applied and the results obtained on the basis of the analysis confirm the justification of application of 'Non Verbal tests' on Recruitment Examination, in general.

2. Nature of Environmental Stress Response of Calcuttans (1)

Durba Pal, Swaha Bhattacharyya & S.K. Das Gupta

Present study has been undertaken to understand the nature of a group of Calcuttans living in the localities with high noise and air pollutions. A group of 50 'high annoyance' and another group of 50 'low annoyance' Calcuttans were identified and studied by a set of test measures, compared by ANOVA and Chi-square treatment. The findings have helped to identify four characteristic-modes in the 'high annoyance' group Calcuttans.

3. Modes of Epidemiologic Variable of M.R. Children

Bipasha Sinha & N.K.Bhattacharyya

Altogether 65 M.R. were selected from 4 recognized institutions for the welfare of M.R. children of the city and studied by an indigenous, Standard Rating Scale, devised by the second author. The children were chosen by incidental sampling from the O.P.D. and daycare centers of those institutions, within the knowledge and cooperation of the authorities. The study has revealed a picture of incident rates, labeling modes, sociocultural influences and certain possible causative factors.

4. Television Viewing Effects Among Teenagers

Sudha Banth & Shhilpi Nangloo

This study focused on television viewing patterns of adolescents and the degree of its impact on them in relation to: parental monitoring of TV pictures, activities performed during television viewing and socio-psychological perception of life. Structured survey questionnaire was constructed to obtain information from the subject on the above mentioned areas. The sample consisted of 193 adolescents; age 13 to 14 years from public schools of Chandigarh. Result shows that in teenagers a tendency of television viewing for a long span during holidays, before exams and as an essential adjunct to daily physical activities is growing from long to longer span. Great majority of adolescents reported of its use to overcome loneliness during holidays and exam anxiety, while quite a few to overcome monotony during taking meals. There is a strong influence of television on children's thought and behavioural pattern which may lead to grave mental health problems in their psychosocial sphere of life

5. A Study on Relation of Cognitive Style to Scholastic Achievement of Different Subjects of Secondary School Students in Tripura

Krishnendu Bagchi

Cognitive style is an essential aspect and deeply related with success of scholastic achievement. Researcher has tried to find out the differences among different groups of students as Boy and Girl, Rural and Urban, ST and NST on cognitive style and scholastic achievement of different subjects like English, Mathematics, Physical Science, Life Science, History, Geography and also observed their academic growth and comparable study on 689 students from four districts in Tripura. As a result in the study that there was no discriminate on cognitive style between Rurals and Urbans, Boys and Girls, in the scholastic achievement of different subjects. But ST Students were lagging behind in the area of cognitive style.

6. Effect of Prolonged Environmental Deprivation on the Personality Traits of Boys and Girls School Students (1)

Rama Mallick (Manna)

Adolescence is a critical stage of life when number of significant changes takes place in the physiological and psychological systems of the individual concerned to prepare him or her for future adulthood – as a socially competent person. Wholesome personality development depends, to a good extent, on a healthy social environment for providing the individual a socialization process befitting to control prolonged deprivation and its unhealthy consequences. To study the effect of prolonged deprivation on the personality traits of school student a total 978 data sets consisting of HSPQ and PDS tests scores from 569 boys and 409 girls of classes IX and X, XI and XII (15-18 years age group) were collected utilized to verify altogether six research hypotheses for drawing up inferences.