



# 97<sup>th</sup> Indian Science Congress

January 3-7, 2010 Thiruvananthapuram

*PROCEEDINGS*

SECTION OF  
**Anthropological and  
Behavioural Sciences**  
(Including Psychology, Archaeology,  
Education and Military Science)

*President*

**Dr. Avneesh Singh**



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**I**

**Presidential Address**

*President*  
**Dr. Avneesh Singh**



## **Role of Behavioural Scientists in 21st Century: National Perspective**

### **Dr. Avneesh Singh**

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Hon'ble Chairperson, esteemed colleagues and delegates coming from different parts of the country, as the President of the Section of the Anthropological and Behavioural Sciences (Including Psychology, Archaeology, Education and Military Sciences), I feel privileged and honoured to deliver the Presidential Address at the 97<sup>th</sup> session of the Indian Science Congress in Thiruvananthapuram.

"The Abode of Lord Ananta" Thiruvananthapuram is a major academic hub and is home to several scientific and educational institutions of national importance. Located on the west coast of our country near the extreme south of the mainland it was referred to by Mahatma Gandhi as the "Evergreen City of India".

Very truly, the task of delivering the presidential address is really tough as this section includes different disciplines and my knowledge falls too short to do justice to all the disciplines. Therefore, relying on good faith of the knowledge gained throughout life, I wish to share some of the important roles of behavioural scientists in 21<sup>st</sup> century in the national perspective.

It is impossible to visualize a more exciting and demanding situation in human history than the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The rapid scientific and technological advancement, explosion of information technology have added new dimensions in our day to day life. Till three decades ago, neither the world wide web nor the unravelling of the genetic code were expected to be achievable by the end of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

With the 20<sup>th</sup> century have arisen the needs of vast adaptation for the economic and environmental concerns, consequently giving birth to technologies requiring balancing of the fast changing employment and career trends. These and many other facts have raised many questions which need to be addressed.

The changes in the 21<sup>st</sup> century will be much faster than the changes that occurred in 20<sup>th</sup> century. The field of bioengineering, artificial intelligence, nanotechnology and other exotic technologies will undoubtedly revolutionize life during the 21<sup>st</sup> century, and by the end of the 21<sup>st</sup> century the force of change will have reached tidal wave proportions. The globalisation of Indian economy, rapid industrialization and modernization, growing urbanization has given a status of one of the world's fastest growing economies to our nation.

The enormous and rapid strides taken, and being taken in the various fields of health sciences and medicine have begun to provide solutions to the pathophysiological problems which thus far have posed major challenges. Likewise, the technological innovations are making the life and living easier, faster and more comfortable. However, an unfortunate fallout of all the progress and development has been that it is creating a growing imbalance in the psychological, social and cultural spheres of our lives.

The needs and compulsions of the present day lifestyle have created unwanted and unexpected stresses and strains in the life of everyone from cradle to grave. I intend to share a few of the pressing aspects of these enormous ones.

### **Youth- Changing Values and Lifestyle**

The youth is a rich reservoir of human resource. Nearly 85 per cent youth live in developing countries with 60 per cent in Asia. In developed countries the declining fertility rates have created aging populations. As per the United Nations statistics, during the 1990s the annual growth rate of youth population is slowing down all over the world.

The youths undergo a very rapid process of physical, mental, social, cultural and spiritual development. Society has been changing from generation to generation but as a result of globalisation the present young generation is being subjected to rapid and drastic changes. Though the youth in developed or advanced countries are having high living standards, the rate for psychological disorders and socio-cultural problems is also increasing. The alcohol and drug abuse, smoking, eating disorders, and suicide are some of the prominent and prevalent problems of the youths of the developed countries.

In India the young generation is passing through waves of change.

Transformations in conditions of life are undoubtedly reflected in the changing value systems. It is very important to understand the youth's vital value systems, since youth is the most sensitive and mobile component of the society. The concept of joint family system has become practically outdated and now the system of nuclear family is also under stress. Consequently, the family and social institutions are no longer the primary socialization agents for young people. As the commitment to marriage is weakening, the alarmingly increased number of divorces is no more exceptional. In India, changes occurring in the value systems of man-woman relationship are no more able to resist the occurrence of extra-marital relationships.

The media induced environment and forces of globalization are making our youth more and more ambitious and individualistic, less obedient but more knowledgeable. The impact of these new changes have been viewed as threatening by the older people who believe that their value systems are being challenged, authority getting diminished, and their knowledge seen as irrelevant.

The task ahead for the behavioural scientists and researchers is to analyse the impact of globalization, cultural clashes and increasing materialism on the young people and devise corrective measures for these imbalances and the resultant behavioural aberrations.

### **Gender Inequality and Domestic Violence**

Undoubtedly the technological advances have significantly impacted India's growth but the one negative impact of an otherwise extremely useful medical imaging technology has been that it has caused an alarming rise in sex-selective abortions. In 1981, India had 962 girls for every 1,000 boys. In the 2001 census, the ratio was down to 927 to 1,000.

