

1. A STUDY OF THE EFFECT OF MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION ON STUDENTS' ANXIETY AT SECONDARY LEVEL EDUCATION

Partha Malakar, Riya Swarnakar and Chandril Chandan Ghosh : IGNOU, Kolkata

Education and language are so intricately interwoven that without one the other becomes very difficult. Education had been very difficult without the use of language.

The present study was conducted to explore whether there is any difference in anxiety among 10th grade students of Bengali and English medium school of West Bengal Board in Kolkata city. The aims of the study were (1) to find out whether there is any sex difference in Anxiety among 10th grade students of Bengali and English medium schools of West Bengal Board in Kolkata city (2) to find out whether there is any difference in Anxiety among 10th grade students of Bengali and English medium schools of West Bengal Board in Kolkata city. The sample consisted of about 120 students, of which boys were 60 (30 from Bengali medium and 30 from English medium), similarly there were 60 girls (30 from Bengali medium and 30 from English medium) within the age range of 14-16 years. State-trait anxiety inventory was administered. The analyses revealed that that in both state and trait anxiety sex differences were not significant, but there were significant differences between 10th grade English medium and Bengali medium students in terms of both state and trait anxiety. The results have been discussed in terms of future research directions and some suggestion are made to overcome anxiety in learning situations.

KEY WORDS : Anxiety, students, school education, medium of instruction.

2. A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF ALZHEIMER'S PATIENTS' SOCIAL AND FAMILIAL ASPECTS IN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS

Phalguni Bhattacharya : Dept. of Home Science, University of Calcutta.

The present study was aimed to know the caregiving of Alzheimer's disease of urban and rural areas of Kolkata and its Suburban. The study sample comprised of 60 males and 60 females aged persons from each area respectively. To collect data, self made Questionnaire, interview and observation method were used. Results were treated by percentage. The findings of the study indicate that there is significant difference in urban and rural areas caregiving and awareness process about patients suffering from Alzheimer's disease. The differences between awareness and proper care giving can be all related to economic and sociocultural difference in the rural and urban areas.

Key words : Alzheimer's disease, Caregiving, Urban area, Rural area.

3. ORGANIZATIONAL CITIZENSHIP BEHAVIOUR IN INDIAN ORGANIZATIONS : A SECTORAL COMPARISON

Durba Pal : National Institute of Technology (NIT), Durgapur.

The study was an attempt to explore the nature of organizational Citizenship Behaviour (OCB) and its dimensions in Indian organizations belonging to the private and public sectors (encompassing both service and manufacturing organizations). Data was collected from a sample consisting of 400 workers, drawn equiproportionately, from both the private and public sectors. A scale on OCB as developed by the present researcher, following the technique of standard item analysis of scale construction, was used to measure OCB. Factor analysis was done to assess the construct validity. Besides, the sector-wise comparison with respect to the scores on OCB and its dimensions was done by applying independent samples t-tests. The results of factor analysis revealed the emergence of seven factors regarding the conceptualization of OCB. Furthermore, it was noted that the workers belonging to the private sector and service sector exhibited significantly high levels of OCB (on its seven dimensions and as a global measure) than that of the workers belonging to the public sector and manufacturing sector respectively. Implication and limitations of the study have been discussed.

4. ADJUSTMENT PATTERN AS A FACTOR OF CIGARETTE SMOKING-A COMPARATIVE STUDY ON NON-SMOKERS, CONTROLLED REGULAR SMOKERS, CHAIN SMOKERS AND EX-SMOKER

Mousumi Bhattacharya : Department of psychology Bangabasi College, Kolkata

The aim of the present investigation is to study the level of home, health, social, emotional and occupational adjustment as opined by the non smokers and ex smokers engaged in public sector organization. Accordingly, a group of 50 employees who are chain smokers and 50 employees who are ex smokers were selected as sample in this investigation. A general information schedule and Bell adjustment inventory were used as tools in this investigation. The findings reveal that the home adjustment is comparatively poor among chain smokers and controlled regular smokers than non smokers and ex smokers. Causes behind this are, unpleasant situation or disagreement with family

members, unhappy criticize, uncongenial home environment and frequent disagreement in daily activities at home. Chain smokers and controlled regular smokers have comparatively unsatisfactory health adjustment due to mainly for, fatigue, lack of appetite. Social adjustment varies, as expressed by chain smokers, controlled regular smokers, non smokers and ex smokers. The reasons behind good social adjustment are prefer to participate in social gatherings, make friends easily, easy to communicate and on the other hand difficult to start conversation, hesitate to enter in a group etc. In context of emotional adjustment, chain smokers are not able to cope easily with the unpleasant events and they use smoking as an easy way to get relief from stress, pressure etc. Emotional adjustment is better among non smokers and ex smokers. In context of occupational adjustment, non smokers and ex smokers are in better adjusted position than chain smokers and controlled regular smokers. Praised by boss, adequate salary etc. are reasons behind good adjustment but on the contrary, too long work schedule, monotony in job, fear of losing job etc are responsible for poor occupational adjustment.

