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CONTENTS

- **Marital Adjustment of Early Married Persons of Motta Town in Ethiopia** 201-217
Belay Tefera Kibret, Simegn Sendek and Abdinasir Ahemed
- **The relationship of Parenting and Attachment styles with life satisfaction in Adolescents** 218-227
Babaie. E and Baseri. A
- **Contribution of Paid Work Assignments in Work Behavior of Hospitalized Chronic Schizophrenic Patients** 228-239
Sudhir Kumar and Sandhyarani Mohanty
- **Curriculum Based Intervention Program on Learning Disabled Students: an Institution Based Action Program in Kolkata.** 240-251
Kakali Mukhopadhyay and Anjali Ray
- **Impact of Self-Talk and Personality Traits on Self-Esteem of Student** 252-262
Meenakshi Chauhan and P. K. Rai
- **Emotional Labour and Burnout Relationship: Role of Social Support and Coping** 263-277
Binayak Shankar and Sandeep Kumar
- **A psycho-social perspective on religious violence** 278-284
Yuju M Francis
- **Mental Health of Runaway Children** 285-291
Kalpana Singh and S. K. Srivastava
- **Emotional intelligence and Job satisfaction of HIV/AIDS Counselors** 292-301
Swaran Lata, Shikha Verma and Archana Shukla
- **Relationship between Youth Problem and Self Disclosure among College Students** 302-309
Anjana S. Chauhan and Gandharva R. Joshi
- **Stress and Coping in Mothers of LD Children with Behaviour Problems and Typically Developing Children** 310-322
Pameet Sidhu and Suninder Tung

- **Cognitive and Emotion based Self- Efficacy and Well- Being among Younger Adults** 323-334
Akhilendra K. Singh, Sadhana Singh and A. P. Singh
- **Impact of Mother's Job on Home Environment and Mental Health of their Daughters** 335-344
Baby Chaurasia and Shambhu Upadhyay
- **Seeing the Hitherto Invisible – Discriminating Practices in Intimate Social Sites** 345-351
Pramthesh Pandey and Vandana Singh
- **Religiosity: A Comparative Study of Small, Medium and Large Sized Family** 352-357
Meena Tripathi
- **Psychological Health of Parents whose children are away from them** 358-363
Gauri Kadam
- **Demographic and Personality Variables as Predictors of Subjective well-being among trainees under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan** 364-374
Pratyush Kumar Srivastava and Ajai Pratap Singh
- **A Comparative Study of Information and Communication Technology Literacy among Science B.Ed Students** 375-379
Rumita Arora
- **The Significance of Psychological Intervention in Upliftment of Vaaghya-Murali Community** 380-382
Zunjarrao Kadam
- **Innovations in Education – Knowledge Management** 383-392
Shamsi Akbar

Marital Adjustment of Early Married Persons of Motta Town in Ethiopia

Belay Tefera Kibret, Simegn Sendek** and Abdinasir Ahemed****

Quite extensive research has been carried out investigating the causes and impacts of early marriage. These investigations generally suggest that early marriage is a malpractice that has far-reaching negative implications for the young mothers, their offspring and even to communities at large. However, the marital life of early married individuals living in marriage for many years have been least investigated and, hence, little is known about their resiliency. The purpose of this research was, therefore, to shed light on this issue focusing in area (Motta Town of the Amhara region) where the problem is reportedly common in Ethiopia. Data were collected from a total of 210 married individuals through a Multidimensional Marital Adjustment Scale partly adapted from Bowman and Spanier's (2008) Questionnaire. Findings showed that early marriage was basically arranged, uninformed particularly to the girls until the date of marriage, accompanied with lower educational level, longer reproductive period and large number of children. The level of marital adjustment score was significantly lower than the expected score as well as the score for the age-appropriate married groups. This same finding was observed to follow more or less a similar pattern across the four dimensions of marital adjustment (consensus, cohesion, marital satisfaction, and affectional expression). The effect of early marriage on marital adjustment was still strong after the removal of the contribution of confounding factors. In fact, 'number of marriages a person was engaged in' and 'gender' had also added significant contributions above and beyond this age of marital engagement.