India is becoming increasingly modernized but in tandem with the orthodox and traditional values. Traditionally, boys are preferred over girls as they carry on the family name and don't carry the burden of dowries. At a national conference to oppose gender inequality our Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh said, "No nation, no society, no community can hold its head high and claim to be part of the civilized world if it condones the practice of discriminating against one half of humanity represented by women."

According to the National Family Health Survey, one in five married women in our country faces domestic violence from the age of 15. A nationwide survey shows that 52 per cent of women suffer at least one incident of physical or psychological violence in their lifetime. Every six hours, a young married woman is beaten to death, burned alive, or driven to commit suicide. It is

estimated that more than 15,000 women suffer from dowry-related violence ever year. As per UN statistics, two third married Indian women are victims of domestic violence.

Right from the childhood the female members may be subjected to different kinds of violence or abuse, verbal and non-verbal but they tend to suffer in silence. Behind the closed doors of a home, women are physically, emotionally and mentally harassed.

The tales of their sufferings and tribulations rarely make it to the public domain because the victims themselves do not speak even if they are abused to the extent that they are unable to conceal it from friends and society. Thus to an extent they are to be blamed for its prevalence.

Though the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 which offers legal support to the women victims of domestic violence has come in to existence still seventy five per cent of women who are victims of domestic violence do not seek help for the fear of tarnishing the family image and honor. Even if they muster enough courage to go to the police station to lodge a complaint about domestic violence, instead of using the provisions of the law, the police advise them to reconsider and reconcile their differences.

Law alone can not be sufficient to eradicate this problem because of the obvious reasons. However, the problem of domestic violence can not remain unchecked just because women are unable to make an effective use of the provisions of law. The other bodies of the society such as the human rights commission etc. have to play a more proactive role in addressing the evil of domestic violence against women.

At workplace, the problems of sexual assault and harassment, molestation, rape, nuisance calls causing psychological disturbances among working girls and women are also on the rise. The trauma of these incidences can raise the mental tension or anxiety to pathological level.

The common manifestations that are encountered are increased anxiety, fear, loss of efficiency, depression, sexual dysfunction and substance abuse etc. These can further aggravate to more serious conditions such as disturbed sleep patterns, eating disorders and other forms of escapisms to relieve one self from the memories such traumatic incidents.

When there is a continuous period of traumatic stress, it becomes chronic, lessening the individual's ability to do any kind of constructive work. Depression in women manifests in headaches, sleepless nights, lack of concentration, loss of appetite, dryness of mouth, fear, self-blame, apathy etc.

Hence, the male violence towards women is an important issue that demands

attention of the behavioural scientists who must carefully analyse the dynamics of different psycho-social and cultural factors influencing and contributing to the problem of gender inequality and domestic violence in our country and find out the effective remedial measures to counter it successfully.

### **Aging Population**

Demographic ageing is a natural, inevitable and a biological phenomenon. World over the elderly population is growing continuously and by 2025 it is expected to include more than 800 million people of 65 years and above. The projections made by the UN Population Division indicate that there will be two elderly persons for every child in the world by 2050. This implies that the people aged 60 years and above, which currently constitute less than 20% of the population will account for 32% of the population by 2050. In Asia, the population of 60 years and above is expected to outnumber the population of below 15 years well before 2050.

Developing countries such as China and India have the largest total population of the elderly people. With improved living conditions, better health facilities and more access to medical services, the geriatric population is growing continuously. Presently, the population in India is comparatively young but in the years to come it is poised to become home to the second largest number of older persons in the world. The census report (2001) related to elderly people, revealed that in India 75% of elderly persons are living in rural areas, about 48.2% of elderly persons are women, out of whom 55% are widows and a large percentage (30%) of the elderly are below poverty line.

The deterioration in the traditional joint family system as well as a substantial increase in the internal migration of the young work force has made them more vulnerable to increased feelings of insecurity, depression, and loneliness.

Lack of family support, inadequate monetary support and guilt of being dependent on others without any tangible authority or status in the family are some of the problems that bother the elderly population in India. Unfortunately the forgotten concept of Vanaprastha Ashram System is practically inexistent for the elderly population. In fact, in India a large number of elderly people are suffering with feeling of loneliness, depression and other psychosomatic disorders.

An increasing number of older persons are falling prey to geriatric diseases such as rheumatism, arthritis, osteoporosis, dementia and cardiac disorders. Unfortunately, in the developing countries including India, the aged with psychological problems do not get the required medical attention. The problem

of dementia is considered a normal process of ageing. A physician cannot help much as depression is rarely diagnosed or treated because the sufferers are reluctant to approach him.

For India's aging population we have yet to come out with an appropriate policy framework to provide social security for the elders. In fact there is an urgent need to develop a programme for the aged which should deal with their socio-cultural, psychological and emotional needs. To counter the feeling of loneliness and a sense of guilt on being dependent on the family which continues to haunt them, a creative and developmental scheme should be formulated and implemented.

The challenges posed by the geriatric population, especially in the area of behavioural and emotional health have received very little attention in the past. Therefore, mobilizing additional psycho-social support system for geriatric population as well as monitoring health behaviours is emerging as a major responsibility for behavioural scientists in India. More information and research is needed with regards to the determinants of quality of life, well-being and health to further understanding of life experiences of the later years.

