

VIRTUAL WORLD AFFECTS THE REAL WORLD

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ABSTRACT : The internet has greatly influenced our daily life by providing knowledge, entertainment, communication and in many other ways. We are more closely connected with the entire world in a digital way. Excessive dependence of internet makes people addicted towards it. In addition to this, internet users spend large amount of time in online gaming. This increasing popularity of online gaming has resulted in more and more people becoming addicted to these activities specially the adolescents. This period of life is very much crucial and vulnerable. This online gaming addiction is a note worthy social issue that adversely affect many families all over the world. So, online gaming addiction can be severe with tragic outcomes. Therefore, the main aim of this article is to shed light on the fact that there are many factors causing this addiction which has a potential to negatively affect many aspects of adolescent's all round development. After that, discussion has been made on some pertinent solution for online gaming addiction.

KEY WORDS : Online game, adolescence, avatars, virtual world, real world.

PARENTAL PERMISSIVENESS AS PREDICTORS OF STRESS TOLERANCE AND PROBLEM SOLVING AMONG THEIR TEENAGE CHILDREN

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ABSTRACT : The present study was intended to find out the relationship between parental permissiveness and two child variables, viz., problem solving and stress tolerance and also to see if parental permissiveness acts as a predictor for these two variables. This study was done among 650 teenagers studying in different schools and colleges in Kerala, the southernmost state in India. Problem solving and stress tolerance are considered to be positive qualities which would lead to success in life.

These qualities can be influenced by the level of permissiveness shown by parents to their children. The tools used in this study were a subscale, Permissiveness, of the Child-Rearing Practices (CRP) Scale (Student Appraisal Form), Problem Solving Inventory (PSI), and Stress Tolerance Scale. The statistical techniques used were Pearson product-moment correlation and regression analysis. The results showed that there existed significant correlation between parental permissiveness and the two child variables. It was also found that parental permissiveness predicts stress tolerance and problem solving among their teenage children.

KEYWORDS: Parental Permissiveness, Stress Tolerance, Problem Solving

ADJUSTMENT PATTERN OF ADOLESCENTS: A COMPARISON BETWEEN HIGHRISE AND NONHIGHRISE DWELLERS OF KOLKATA

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ABSTRACT : The present study was aimed at comparing the adjustment pattern of the adolescent inhabitants of highrise and nonhighrise households of Kolkata. The Life-Environment Integration Inventory developed by Dasgupta & Bose (1984) had been used for the said purpose. The inventory was designed to yield information about four different areas, namely, Constitutional area, Home adjustment area, Personal social adjustment area and Personal societal adjustment area. To select the subjects a group of highrise residential buildings (minimum nine-storied) from different regions of Kolkata city were identified randomly. Then 86 adolescents (both boys and girls) residing on 5th floor and above were randomly selected from those buildings following certain criteria. Likewise, a group of nonhighrise buildings (not more than three storeys) were selected from the same localities and wherefrom 86 adolescent boys and girls were randomly taken from the specially prepared list. The findings revealed that the highrise group expressed somewhat negative views about all the four areas under investigation compared to the nonhighrise group. A gender-wise study, however, indicated that the adolescent girls of

highrise buildings differed significantly from their nonhighrise counterparts particularly in terms of Personal-Social Adjustment factor. Significant differences had been noted in the attitudes of the two groups of adolescent boys towards Personal-Social Adjustment and Personal-Societal Adjustment factors.

KEYWORDS: Parental Permissiveness, Stress Tolerance, Problem Solving.

THE LEVEL OF ANXIETY AMONG ADOLESCENTS' WITH CEREBRAL PALSY AND INTELLECTUAL DISABILITY

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ABSTRACT : This study was conducted to find out the anxiety level of boys and girls with cerebral palsy and intellectual disability. It was designed as a pre-experimental assessment which comprised adolescence between the age group of 12-17 years (n=30). Total of 30 samples was taken with the help of simple random sampling strategy. Developmental Behavior Checklist (Parent & Teacher Version) Einfeld & Tonge, 2002 tool was used. Independent t-test and correlation to measure the mean and standard deviation of male and female adolescents were computed. The study resulted with no significant difference between boys and girls in their anxiety level, no significant relationship between parent and teacher version and no significant difference between their age group.

KEYWORDS: Adolescents, Anxiety, Intellectual Disability and Cerebral Palsy.

CAN GENERAL HEALTH BE CORRELATES OF ATTACHMENT STYLE: AN EMPIRICAL OBSERVATION ON LAWYERS

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ABSTRACT: This research aimed to study the nature of attachment style along with its different dimensions and selected correlate i.e. general health among 36 lawyers (male and female) of Kolkata high

court and some other courts (Chandannagar court, Chinsurah court, Barrackpore court, Howrah District court) of West Bengal. The relationships between general health with attachment style of lawyers were also examined. This study revealed that lawyers have remarkably poor mental health. They are at much higher risk than general population when depression is concerned. They also suffer from alcoholism and illegal drug use at rates far higher than non lawyers. They are considered the best paid professionals, and yet they are disproportionately unhappy and unhealthy. The findings also showed that women tend to suffer more in internal problems like depression, anxiety and sleep problems but they are more functional than men. They are able to effectively work toward realizing valued goal states, given the stressors and affordances they face. Several significant differences were found in relationship between general health and attachment style of lawyers. The present research revealed that there is significant correlation between general health and avoidant attachment style of senior lawyers. Crawford et al. (2005) found that avoidant attachment style is associated with personality problems including restricted expressions of emotions, problems with intimacy and social avoidance. They desire to avoid intimacy and interdependence and increased stress and behavioural problems, frustration, anxiety, depression, aggression, dissatisfaction with life are provided negative consequences such as lowering the morale of seeking social participation and cooperation among lawyers.

KEY WORDS : Attachment Style, General Health.

YOUNG ADULTS' VALUES FOR ENGAGING IN INTIMATE RELATIONSHIPS: THE GENDER PERSPECTIVE

Titir Chatterjee

ABSTRACT : Cultural stereotypes depict men and women as having different orientations towards love and romance. Women values emotional proximity, exclusivity, and permanency in relationships; men are viewed as resisting long-term, exclusive commitments and as trying to preserve their independence once in

a relationship. Stereotypically, women are viewed as valuing attachment more than men. Our understanding of women and men in love will benefit from greater precision in conceptualizing the nature of possible gender differences. This paper represents a study with the unmarried young adults' values about relationships - the importance youth give to various characteristics of a love relationship, such as the values of emotional bonding and sexual preferences - and the directional gender differences that exists related to these values. Specifically, both genders emphasized intra-individual factors such as sexual desire, sexual experimentation, physical pleasure, and factors associated with the casual sex partner, i.e. attractiveness, as reasons for their short-term sexual encounter(s). In addition, however, a number of gender differences were found. Men more than women emphasized social environmental reasons such as status enhancement, normative peer group behaviour, whereas women more than men cited interpersonal reasons such as increased probability of long-term commitment from sex partner for casual sex. The study provides a clear direction about the degradation of the traditional values about long term relationships and sexual preferences seem to play a dominant role in shaping the ideology of love.

KEY WORDS: Young Adults, Intimacy, Gender.