Keywords: Early marriage; early marriage in Ethiopia; marital adjustment; arranged marriage; love-matched marriage

The relationship of Parenting and Attachment styles with life satisfaction in Adolescents

Babaie. E and Baseri. A***

The aim of the study is to find out relation between Parenting styles and attachment styles with life satisfaction in adolescents (boys) of Sari City. A survey was conducted among a groups of teenage boys (n=372) whose age ranged from 12 to 15 years old from Sari city, Mazandaran province, located on the North of Iran were asked to anonymously complete questionnaires. Assessment tools consisted of Attachment styles inventory and Life Satisfaction scale. The data were analyzed using correlation and multiple regression. The results of this study confirmed the hypothesis that there is relation between attachment styles and life satisfaction. The results of this study indicate that the variable such as attachment styles is important because of explanation of the dynamics of the emotional relationship provided by this variable which could serve as significance of attachment styles and had meaningful contributions to indicating life satisfaction. The results are discussed in the light of previous research.

Keywords: Parenting styles, Attachment styles, Life satisfaction, Adolescence.

Contribution of Paid Work Assignments in Work Behavior of Hospitalized Chronic Schizophrenic Patients

Sudhir Kumar and Sandhyarani Mohanty***

Gainful employment is viewed not only as a treatment outcome but also as a highly effective treatment modality in enhancing meaningful community integration. Although most individuals with schizophrenia are unemployed, evidence suggests that work rehabilitation is effective for this population. The researchers have investigated various dimensions of occupational functioning in the persons with major psychiatric disorders. The present study explored contribution of paid work assignments in work behavior and global functioning of hospitalized chronic schizophrenic patients. 200 chronic schizophrenic patients were drawn in two groups (a) Experimental (n=100) (b) Control (n=100) from in-patients of Institute of Mental Health and Hospital, Agra. Between group repeat measures design was used. Both the groups were engaged in different activities but payment was made to only experimental group. Work Behavior Inventory (WBI) (Bryson et al. 1997) and Global Assessment of Functioning Scale (GAF): (Patterson and Shin-Lee, 1995) were used to measure the global functioning and work behavior of patients at baseline, three follow ups. The data were organized and processed for computation of Mean, S.D., chi-square and ANCOVA to analyze and present the results. ANCOVA was used to cancel out the effects of baseline differences in scores and estimate group differences. The results revealed that the paid work produced significantly higher global functioning and work behavior in experimental group.

Key Words: Schizophrenia, rehabilitation, paid work in schizophrenia, work behavior in schizophrenia

Curriculum Based Intervention Program on Learning Disabled Students: an Institution Based Action Program in Kolkata.

Kakali Mukhopadhyay and Anjali Ray***

Curriculum is the planned learning activities designed to facilitate the educational achievement status of a group of students. The present study, was an action research approach, on effective curriculum based intervention strategy to facilitate the learning outcome of Specific Learning Disabled students, (N=50), identified from regular mainstream schools in Kolkata. The sample group of Learning Disabled (LD) children (N=50) was having scholastic difficulty, especially in reading and writing. The objective of the study was to keep them in mainstream and facilitate their achievement in learning through Curriculum Based Intervention Program. Accordingly team activities involving psychologists, special educators, occupational therapists, regular teachers and parents were organized on the following aspects: 1) Assessment of psychological problems and educational achievement status and 2) Development and implementation of need based curriculum on the students with learning disability. The problems of the selected LD students were screened and categorized through three tools -1) General Information Schedule, 2) GLAD and 3) WISC-III. On the basis of the pre-program responses of LD students the team members jointly developed the prototype curriculum materials to be used for intervention for a period of one year. The progress of the students was evaluated on half yearly basis, and the final evaluation took place at the end of the academic year to ascertain the nature of final effective improvement of the group. The data based facts highlighted the marked specificity of the nature of the supportive supervision and achievement status of the L.D students with respect to their level and type of disability.

Key words: Learning Disability, Action Program, Curriculum and Supportive Supervision.