We have to revive and nurture the healthy joint family system where our future generations instead of remaining in the company of others with no emotional attachments can get the loving and caring company of the old grand parents having rich life long experience. Also the aging grand parents who usually suffer with the feeling of insecurity and loneliness can enjoy the company of their own budding future generation.

### **Psychological Warfare and Terrorism**

From the time of World War I, psychological warfare has been used as an effective tool of mass communication. It is a technique used to influence the target audiences' value and belief systems, emotions, motives, reasoning or behaviour. Target audiences can be governments, organizations, groups and individuals. Several centuries ago Chanakya also known as Kautilya propounded the techniques of manipulating public opinion and creating disinformation. The propaganda and other psychological actions having the primary purpose of influencing the opinions, emotions, attitudes and behavior of hostile foreign groups have been used by different nations and groups to achieve its objectives.

The terrorism is a psychological weapon or an anxiety-inducing tool of repeated violent action aimed both at its immediate victims as well as a much wider audience, in the hope of obtaining some sort of behavioural change from that audience. It is a time tested tool to confront the enemy or its soft

targets without directly getting involved in an expansive or a prolonged war.

World over between 1921 and 2000 there were 32 terrorist strikes resulting in 100 or more fatalities per strike. Unfortunately, between 2001 and October 2009 there are already 33 cases of terrorist strikes resulting in 100 or more fatalities per strike. In India, from 1966 to 1999 there were only 21 cases of terrorist attack whereas from 2000 to March 2009 have been 83 cases of terrorist attacks killing hundreds of innocent people.

During the last three decades India has suffered the ill effects of cross border terrorism. Unfortunately, India is surrounded by the small, unfriendly and underdeveloped countries. India's capability of conventional warfare has been proved time and again to be very effective and strong. In order to destabilise and reduce the international stature of India the neighbouring countries are using terrorism and insurgency.

Terrorism is a form of psychological warfare, therefore we have to focus more on countering the propaganda and the best way to desist our youth from joining the terrorist organizations is to provide them with the proper psychological support for inducting them in the national main stream.

From time to time the network of the terrorists disseminates the information justifying their deeds and actions. To nullify the propaganda spread by the terrorists we have to provide well argued counter-statements, directed not necessarily at the terrorists themselves but at those who are vulnerable to their temptations.

Our researchers and professionals working in the field of psychological warfare and other related fields of behavioural sciences have to carefully study the psyche of the terrorists to counter their ideologies, propaganda and indoctrination to succeed in getting an upper hand.

### **Occupational Safety and Health**

During the last two decades major changes have taken place in the workplace. The process of liberalisation, privatization and globalization of Indian economy has led to major organizational restructuring, growth in the use of advanced technology at work place. The dimensions of work are changing. Changes in work content have radically transformed the nature of work in most of the industrial organizations.

The occurrence of man made disaster in the year 1984 in Bhopal created lot of concern regarding the safety, health and environmental issues in industries. The incidence clearly conveyed as to how the inadequacy of on-hand knowledge about nature, health hazards and control measures of hazardous chemicals can play havoc with human life.

On October 29, 2009 a fire broke out at the Indian Oil Corporation (IOC) oil depot on the outskirts of Jaipur. The incident occurred when petrol was being transferred from the Indian Oil Corporation's oil depot to a pipeline. The giant tank holding 8,000 kilolitres of oil went in flames killing 12 persons, injuring more than 200 and displacing more than half a million people from the area. The Metrological department recorded a tremor measuring 2.3 on the Richter scale around the time of the first explosion at 7.36 pm which resulted in shattering of glass window nearly 3 km from the accident site. The blaze continued to rage out of control for over a week. Once again inadequacy of on-hand knowledge of the occupational hazards, the level of emergency preparedness pointing towards lapses in the safety measures and poor safety culture has raised many questions.

While our country is progressing and has become one of the fastest growing economies of the world, we still have the stigma of being the country where the worst chemical disaster took place and have to work hard to come out of that stigma. We need to demonstrate to the world that India is capable of handling all possible strategies and technologies with the highest degree of safety and health standards.

The growing concern for the safety and health of the workforce and development of more efficient work systems, the chances of exposure to hazardous chemicals and substances, occurrence of occupational accidents and loss of human capital has reduced to a large extent. But the discovery of more and more complex and hazardous substances and their production, handling and usage are on the rise. Due to the high demanding and stressful work such as multi-skill jobs violating the psychological limits, shift work breaking the biorhythm, over-work violating the physiological limits, isolation and unsocial hours ignoring the social dimension of the human being have become very common among the new generation workforce.

Analysis of accident statistics has proven that more than 90% of all the accidents are caused by avoidable 'Human Error'. Accidents can be caused by any one (or combination) of the Human Factors components such as loss of attention, lack of knowledge or training, misinterpreting the situation, expedient behaviour to get a result or maximise productivity, simply breaking the safety rule, systems design creating confusion or ambiguity of operation, factors such as poor maintenance or the sudden failure of equipment. Therefore, it is important to study 'Human Factors' elements as the real risk and precedent to all accidents.

