

## **1. A Comparative Study of Self Concept and Need Achievement Between Two Groups of Slum Women Receiving and not Receiving Vocational Training**

Nilanjana Bagchi & Syamali Sen

*The study highlights the role of self concept and need achievement on the development of the sense of psychological empowerment within slum women. The aim of the investigation was to explore the level of self concept and need achievement of two groups of slum women who received vocational training (for self help) conducted by Kolkata municipal corporation (KMC) and who did not receive any such training. Data was collected on 50 slum women (of different wards of KMC) who received such training and another group of 50 slum women who did not receive such training. Using cluster sampling method, the subjects were selected at random from the various slums of North, South, East, West and Central Kolkata under KMC. The age range of these slum women belonging to BPL category was from 25 to 40 years. The two groups were matched in terms of Age, SES and Marital Status. The Achievement Motivation Test Personally Perceived Self/Socially Perceived Self Esteem Inventory were administered on the sample. Result was analyzed using t test which revealed significant difference between the two groups of slum women regarding need achievement and self concept.*

## **2. Aptitude Percentile Profiles for Law, MBA & Mass Communication Students-Implications for Career Counselling**

Sudha Banth, Diljot Sooin

*Verbal reasoning and numerical ability are the two major aptitudes that constitute essential part for entrance examinations in the majority of the professional courses. The combination of VR+NA (Verbal Reasoning and Numerical Ability tests) called Scholastic Aptitude has been widely used to select students for admission, to place them in special courses or to identify exceptionally able students for encouragement to continue their education and training. The present research was conducted with the aim to devise and compare the percentile norms of verbal reasoning, numerical ability and scholastic aptitude for female students from three professional courses viz. Law, MBA (Business Administration), Mass Communication which can be retrospectively used for career counselling of students seeking entrance in these courses. A sample of 75 female students within the age group of 20-24 years who were admitted for courses in Law, MBA, Mass Communication after gaining success in entrance examinations of the respective courses was randomly selected from the above said Departments of Panjab University, Chandigarh. Differential Aptitude Test by Bennett, Seashore and Wesman (1973) was administered to assess the verbal reasoning, numerical ability and scholastic aptitude of the students. On the basis of the percentile norms obtained from the Ogives drawn from the scores of verbal reasoning, numerical ability and scholastic aptitude a current picture of the student's aptitude in terms of comparative ratings with other meaningful normative groups emerged and it is evident that among the three professional courses verbal reasoning aptitude is highest among students of Mass Communication as compared to MBA and Law students. Whereas numerical ability is highest among MBA students in comparison to Law and Mass*

*Communication students. Percentile rank for scholastic aptitude emerged to be highest for Mass Communication students as compared to MBA and Law students.*

### **3. A Comparative Probe of Perfectionism and Related Personality Variables in Selected Developmental Phases**

Barnali Chakraborty, Nilanjana Sanyal ,  
Manisha Dasgupta

*A sample of 120 men and women whose age ranged from 35-40 years (males=30, females=30) and 50-55 years (males=30, females=30) was selected to draw a comparative analysis on the developmental trajectory of perfectionism into the profile of early and middle adults. The variables selected for this study were perfectionism, achievement motivation (nAch), positive and negative affectivity and perception of competence in life domains. Results obtained from the present study revealed that the two developmental groups differed significantly from each other with respect to perfectionism, achievement motivation, positive affectivity and perception of academic competence variables. Gender -wise findings revealed males to have significantly higher perfectionism, self-evaluative perfectionism and significantly lower perception of academic competence in comparison to their female subjects. Further, significant intra-group differences have also been revealed from the present study.*

### **4. Effect of Parent Child Relationship on self concept and Achievement Motivation of Male and Female Adolescents**

Tanusree Basak, Tillotama Mukherjee

*For the present study, a sample of 80 adolescents was selected (40 male adolescents and 40 female adolescents) to find out whether parent child relationship, self concept and achievement motivation significantly differ with respect to 'gender' of the adolescents and also to find out whether parent child relationship is significantly correlated with self concept and achievement motivation of the male and female adolescents. The measures used were the parent-child relationship protecting, symbolic punishment, rejection, object punishment, demanding, indifferent, symbolic reward, loving, object reward, neglect (Rao, N, 1989) self concept and achievement motivation. The results obtained from the present study revealed that males self concept and achievement motivation are found to be higher than the female adolescents. Most of the domains of father and mother are positively correlated with self concept and achievement motivation in case of the females whereas many of the domains of father and mother are negatively correlated with self-concept and achievement motivation in case of the males.*