Impact of Self-Talk and Personality Traits on Self-Esteem of Student

Meenakshi Chauhan and P. K. Rai***

This paper aims at to study the impact of self-talk, and different traits of personality on self-esteem. Self-talk is a way of describing all the things we say to ourselves all day long as we confront obstacles, make decisions, and resolve problems. Self-talk of a person determines his self-esteem in a positive or negative way which in turn affects his behavior. A trait is a temporally stable, cross-situational individual difference. Self-esteem is a positive or negative orientation toward oneself; an overall evaluation of one's worth or value. People are motivated to have high self-esteem, and having it indicates positive self-regard, not egotism. Self-Talk Inventory, Big-five Personality test, and Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale were used for data collection. This study was conducted on the students of post graduate classes of different faculties of Dr. H.S. Gour University. Multiple regression was applied to analyze the data . All the predictor variables together are responsible for the 33% of variance in self-esteem. It is concluded that self-talk and traits of personality are significantly related to the self-concept – synonymous to self-esteem, which is a prized asset of an individual may reflect emotional health and ones performance in many areas of life.

Key words: Self-Talk, Personality Traits and Self-Esteem.

Emotional Labour and Burnout Relationship: Role of Social Support and Coping

Binayak Shankar and Sandeep Kumar***

The regulation of emotion is well established at the work place, in the present market scenario, and was termed as “emotional labour by Hochschild (1983). There are various conceptualizations of emotional labour mainly; strategic model (Hochschild, 1983); job characteristics models (Moris & Feldman, 1996); and a mixed model proposed by Gandy (2000). These models predict burnout (drown out of energy to do work, Maslach, 1982) to varying degree. The exiting literature point out to two prominent moderators social support and coping. This paper reviews the relationship of emotional labour with burn out and moderation effect of social support and coping.

Keywords: Emotional labour, burnout, social support, coping.

A psycho-social perspective on religious violence

*Yuju M Francis**

The article gives a psycho-social perspective on and delineates the reasons for religious violence. It brings out reasons such as experience of shame, mimesis, ethnocentrism, threat to one's social identity and the role of religion in perpetrating violence.

Keywords: religious violence, mimetic violence, social identity, splitting, ethnocentrism.

Mental Health of Runaway Children

Kalpna Singh and S. K. Srivastava***

Mental health is defined as the state of well being in which every individual realize his or her own potential, can cope with the normal stressor of life, can work productively and fruitfully and is able to make a contribution to his or her community. Problem related to runaways children have received increased attention in recent years. Poverty, a broken family, abuse, pressure to study, a thirst for adventure, livelihood and the lure of the film industry in cities like Mumbai, are some common reasons for children running away from home India has the second largest rail network in the world and trains involuntarily become a quick and cheap mode of transport for these children migrating to cities and frequently arriving at major junctions. Despite the fact that running away in childhood is prevalent and in some cases associated with psychological condition. The present study is conducted on run away children to assess their mental health as compared to non runaways children. An N.G.O, placed at Allahabad city was approached for data collection. t-test is applied to analysis the data and result is non significant.

Key words: Runaways children and Mental health.

Emotional intelligence and Job satisfaction of HIV/AIDS Counselors

Swaran Lata, Shikha Verma** and Archana Shukla****

The present study examined the relationship between Emotional intelligence and Job satisfaction on a sample of HIV/AIDS counselors (N = 34) from ICTC, ART and PPTCT centers of different hospitals. The major questionnaires administered were - Emotional Intelligence Scale (Schutte, N. S., 1998), Job Satisfaction Survey (Spector, P. E., (1994) along with personal data sheet. The result revealed that there is no significant gender difference in HIV/AIDS counselors on emotional intelligence and job satisfaction except in regard to nature of work. Significant positive correlation was found between emotional intelligence and job satisfaction in male and female HIV/AIDS counselors.

Key words: Emotional intelligence, Job-satisfaction, HIV/AIDS counselors.