The latest tool of controlling the element of 'Human Factors' is the Behavior-Based Safety System. It is a process which helps workers in identifying and

choosing a safe behaviour over an unsafe one. Behavior-based safety is the application of science of behaviour change to real world problems which focuses on what people do, analyzes why they do it, and then applies a research-supported intervention strategy to improve what people do. Beginning with a safety culture assessment, safety culture transformation can be achieved by increasing safety leadership, employee engagement and personal responsibility for safety.

In a vast and a fast developing country like ours, inspite of all its 'isms' and diversities, we still have an envious distinction of achieving the seemingly difficult or arduous situations with ease and expediency. The reason being, we have on the one hand the cultural, social and a unique mind-set to work for unity in diversity while on the other hand the knowledge and technology offered by the physical, biological and human sciences. All the pressing issues of youth, gender inequality and violence, geriatric problems, terrorism and occupational safety and health hazards we are to face to-day and more so in the near future, I believe, can be addressed effectively by the knowledge and technology available with the human sciences because the core issue of all these is understanding the human being in the context of the dynamically changing environment.

Today in this august gathering of scientists, professionals and researchers working in the fields of Psychology, Anthropology, Education and Military Science, I make a humble call to come forward and join hands in an endeavour to further enhance the level of well-being and quality of life of our people.





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II

ABSTRACTS OF  
**Young Scientist Award Paper and  
Platinum Jubilee Lecture**



## **Somatoscopic Observations on Human External Ear – Its Application in Biometrics**

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Somatoscopy of external ear provides general idea of shape of ear, helix form, earlobe attachment and hypertrichosis etc. Present study provides the frequency of occurrences of various somatoscopic features on external ear of central Indian population. In both sexes oval shaped ears and normally rolled helix were more common. Hypoplastic lobules were noted in one fifth of males but very rare among females. Somatoscopy of external ear act as an aid to Surgeons while reconstructing deformed ears and helps Physicians in detecting anomalies like Down's syndrome etc. Some of these somatoscopic features act as Soft Biometrics traits in Personal Identification.



## **Occupational Safety and Health Behaviour: An Indian Perspective**

**Dr. Asis K. Chakrabarti**

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### **Theme**

There has been a growing interest in understanding safety and health behaviour of people at the workplace. Reasons behind this emerging interest are wide ranging. It is mainly due to the need to preserve, protect and promote dignity and wellbeing of vast human resources in formal and informal sectors or for sustaining and promoting human productivity. It may even emerge out of the necessity to create decent workplaces, design new tools and workstations or to evolve new technologies for humanizing the quality of work-life and optimizing available resources. In simple term, safety health behaviour is defined as behaviour adopted by people to enhance or maintain their health and safety. Various models and theories have evolved in the western countries to understand safety and health behaviour of the people to predict and control those to promote health and safety. In the developing economy like India there is urgent need to preserve and promote health and safety of the working population of our country. The importance is much more in the context of recently announced National Policy of Occupational Safety, Health and Environment at Workplace by the Government of India. In understanding the safety and health behaviour of people in India there is a need to have a template of Indian psyche to fine-tune it with western safety and health behaviour models and theories. Researches in safety and health on working population in India reveal a unique Indian mind-set, understanding of which is necessary before we make any attempt to modify the existing health and safety behaviour of people at the place of work. Indian attitude towards safety and health are susceptible to fatalism, particularism, disowning mentality, apathy and erroneous interpretation of Karma philosophy as against owning up the responsibility and self-regulation. It is essential to address these issues while implementing any modification of safety and health behaviour. The present paper delves into exploring this Indian psyche pervading the safety and health behaviour at the workplace.





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## III

ABSTRACTS OF  
**Symposium / Invited Lectures**



## **EMERGING BEHAVIOURAL STRATEGIES**

### **NATIONAL PERSPECTIVE**

#### **1. Mental Illness -Mind Boosting -New Frontiers**

**Dr Deva Prasad Sen Mazumdar**

*Former Director  
Defence Institute of Psychological Research (DIPR)  
Min. of Defence, New Delhi*

Behaviour includes a wide spectrum of human activities - economic, physical and mental health, education, sports, gender, sex, aggression, human rights etc. Each area has its unique focus. Strategy involves any plan of action or policy to be acted upon. A civil society and democratic government has to ensure for its citizen's education, skills development, freedom from hunger, adequate health care, employment opportunity and more than a substance level of income. Is national perspective realistic? India needs physically and mentally robust citizens. With increasing span of life, our aging people are likely to be 20% of our population in next two decades. Their mental fitness is of concern to us in face of dreaded Alzheimer's disease, Parkinsonism, senility, dementia ravaging cognitive ability and emotional balance. Currently, psychological and neuroscience researches are directed to understand the 'biology of mental disorders' and its spinoff to fairly normal cognitive functioning. Genomic studies have now made us aware of vastly complicated nature of genes for variability, CNV (copy number variation), specific type of 'de-novo mutation; partly explaining Down's syndrome, autism and schizophrenia. Quest is for finding biological markers for depression, anxiety, obsessive-compulsive neurosis and the rigorous scientific verification that certain forms of psychotherapy are effective causing anatomical changes in the brain measured by brain-imaging. To boost mental acuity, intelligence and

for alleviating distressing behavior in epilepsy, Parkinsonism, recent studies of deep brain stimulation and embedded microchips, targeted injection of virus to modify an offending gene, stem cell therapy for neuronal growth have opened up exciting possibilities. Preventing and arrest of 'death reporter 6' experimental drugs to mental power and attempts for selectivity erasing traumatic experience, are of considerable significance for psychotherapists to treat neurosis. An emerging behavioral strategy in our national perspective requires urgent scientific effort in these directions.