5. DEVELOPMENT AND STANDARDIZATION OF THE STUTTERING RELATED QUALITY OF LIFE QUESTIONNAIRE IN HINDI

Chandradeep Anand, Ashok Kumar Sinha, Himanshu Kumar, Indranil Chatterjee

Speech is the mirror of the soul, as a man speaks so is he. Speech was given to man to express his thoughts But for some people the experience of speech production becomes tough. This lack of freedom to speak leads to a dumb and silent experience, feels like sheep to be slaughtered. Stuttering is one of the speech motor disorder that involves disruptions to the free flow of speech production. The condition is understood to be the result of neural processing deficits, impairing the initiation of speech motor programmes for the production of syllables (Packman, Code & Onslow, 2007). Stuttering is a speech disorder which will affects all the domains of the life. About 1% of the adult population stutters (Bloodstein & Bernstein, 2008). Stutterer wants to talk but they feel like words just won't come out.

6. DEVELOPMENT AND STANDARDIZATION OF PSYCHOSOCIAL ASSESSMENT TOOL TO ASSESS IMPACT OF TINNITUS ON PATIENT

Sujoy Kumar Makar : Asst. Professor (Sp. & Hg.), CRC-Bhopal

Geeta Gore : Ex-professor (Sp. & Hg), Topiwala National Medical College & BYL Nair Charitable Hospital.

Geetha Mukundan : Ex-Director I/C, Ali Yavar Jung National Institute for the hearing Handicapped.

The need of assessment on psychosocial impact of patient with tinnitus is a great important in tinnitus management program and by reducing psychosocial impact will facilitate to improve their quality of life. Though psychosocial assessment tool has a lot of application in various fields, we should not forget its application in the field of audiology. However there is not a single standard question to measure this area.

The study of the psychosocial impact in a patient with tinnitus is a significant and for which the investigators have decided to develop and standardize a scale to measure it

Keywords : Tinnitus, psychosocial assessment tool.

7. SENSE OF WELL BEING SATISFACTION AND PERCEIVED QUALITY OF LIFE : A COMMUNITY BASED STUDY

Jhuma Mukherjee : Lecturer, Ashutosh College, Kolkata

The present investigation aims at identifying different aspects of environmental satisfaction and dissatisfaction and perceived quality of life of adult dwellers of a specific community of Howrah district. In order to carry out the present investigation three district town areas (with municipal corporation) were selected and data was collected from hundred willing households on stratified random basis. Research findings show a multidimensional nature of satisfaction and happiness in relation to their physical, perceived, evaluative (global satisfaction) and overall neighbourhood relation irrespective of gender, age and socio-economic status in terms of their specific environment to maintain a good quality of life. Quantitative data analysis also reveals a favourable attitude towards the environment which in turn reinforces the magnitude of their place identity and choice of value judgement about their landscape through a conscious cognitive thought.

8. STUDY ON STRESS AND COPING STRATEGIES OF CELEBRITIES FROM BENGALI TELEVISION INDUSTRY

Nabanita Banerjee, Ishita Chatterjee & Saikat Chakraborty

The purpose of the present study was to achieve an insight to whether the age and experience of the celebrities from Bengali Television Industry have an effect on their life stress as well as on consequences of stress and coping strategies. For this purpose, celebrities from Bengali Television Industry, had been selected randomly. Stress Questionnaire to measure life stress, Perceived Consequences of stress Questionnaire to measure the consequences of stress. The way of coping strategies to measure coping style and Personal Data to collect data regarding demographic variables were used. Mean, S.D. 't' test were used for analysis of data. The result indicated no significant impact of gender on stress. But age and experience has a significant impact of life stress and nature of coping style.

9. EXPRESSED EMOTION IN PARENTS OF MENTALLY RETARDED CHILDREN Indrabhusan Kumar, S.E. Paul & Amool R Singh

This study was carried out to find out expressed to find out expressed emotion in parents of children with mental retardation. Thirty parents of children with mental retardation with regard to their express of emotion using an “Attitude Questionnaires” (Sethi et al 1985) were assessed. The scores were compared with thirty Normal control group. Negative attitude of parents relating to dimension of expressed emotion such as critical comments, dissatisfaction were found significantly less among parents of children with mental retardation. The findings also suggest that emotional over involvement and hostility are found more among parents of children with mental retardation.

KEYWORDS : Mental Retardation, Expressed Emotion, Critical Comments.