Relationship between Youth Problem and Self Disclosure among College Students

Anjana S. Chauhan and Gandharva R. Joshi***

The purpose of the study was to explore relationships between youth problems and Self Disclosure among college students. The sample consisted of 150 undergraduate students (Male 75 and Female 75) selected randomly from various Colleges of Rajkot. Youth problem inventory (YPI) by Dr. M. Verma, and Self-disclosure inventory (SSDI) by Dr. Virendra Sinha were administered to all the respondents. The data were analyzed by using Pearson's correlation. The Results revealed that high positive correlation was found between youth problems such as; family problems, college problems, social problems, individual problems with Self disclosure among college students. The correlational analysis revealed that Student's problem found to be normal significant relationship with self-disclosure.

Keywords: Youth Problems, Self Disclosure, College Students.

Stress and Coping in Mothers of LD Children with Behaviour Problems and Typically Developing Children

Parneet Sidhu and Suninder Tung***

The objective of the study was to find out the stress levels and coping process in mothers of LD children with and without behaviour problems and typically developing children. The Parenting Stress Index-Short Form and Ways of Coping Questionnaire was administered to a sample of 100 mothers of LD children in the city of Chandigarh UT. The LD children were selected from school resource rooms who had a previous diagnosis of LD and a behavioural problem. Similar tests were also administered to their typically developing counterparts. The results showed that mothers of LD children showed significantly higher level of stress than mothers of typically developing children whereas mother of LD with behavioural problems reported higher stress levels than mothers of LD children without behavioural problems. The coping strategies used by various groups were also analyzed. Implications of the present study highlight the importance of helping mothers who have children with learning disabilities and mothers of LD children who have co-morbid behavioural issues. Also to identify the coping strategies they use.

Key Words: Learning Disabilities, behaviour problems, maternal stress, coping strategies.

Cognitive and Emotion based Self- Efficacy and Well- Being among Younger Adults

Akhilendra K. Singh, Sadhana Singh** and A. P. Singh****

Health and well being has been a central concept of research in psychology from its beginning. Several studies have been conducted to examine the cause and consequences of psychological health of individual. Present study was designed to examine the relationship of cognitive (perceived self -efficacy) and emotional (trait emotional self efficacy) self efficacy with mental health among younger adult. The study was conducted on 100 younger adults and data was collected by using three standardized psychometric devices namely General Self-Efficacy Scale (Sud, Schwarzer & Jerusalem, 1998), Trait Emotional Intelligence Questionnaire-SF (Petrides, 2009), and General Health Questionnaire (GHQ-28, Goldberg, 1978). Obtained data was analyzed by using correlation and regression analysis. Results of correlational analysis indicate that perceived self efficacy and trait emotional self efficacy were significantly negatively correlated with anxiety and depression. The results of regression analysis support the results of correlation. The results were discussed in light of available theory and research

Impact of Mother's Job on Home Environment and Mental Health of their Daughters

Baby Chaurasia and Shambhu Upadhyay***

Mother and family characteristics were more strongly linked to girl's development especially mothers job are critical to every aspect of a girl's development. When the mothers can provide healthy, stable environments for their children, in addition to providing a loving and nurturing relationship, they are more likely to promote healthy child development. Thus the aim of present study was to measure the interrelationship of working mother and girl's on component of home environment and mental health of girls. Home environment inventory by Mishra (2003) and mithila mental health inventory by Kumar and Thakur (1986) was administered on 50 girls of working mother and 50 girls of non working mother. Result shows that there are significant differences between girls of working and non working mother on component of home environment and mental health.

Keywords: Home Environment, Mental Health, Mother's job, Girls

Seeing the Hitherto Invisible – Discriminating Practices in Intimate Social Sites

Pramthesh Pandey and Vandana Singh**

This paper explores invisible discriminating practices on the basis of gender in intimate social sites that is family. Family is considered as the basic unit of the society. Males and females both has to come together to form the family and plays an integral part for the functioning of the society. It is seen that in the families certain practices prevails related to division of labor, distribution of resources, opportunities, status of the members. These practices are inculcated so well in the daily routine that they are not perceived as the discrimination. This kind of discrimination needs to be addressed as they form the base of all the discrimination happening against women at worldwide levels.