## **2. Changing Behavioural Strategies of Adults Towards Children in Contemporary Indian Societies**

**Prof. Deepak Kumar Behera**

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The children of our contemporary Indian societies live in a fast changing socio-cultural environment. Most of them are now exposed to the different processes of globalization and modernization. The Universalization of education and children's exposure to different cultures and people through media and Internet have further raised children's level of awareness on their rights. Parents, teachers and seniors have also started realizing that children are quite competent, innovative and creative in different aspects of life. Therefore, children are no longer treated as "not-yet human beings", "not-yet knowing" and "not-yet responsible" by the responsible adult. They are rather treated as persons with their rights. It is now widely accepted by at least adults in metropolitan cities that children are important social actors with their own imaginations. This new strategy of treating children as human beings with rights by the adult has been more and more visible ever since the ratification of United Nation Convention on the Rights of the Child by Government of India in 1992. There is now also a growing realization by the

adult to importance of children's perception about their childhood. Perhaps all our knowledge and perceptions about children are thus far from adult perspective. Therefore it is high time for adult to understand childhood from children's perspective. This is possible when children's views and voices are heard by the adult and children are allowed to participate in decision-making affecting their lives. With the increasing educational standard the adult are slowly changing their behavioural strategies to maintain a better inter-generational relations. My presentation shall primarily focus on changing behavioural strategies of adults towards children in our contemporary Indian Societies.

### **3. Behavioral Strategies for Human Development**

**Dr. Tarni Jee**

*Head*

*P.G. Department of Psychology*

*College of Commerce, Patna*

Human behavior is not aimless but purposive. Goals give meaning to action. In fact, much psychological research demonstrates a direct link between the goals of human activity and mental and physical well-being. Given this, it is important to study how people identify and reach their goals, as well as how children develop competence at doing this.

In modern times, the sustainable development of human is a key ingredient to the development of the enterprise. As the best economy mode, the sustainable development is important to the transformation of the economy increasing mode. How to promote the sustainable development of the enterprises is closely related to the human resource management. In the process of developing the human resource management, we should carry on the innovation system of the theory, science and technology in order to boost up the sustainable development. Though introducing the connotation of the human resource management on the sustainable development, this article gave the enterprises a great many suggestions of developing the human resource management. Also,

the inspection system of promoting the human resource management on the sustainable development is introduced to give the enterprises a method to inspect the results.

#### **4. Spiritual Psychology and Stress Management in the 21st Century**

**Prof. Jitendra Mohan**

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Professor Emeritus of Psychology  
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Time and space undergoes a special trigger and churning in relation to a very specific transformation. The speed with which change took place in the twentieth century is surpassed by the demands and expectations being witnessed in the very first decade of the present century. The earlier models and formulations in science and behavior fall short of the suddenness of the momentum of the global events and changes.

Human beings, everywhere, are facing tremendous stress and need new strategies as well as new world views to manage, cope and overcome. The impact of economic globalization and information fusion has led to newer challenges. Perhaps, mankind has to fall back on the age old and traditional values which have survived. The mechanical analysis hardly, provides the clue.

The system requires a combined and concerted effort on the part of all the living and human sciences. Once again, spirituality is being perceived as a major dimension of the contemporary human life.

The behavioristic models are being modified to include basic human values, assets and positivity to enhance the quality, purpose and meaning of life. This presentation on the stress management through the awareness and organizational transformation will focus on a comprehensive model of positive health through physical, physiological, socio-economic and spiritual psychology. It is formulation in the realm of hope, trust, surrender and optimism!

## 5. Forest Resource Use and Livelihood Issues of Local People in Sikkim

**Barun Mukhopadhyay**

*Professor*

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*Indian Statistical Institute, 203 B. T. Road, Kolkata*

The northeastern State of Sikkim is endowed with rich floristic and faunal diversity. It is in the mega diversity hotspots region. The State is having around 40% of the total land area under forest cover. People of the State are dependent on the forests for their bio-cultural survival. Recent trend of depletion of the Sikkim's forests is a cause for concern. Under this backdrop, the present study evaluates the nature and extent of use of forest resources by local ethnic communities in Sikkim. It further examines the effect of depletion of forest lands on the household economy of the local people.

