

EXPLORING WHETHER TASK COMPLEXITY INFLUENCES MEMORY

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ABSTRACT : The present research tries to explore (i) False Memory and (ii) Prospective Memory. A false memory is the psychological phenomenon where a person recalls something that did not happen. This study tried to find out if the semantic relationship between the stimuli had any impact on subsequent false recognition. “Prospective Memory” is defined as the ability to remember to carry out intended actions in the future (Brandimonte, Einstein & McDaniel, 1996). In the first part 20 females participated. The stimuli consisted of 3 lists of English (common usage) words; 15 words in each list. The lists varied in terms of nature of association between the stimulus words. The subjects were asked to identify the lure items. In the second part 40 females who are students participated. The participants were randomly allotted to 2 conditions viz. “Low Task Complexity” & “High Task Complexity”. Of the 30 pair of words, 10 pairs were cues for the prospective memory task. The results reveal that there is a significant difference between the ‘false memory’ scores measured in terms of *frequency of lure* items identified between the three conditions. The second part revealed that there is a significant difference between the 2 conditions. (i.e. with low task complexity and high task complexity).

IMPACT OF FIELD INDEPENDENT/ DEPENDENT COGNITIVE-STYLE ON READING COMPREHENSION OF STRIPLING: AN EXPLORATORY APPROACH

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ABSTRACT : Cognitive Styles being stable personality pattern are the distinctive learners’ attitude, strategies for information processing, typical mode of thinking and uncovering new concepts. The present inspection investigates the impact of most well-known style field-

dependent and field-independent cognitive style on reading comprehension. In this venture, 200 college students (including both male and female) were non-randomly selected who responded to Embedded Figures Test for forming groups. The data analysis conducted by using t-test unearthed that field-independent students are significantly better than field-dependent pupils in reading comprehension.

KEYWORDS: Cognitive style, field dependent/ independent cognitive style, reading comprehension.

A STUDY ON CLIMATE CHANGE AND MENTAL HEALTH

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ABSTRACT : Climate change is a global challenge which is likely to affect the mankind in substantial ways. Not only climate change is expected to affect physical health, it is also likely to affect mental health. Increasing ambient temperature is likely to increase rates of aggression and violent suicides, while prolonged droughts due to climate change can lead to more number of farmer suicides. Climate related disaster such as- floods, hurricanes and bush-fires are associated with stress related psychiatric disorder like- Posttraumatic Stress Disorder. Objective of the present study is to examine association between climate change perception and mental health. One scale to assess climate change perception was developed. The scale along with GHQ-12 were administered to 150 participants of rural and urban areas. Results revealed that climate change perception is related to mental health. Some suggestions for climate change resilience are given.

KEYWORDS: Climate change, Mental health, GHQ-12.

COMPARATIVE STUDY OF DEPRESSED AND NON-DEPRESSED YOUNG ADULTS REGARDING ATTACHMENT STYLE AND EGO-FUNCTION

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ABSTRACT : Attachment style plays a vital role in the development of symptoms of depression. And depression also emerge from Ego function where reality testing, judgment, drive control, defense function, thought process, synthetic integrative functioning, morality, object relation has come into account as considerable factors. The purpose of this present study was to reveal how the relative standing of the depressive in the two domains, mainly Attachment Style and Ego-Function collectively operate to contribute to their Pathology among young adults. For this study, a sample of 200 depressed (Major Depressive Disorder) young adults and 200 non-depressed young adults (matched normal control) were taken [100 male and 100 female in both case]. Standardized psychological test (questionnaire) were administered- General Health Questionnaire Scale, Beck Depression Inventory, Attachment Style test (Relationship Scale Questionnaire by Griffin and Bartholomew), Ego Function Scale. Data were collected using the technique of purposive sampling. Result showed that clinically depressed group, compared to the normal control group had poorer ego-function and high association with fearful and preoccupied attachment Style. Significant relation were found between depression and attachment style and between depression and ego function in comparison to non-depressed young adults with the help of t-test and ANOVA (analysis of variance) .

KEYWORDS : Depression, Secure Attachment style, Fearful Attachment Style, Preoccupied Attachment Style, Dismissing Attachment Style, Ego Function, Young Adults.

IMPACT OF LOCUS OF CONTROL ON PERFORMANCE OF SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS

Sulagna Chatterjee

ABSTRACT : Locus of control is a psychological construct that captures the extent to which we can control events in our lives. According to Rotter (1966) “Locus of control,” therefore, refers to whether an individual can acquire a reinforcement through his/her own abilities and efforts (i.e., internals), or if it flows from uncontrollable external factors (i.e., externals). The main objective of the paper is to study the impact of locus of control on academic achievement of secondary school children. The population of this study comprised secondary school students in Kolkata, West Bengal. There is significant difference between low performer & high performer in respect to locus of control in relation to academic achievement of secondary school children.

KEYWORDS: Locus of control, academic achievement, secondary school children, low & high performers.

AETIOLOGICAL PATHWAYS FROM DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES TO GERIATRIC DEPRESSION VIA HEALTH ADJUSTMENT

Paromita Ghosh

ABSTRACT : The goal of the study was to find out whether select demographic variables of late adults could statistically predict their extent of geriatric depression as mediated by health adjustment. Participants were a stratified random sample of 200 late adults of middle socio-economic status families in Kolkata. They were married and had children. Among them, 50 each were living alone; living with spouse; living with adult offspring; and living with spouse

and adult offspring. Each stratum comprised 25 female and 25 male elderly. Demographic data of participants were gathered by administering a General information Schedule. Shamshad-Jasbir Old Age Adjustment Inventory (Hussain and Kaur, 1995) and Beck Depression Inventory (Beck et al., 1961) were administered to assess participants' health adjustment and depression. Statistical treatment of data comprised calculation of descriptive statistics and conduct of path analysis. Marital status of late adults emerged most influential determiner of their health adjustment; late adults with intact marriages were generally better adjusted to their health condition than divorcees. Demographic variable of age rather than health adjustment was found stronger in influencing experienced depression of sampled late adults. Health adjustment emerged a weak mediator. Older late adults were found particularly vulnerable to depression.