Key words: Family, Women, Relationships, Discrimination, Invisible.

Religiosity: A Comparative Study of Small, Medium and Large Sized Family

*Meena Tripathi**

The aim of this study was to make a comparison on religiosity among small, medium and large sized family. The sample consisted of 300 male and female college students studying at the first year of undergraduate courses from Kumaun University Campus Almora. The personal data schedule [designed by the investigator] and five dimensional religiosity scale [Joshi and Joshi] was used to collect the data. Obtained data was analyzed by using t-test. Results revealed that there was no significant difference in religiosity among small, medium and large sized family.

Psychological Health of Parents whose children are away from them

*Gauri Kadam**

In this study the psychological health of parents was measured. 100 mothers and 100 fathers from Pune city, whose all children were residing away from them were selected as a sample for the study. A self constructed questionnaire having a reliability of 0.70 was used to measure the psychological health of parents. Statistical analysis was done using ANOVA. The result of the analysis shows that ageing is not affecting psychological health of parents. Gender is not found to have any influencing role in psychological health of parents whose all children are staying away from them.

Demographic and Personality Variables as Predictors of Subjective well-being among trainees under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

Pratyush Kumar Srivastava and Ajai Pratap Singh***

Subjective well-being (SWB) as a psychological construct is a relatively new field of positive psychology. In the present study attempt has been made to investigate the relationship of demographic and personality variables with some components of subjective well-being. Demographic variables were gender, caste and residence and personality variables were optimism and self-esteem. The study is based on a sample of 400 trainees under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan. The measuring tools were Global Life Satisfaction Scale, Contentment Scale, Optimism Scale and Self-esteem Scale. Hierarchical Multiple Regression Analysis was performed to find out the predictive value of demographic and personality variables. Results indicate that demographic variables explain a significant proportion of the variance in global life satisfaction. Personality variables together with demographic variables explain 19.2% variance in global life satisfaction. Personality variables together with demographic variables explain a significant proportion of the variance in contentment.

A Comparative Study of Information and Communication Technology Literacy among Science B.Ed Students

*Rumita Arora **

This research is an attempt to make a comparative study of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) literacy among science and non-science B.Ed students. For this study 200 B.Ed students belonging to science and non-science (males and females) streams were taken up. A self-prepared questionnaire reflecting the understanding of ICT literacy was used. T-test was used to study the difference in ICT literacy among science and non-science, science and non-science male and science and non-science female students. Results showed that science and non-science, science and non-science male and science and non-science female students did not differ in ICT literacy.

The Significance of Psychological Intervention in Upliftment of Vaaghya-Murali Community

*Zunjarrao Kadam**

India is the country of various religions. It is also known as well culture country but economic social development of the country according to caste varies. Especially in Maharashtra many social references contributed by applying different angles for well being of society. It has been tried to focus on social, economic and psychological status of Vaaghya Murali community.

A questionnaire has been designed and sample has been collected from Jejuri fair as well as from residential places of respondent and it is seen that Vaaghya Murali have not their own houses and they do not get respect in the society. They are worried about their future and children's education. Therefore a crucial solution for upliftment of Vaaghya Murali Community has been presented.

Key words: Community, Lord Khandoba, Murali, Vaaghya.

Innovations in Education – Knowledge Management

*Shamsi Akbar**

This paper seeks to identify innovations in education taking place to govern and facilitate the creation, dissemination and utilization of knowledge in individuals, team or organizations be it a school, university or multinational company in order to enhance its performance, its management and its operations and to better achieve its objectives. It also discusses the process of evolvement of concepts of knowledge management commencing from 3rd century BC till current education scenario in 21st century. It also ponders over the challenges facing higher education in India and the evolving new trends of education. It explains about the efforts being made at national and international level by governmental and non governmental agencies emphasizing upon equity/inclusiveness and quality/excellence. The emerging and enhancing role of private initiative specially for higher education and it's impact on new innovations in knowledge management is discussed. The increased productivity required by faculty is driving force for the development of more diverse and efficient teaching method. A tangential discussion about e-learning is also included

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