For the present study two temperate natural mixed forest (TNMF) patches i.e. Jaubari and Pabong have been chosen from the Mamlay watershed area located in the South district of Sikkim. Considering species diversity and richness, while Jaubari is less depleted patch, Pabong is more depleted one. The surrounding villages namely Jaubari and Pabong have been selected for study. From each of the selected villages households were sampled. 110 households were selected to participate in the study. Data on various uses of forest resources by ethnic communities and their economic values were collected. The comparison in respect of differential use and economic potentialities of less depleted and more depleted forest by ethnic communities was done. Methods of data collection included questionnaire survey, group discussion and participant observation.

A wide variety of different species are used by study households as litter, fodder, fuel wood, timber and non-timber forest products (NTFPs). Less depleted forest patch expectedly showed better plant resource use compared with more depleted forest patch. Percentage of households selling forest produce of different types ranging from fuel wood, timber and NTFPs is not conspicuously high. Again, proportion of households selling forest produce is

higher in less depleted area compared with more depleted area. Collection and use of forest resources for own consumption is done by a substantially higher percentage of households.

The local people in the study area are heavily dependent on the surrounding forests for their subsistence. Both direct and indirect economic benefit has been obtained by overwhelming majority of the households from forest resource use. Clear evidence exists to note that depletion in forest cover adversely affects household economy.

## **6. How Computer Affect Cognitive Style of Student?**

**Dr. (Miss) Saroj Kothari**

*Professor & Head Department of psychology,  
Govt, Maharani Laxmi Bai Post-Graduate Girl College, Indore (M.P.)*

We live in the information age, where knowledge is power. Technology shapes the growing mind. The younger mind is malleable and the younger technology is questionable. New technology is changing the mental skills and the brain organization of people. Most of our day to day activities are being influenced by the use of computers. Computers introduce new information or alter the format of information.

Cognition, or mental activity, involves the acquisition, storage, transformation and use of knowledge. Cognitive style is a consistent pattern of organizing and processing information. The systematic cognitive style is associated with logical and step-by-step sequential approach to thinking, learning, problem solving and, decision making. The intuitive cognitive style is associated with a spontaneous, holistic and visual approach. The present study examined the effect of computers on cognitive style of post-graduate student. Cognitive style inventory (CSI) by P.K. Jha (2001) was used. The result revealed that computer-savvy having systematic cognitive style and non-savvy having Intuitive cognitive style.

## 7. Psychological Aspects of Antisocial Personality

**Dr. Surendra Nath Banerjee**

*Retd. Professor*

*Indian Statistical Institute, Kolkata*

Personality disorders are long-standing patterns of maladaptive behavior. Personality traits are enduring ways of perceiving or relating to the environment and thinking about oneself. When personality traits become so inflexible and maladaptive that they significantly impair the individual's ability to function, they are referred to as personality disorders. Antisocial people belong to this category. They have little sense of responsibility, morality or concern for others. In recent years the violence and terrorism is the most acute problem not only for the developing countries like India, Pakistan, Nepal etc., but also for the developed countries like UK and US. This problem thwarts our economy and development. What are the root causes of such antisocial personality and what should be the remedy for coming out of such problem. The causes are psychological and for remedy we have search from psychology.

## 8. Family Environment in Relation to Experienced Happiness among Adolescents

**Meena Sehgal**

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**Key Words: Adolescents, Happiness, Family Environment, Parenting**

Adolescence is a crucial period in the life span of an individual. Whether, adolescent flourishes or degenerates into helplessness depends upon the family. Parents are the primary supportive agents and family environment is significant predictor of adolescent happiness. The present study investigates the relationship between happiness and dimensions of family environment. For measuring family environment a test developed by Joshi and Vyas (1988) and to measure happiness, questionnaire by Hills and Argyle (2002) were used. Sample comprised of 400 students (200 girls, 200 boys) in the age range of 16-18 years.

Results revealed that Relationship dimension was most important followed by Personal Growth dimension in generating happiness. Implications of results for parenting have been discussed.

## 9. Human Performance in Automated System

**Dr. Indramani L. Singh**

*Professor & Head, Department of Psychology  
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Keywords: **Automation, Complacency, Mental Workload,  
Psychophysiology**

Automation represents one of the major and influencing trends of information processing stages of human cognition and performance in the 21st century. Automation technology as it plunks today amounts to the thought of electronic replacement of human operator by playing critical role in situations when a small number of operators must control and supervise a very complex set of remote processes. The most ambitious of this new generation of automated tools was designed to assist and replace the controller's decision-making and planning activities. Although these technological developments have been impressive, there is also little doubt that automation is far from being able to do the whole process, especially to detect when the system itself is failing and what to do in the case of such failure. The technologies themselves are limited in their capabilities, in part because the underlying models of the decision-making processes are oversimplified. It is unlikely that technical components of any complex system can be developed in such a way as to ensure that the system, including both hardware and software components, will never fail. The human is seen as an important element in the system for this reason to monitor the automation, to act as supervisory controller over the subordinate subsystems, and to be able to step in when the automation fails. Humans are thought to be more flexible, adaptable, and creative than automation and thus better able to respond to changing or unpredictable circumstances.