## **5. Generative Concern in Middle Adulthood**

Nabamita Chakraborty  
Sanjukta Das

*Middle adulthood can be regarded as an extremely productive and prominent phase in the total life span. Middle adult, working bengali population was studied to discover the developmental pattern of generative concern in middle adulthood and the nature of its relationship with narcissism and self efficacy. Self report measures were used for the assessment of the variables involved. The Loyola Generativity Scale (Mc. Adams & De St. Aubin, 1992) was used to assess generative concern, narcissism was assessed by the Narcissistic Personality Inventory (Raskin & Hall, 1979) and self efficacy was assessed using the General Self Efficacy Scale, (Jerusalem & Schwarzer, 1995). High positive correlation was found to be present between the presence of narcissistic features and generative concern. High self efficacy was also highly positively correlated with generative concern. Both narcissism and self efficacy were also found to be predictive factors of generative concern.*

## **6. Impact Of Intervention Programme On Multiple Intelligence Of Slow Learner Young Adolescents**

Kirtika  
Sheela Sangwan

*The present study was conducted with the aim of assessing the multiple intelligence of slow learner children. For this, respondents from rural area of Hisar district of Haryana state were selected. The total sample consisted of 100 respondents, in the age group of 12-14 years. A standardized test "Stanford-Binet Intelligence Test" (Terman and Merrill, 1973) was used to assess the IQ of children. Then a standardized tool "Multiple Intelligence Assessment Tool" (Kaur and Chhikara, 2006) was used to assess the multiple intelligence level of slow learner children. The results of the respondents were found to be having below average levels of intelligence for all the nine components of multiple intelligence. Significant differences were observed in the mean scores for interpersonal, musical, naturalistic, existential, spatial and intrapersonal intelligence.*

## **7. Locus of Control, Dual-Career Family Characteristics & Dyadic adjustment of Dual-career Women in Public and Private Sector Organization: A Comparative Study**

Shamima Haque  
H.N. Gupta

*To balance the demands of family and career with same competence, dual career women face immense problems. It affects their performance both at the family and organizational level. The present study was designed to make an indepth psychological investigation of this problem. For this study 6 hypotheses were drawn, and 3 tools were used to measure the factors considered for the study viz. locus of control, dyadic adjustment and dual career family characteristics of women. The sample comprises of dual-career women from public (n=100) and private (n=100) sectors. The findings revealed that dual-career women of public sector differ significantly from the private sector on locus of control and career line perception but showed no difference in terms of marital adjustment. Internality & externality dimensions were found to affect the two groups of women differently on certain factors.*

## **8. Physical and Verbal Aggression During Childhood**

Pooja Shanwal  
Sheela Sangwan

*The present study is taken up to study the physical and verbal aggression of urban and rural children. 120 children, 60 from rural in the age group of 4-6 years constituted the sample. The result showed that in urban and rural areas, boys were more psysically aggressive while girls were more verbally aggressive.*

## **9. Sociodemographic correlates of Anxiety Among Mothers of Mentally Challenged Children**

Indra Bhushan Kumar  
Amool R. Singh  
S. Akhtar

*This study was carried out to find out maternal anxiety of mantally challenged children. The thirty five mothers of mentally challenged children were assessed using Hamilton Rating Scale of Anxiety (HAMA). The scores were compared with thirty five normal control group. Significant difference of were found between mothers of mentally challenged and normal children: further, within the mothers of mentally challenged chindren significant differences were found between mothers of male and female children and also those of high and low economic status for anxiety.*

## **10. The Effect of Music on Discourse Comprehension and Production in a Child with Autism Spectrum Disorder**

Indranil Chatterjee & Suman Kumar  
Anima Mishra  
Sudip Basu

*Music has a tranquilizing effect. Here, this effect of music has been exploited and some aspects of language especially at discourse level have been taken into consideration while dealing with cases with pervasive developmental disorder. In other words, this article brings into focus the use of music as a therapeutic tool for the management of children with Autism spectrum disorder. The effect of music, raga kalyan which is auspicious as it harmonizes feelings, it brings joyfulness and happiness, improves mental and physical balance, chases away dark feelings and opens heart and the mind, has been evaluated in terms of discourse comprehension and production ability of the client and its pre-requisites (attention, imitation skills and turn taking skills). This is a comparative study showing the status of the client before and after musical stimulation with raga kalyan for 30 minutes. This study shows better results in terms of discourse comprehension and production (narrative discourse) in combined approach i.e. language intervention in presence of music. Detailed evaluation with reference to set therapy goals were discussed including its efficacy during the clinical trials. Limitations and Future implications of the study have been suggested.*