

Cultural Adaptation and Standardization of a Learning Style Inventory

Md. Nijairul Islam and
Subhalakshmi Nandi

Research Scholar and Professor Department of
Education, University of Kalyani

The present study is an attempt to develop and standardize a learning style inventory particularly for its cultural adaptation. Originally the inventory was in English language and not suitable to Bengalee Culture. Therefore, the test has been culturally adapted with the intension to assess the nature of seven learning styles of school children, particularly adolescents, who study higher secondary level curriculum under West Bengal Council of Higher Secondary Education. The inventory consists of seventy items in total, divided into seven sub-scales, each containing ten items. After try-out study (n=20) and pilot study (n=50), the final study was conducted with a sample of 100 school students of higher secondary level from exclusively Bengali medium schools. Beside construct validity, split half reliability (0.70 or more) was determined. Item analysis was done following the conventional procedure and all the 70 items of the test were found acceptable. Therefore, the test is eligible to be administered among Bengali medium adolescent school children in order to assess the nature their learning styles.

Keywords: Learning Style, Cultural adaption of inventory

Suicidal Ideation, Hopelessness, Depression and Psychache: A preliminary Probe with Undergraduate Students

Arpita Choedhury

Department of Psychology, University of Calcutta

Sreemoyee Tarafder

Department of Psychology, West Bengal State University

Rajlakshmi Guha

IIT, Kharagpur

250 under graduate students of North 24 Parganas, comprising of both male (n=110) and female college-going students (n=140), were assessed using the General Health Questionnaire (GHQ-28; Goldberg and Miller, 1979), Beck Depression Inventory (BDI, Beck et.al, 1961), Beck Hopeless scale (BHS; Beck, 1988), Psychache Scale (Holden et al., 2001) and Adult Suicidal Ideation among them. The results showed that very high percentage of students had elevated

levels of psychiatric morbidity. The data also revealed that above 80% students scored above the cut-off score in terms of depression. ASIQ scores revealed presence of psychopathology along with active suicidal ideation, which was corroborated on Psychache scores obtained by the students. This preliminary study gives us an insight into the alarming level of psychiatric morbidity and suicidal ideation and its related variables among undergraduate students.

Keywords: Suicidal Ideation, Hopelessness, Depression, Psychache

Construction of Academic Achievement Test for High school Students

D. Dutta Roy
Parama Gupta

Psychology Research Unit
Indian Statistical Unit, Kolkata

The construction of academic achievement test is very important for the benefit of the students and the education system as a whole. Good academic achievement test is also important for development of theory. The objectives of the present study are to (i) construct the items for academic achievement test and (ii) examine the reliability and validity of the test. Results revealed that the items of the final test had moderate difficulty level and moderate content validity. Final test had very high reliability coefficient ($r_{tt}=0.81$). The test was significantly correlated with examination results.

Keywords: Phi coefficient, Item total Correlation, Kuder-Richardson formula, Concurrent validation, Item difficulty index.

Comparative Study of Pitch and Loudness of tinnitus and Its Handicapping Impact on Adults with and without Hearing Impairment Suffering from Diabetes Mellitus Type-II

Aziza Karim
Indranil Chatterjee
A.K.Sinha
Shravasti Banerjee
Manisha Choudhury

Composite Rehabilitation Centre, Guwahati
Ali Yavar Jung National Institute for the Hearing Handicapped,
Eastern Regional Centre,
AYJNIH, ERC, Kolkata
S.R.Chandrashekhar Institute of Speech and Hearing, Bangalore

Globally, Diabetes is ranked as the fourth leading cause of death, in terms of disease. Persons with diabetes have vascular changes in the inner ear and hypertrophy or atherosclerosis which may lead to blood vessels narrowing on the inner. Neural degeneration and impaired blood flow have general effects on the central nervous system contributing to sensor neural hearing loss. Persons with diabetes and indicates a low frequency hearing loss in such persons. The study demonstrated that the diabetes suffered from bilateral high frequency deafness of mixed and sensor neural types. Higher incidence of tinnitus in persons' suffering from diabetes than 'normal' persons. The tinnitus is one of the three most important to neurological manifestations besides the sensor neural hearing impairment and the vertigo.

Tinnitus is also a side-effect of some metabolic disorders; medications, and may also results from high level of insulin. Persons with diabetes mellitus often show symptoms such as dizziness, tinnitus, and hearing impairment.

Keywords: Diabetes, Hearing Impairment, Tinnitus, Pitch, Loudness, Tinnitus Handicapped Inventory

The study of difference in general Intelligence and Obsessional symptoms among students enrolled in regular and Distance Education Programs

Partha Malakar

Shrabanti Deb

Chandril Chandan Ghosh

Indira ganghi National Open University

Kolkata Study Centre

Christ University, Bangalore

The present study was conducted to explore whether there is any difference in general intelligence and obsessional symptoms among the students enrolled in regular and distance education programs. The aims of the present study were to determine (i) whether there is any sex difference in general intelligence and obsessional symptoms, (ii) whether there is any difference in general intelligence among the masters degree students of regular and distance education and (iii) whether there exists any difference in obsessional symptoms among the master degree students enroll in regular and distance learning program. The sample consisted of about 103 females and 97 males studying masters at two different universities in West Bengal (20-25 years). Standard Progressive Matrices (SPM) and Leyton Obsessional Inventory were administrated. The analysis revealed no sex differences were observed in terms of intelligence or

obsessions and the students perusing there masters degree regular program were more intelligent and less likely to suffer from obsessions than those admitted to distance programs. The results have been discussed in term of future implications and directions.

Keywords: Obsessive Symptoms, Intelligence, Mode of Education, Students

A study of Locus of Control (LOC) of Artist, Dancers and Writers

Rajyasri Roy

Government Training College, Hooghly

Locus of Control can be perceived as a master key that can unlock the myriad mystery of creative psyche raising the individual's achievement motivation. The objective of the present study was to examine the prevalence and pattern of Locus of Control (LOC) in the creative population along with sex influence if any. The sample consisted of 50 male and 50 female artists, 50 male and 50 female dancers and 50 males and 50 female's writers. All the subjects were choosing after randomization following certain inclusion and exclusion criteria. The samples were administered on Information Schedule, Advance Progressive Matrices by Ravens (1988) and Locus of Control Scale by Rotter (1960). Statistical analysis was done using SPSS 10.0 version. A 3x2 ANOVA, t-tests, means, S.D's were computed. The present study corroborated that the artist and writers have internal locus of control while the dancers have external locus of control. Male artists and male dancers scored higher in external locus of control than their female counterparts. The dancers shared significant external locus of control.

Keywords: Creativity, Locus of Control, Artists, Dancers, Writers.