The theoretical and empirical literature on human performance suggests many new vistas for behavioural and psycho-physiological strategies to remove the evils of mental workload and other cognitive limitations of pilots and non-pilots. Like for instance the design of the technology-fed systems must not merely fit into the human capacities but also should look into the information processing limitation of human performance. Researchers are looking through

cognitive theory which capitalizes on the user's capabilities and working around. The other way has been by fitting the person to the job depending on his/her performance in variety of tasks. Incidentally, the need for effective and safe practice environments has led to the development of simulators for training. Our knowledge of individual performance in tasks will help in the design of tests for selecting people for jobs. Thus, we need a variety of approaches to the subject of human performance in automated technology, including an understanding of how people's performances are shaped by their strategies and personal goals too. Theoretical enunciations should delineate the information-processing circuitry that underpins performance including the neuro-scientific approaches of current scientific world which support information processing.

The multileveled approach is an imperative consideration for reaching our ambitious goals. Knowledge of the operator's intentions and strategic goals assists design of technology and individual differences in motivation are important for personnel selection and assessment. Workplace stress management techniques often aim to guide the person towards realistic goals. The ultimate objective is the development of new paradigms and methodologies to assess the extent to which automated flight deck systems can maintain pilot engagement and how individual differences can cater such demands.

## **10. Attitudes of Married Men and Women towards Birth Restraints and Family Size in Relation to Personality Characteristics**

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**Key words: Attitudes, Birth restraints, Extroversion, Introversion, Family size, Personality Types.**

In any programme of change involving communities the effectiveness in motivating depends on the knowledge of the personality characteristics and attitudinal level of the functionaries in the programme. In the present research an attempt has been made to study the attitudes of extroverted and introverted married men and women towards birth restraints and family size. An extroversion-introversion inventory was administered upon a larger sample to locate 200 men (100 extroverted and 100 introverted) and 200 women (100 extroverted and 100 introverted). For the attitude survey 400 married individuals 200 men and 200 women (extroverted and introverted) were interviewed. They were asked whether they wanted to restrict the number of children of possible, whether they did not want to restrict the number of children and also their opinion regarding the number of children a couple should have. The results revealed significant differences in the attitudes of extroverted and introverted men and women towards restraints. When the extroverted men and women were compared no significant differences were observed however, introverted men and women did differ significantly in their attitudes toward birth restraints. As regards views toward family size the extroverted men and women were found to be in favour of having a small family. It is also suggested that in implementing the family planning and welfare programmes proper attention should be given to the personality characteristics of the target population to check increase in population.

## 11. Internet usage and Mental Health

### **S. John Michael Raj**

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Coimbatore-641046, Tamil Naidu, India*

The present piece of research focuses on the Psychology of Internet usage specifically the study aims to understand high Internet user and low Internet users on their levels of mental health. 124 Internet users identified from the registered at Internet centre, Bharathiar University, Coimbatore. The sample of students are perusing for M.Phil and Ph.D. degrees. Their age ranged from 23-25 years of age. The Internet User general questionnaire developed by Pratar Elli and Browne (1999) and the Mental Health Questionnaire developed by Priya Daniel (1994) has been used to collect the relevant data. The data were subjected to one way analysis of variance test. The findings revealed that high Internet users found to have levels of mental health.

## 12. Architectural Relationship between Human Face and Eyes for Prediction of Secret Psyche: Emerging Behavioural Strategy in National Perspective

### **Dr Sheetla Prasad**

*Head Department of Psychology  
Ewing Christian College, Allahabad*

**Key Words: Actual Psyche, Manifested Psyche, Constructed Psyche, Geometrical Space, Psyche Engineering, Face Scaling**

The focus point of this study is to identify the actual psyche, constructed and manifested psyche of an individual. For this, geometrical spatial technique

was used and measurement focus point was the eye to the pertinent features of the face like the nose, ear, mouth, forehead and chin. The interaction of eye shapes, forms, sizes and colours with different shapes of the face will produce 2160 actual psyche [eye shapes (10) X eye sizes (3) X eye forms (3) and eye colors (3 ; only three have been selected on the basis of availability of sample identity ) X face shapes (8). Each psychological state was predicted in three forms as constructed psyche, manifested psyche and psyche that should be ( actual psyche). Thus, total 6480 (2160 X 3) psyche is to be identified. Determination of the psyche is based on the degree of associations between geometrical region of face and eye alignments. Degree of predictability is a product of area of geometrical output of different features of face with corresponding points of eyes (left and right). Study was conducted in laboratory condition on 25 samples of male and female of age group 20 to 50 years of Allahabad city but for high level of predictability, reliability and validity research is going on and as per planning large sample will be taken. Photographs were taken with 10.6 mega pixel Nikon camera on the fixed distance between object and camera (7 feet) with constant zoom and aperture in the fixed light (port light). Validation of an individual psyche is based on the Active Appearance Model (AAM), Active Shape model (ASM), Face engineering, Psychomathematical assumptions and statistical output. Characteriology is based on Indian and Western philosophy of human psyche understanding but novelty of this study is estimation of degree of occurrence in mathematical / statistical parameter.

### **13. Strategies for Modification of Behavioral Patterns in Unifying the People as a Nation**

**Dr. B. A. Parikh**

*Former Vice-chancellor*

*Veer Narmad South Gujarat University, Surat*

In real sense as a nation our country India is 62 years old. By this time we should be a mature nation. India is a multi - religious, multi - ethnic, multi - cultural country divided in groups and subgroups on many lines and criteria.

Still psychologically and emotionally we are not a unified one nation. As a people we are divided into several groups and any two groups are in conflict on any issue like religion, caste, language, ethnicity, culture etc. Our behavior patterns are interesting. There are conflicts between the political groups, between the rich and the poor, the advantaged and the deprived, the younger generation and the old, etc.. On one side there are people who do not have a square meal even for one time and on the other there is affluence and wastage. There are conscientious god fearing people and on the other there are corrupt, smugglers and swindlers. So we in our country witness varieties of behavior patterns and all these are existing peacefully together.

The advent of knowledge, science and technology has made great impact on the thinking and living of the people. We the people enjoy the advantages of science and technology and our life style has greatly changed from the lower to the higher level. But the irony is that the physical technological changes and development in education and knowledge have not brought the corresponding changes in the patterns of thinking and beliefs. We are quite refined and modern in our outward behavioral patterns but we are still lingering in the thinking and belief patterns of 18th century in which we were very much closed mind, conservative and ritualistic and guided by blind faiths and superstitions.

These patterns of behavior are not confined to old people who normally are much traditional and conservative, but unfortunately our young generation, our generation trained and educated in modern technologies which should be more liberal, secular, and tolerant and be an example to set the new behavioral patterns is not so lively, recipient to secular, liberal and rational values. The crime rate, the suicide rate, the incidents of rape and molestation, the incidents of religious conflicts and terrorist activities etc are on increase at the alarming rate.

It is the job of the social scientists, psychologists and sociologists to worry about and analyze the disturbing emerging patterns of behavior among our young, new generation and devise an educational as well as knowledge and belief systems so as to train and educate them in the interest of the future of our nation.

The new values for new behavioral patterns cannot be established by teaching or preaching. But our syllabi of teaching courses should be devised in such a pattern that the new values are inbuilt in the curriculum and the teachers also should be committed to these new rational and scientific outlooks for life and thinking. Above all there should be political will to inculcate new behavior patterns among the new generation.

## **14. A Study of Stress Assessment and its Behaviour Among the Physical Education Professions and their Spouses**

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*Lakshmbai National University of Physical Education, Gwalior*

**Key Words: Stress Assessment, Overload, Frustration, Coping Strategy and Time Urgent**

This study was undertaken to know the level of stress and its behaviour among the physical education teachers and their spouses. A questionnaire on stress assessment and coping strategy was administered on twenty staff members and their spouses. Three factors affecting stress viz., frustration and inhibition, overload, compulsive, and time urgent and aggressive behaviour were studied among the subjects. The level of coping strategy of each subject was also assessed.

The results revealed that among the male subjects 53% had vulnerability to the frustration and inhibition, 60% had vulnerability towards overload and 33% had vulnerability towards compulsive, time urgent and aggressive behaviour component of stress. Further 53% male members had inadequate coping strategy, 20% had adequate and 27% had good coping strategy towards these stresses. Among the female section 40% were vulnerable towards frustration and inhibition, 53% had vulnerability towards overload and 40% had vulnerability towards compulsive, time urgent and aggressive behaviour. While investigating about their coping strategy 53% female had inadequate, 34% adequate and 13% good coping strategies towards these stresses.

No significant difference was observed between different components of stress among male and female. In both the sections it was found that stress due to frustration and inhibition was highly associated with the stress due to compulsive, time urgent and aggressive behaviour.

## 15. Acceptance of Activity Based Training Programme by Parents of Mentally Retarded Children

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**Key Words: Activity Based Programme, Training, Mentally Retarded Children.**

On development of Activity Based Training Programme for moderate mentally retarded children and after functional verification of the same, it was felt needed to determine parental acceptance of such children regarding the programme. The number of participating parents in the opinion survey programme was 25 who were having at least one children facing problems on account of moderate mental retardation. So, the parents were selected using the purposive sampling technique followed by randomization to select the parents. Then after, the parents were provided with guidance programme in use of activity based training programme so that they may be able to train their children having moderate mental retardation with personal care and professional efficiency. The change in adaptive behaviour of the children was measured with the help of Functional Ability Assessment Scale after provision of training by the parents to their children and the result was found positive as indicating significant gain in acquisition of adaptive behaviour. Almost 47 percent of the parents were very much in favour of the programme whereas 13 percent of them suggested making the programme brief and concise. 17 percent of parents found the programme of no use and rest of them were not in a position to give any clear cut opinion regarding the same with confidence and considered it as better to remain in an undecided position.

The Activity Based Training Programme was found helpful for the children with Moderate Mental retardation in terms of change in adaptive behaviour when provided by the parents after being trained in the process of utilization and providing required guidance.

In this way, the activity based training programme may be considered as more useful and indicating a receptive trend by the parents of children with moderate mental retardation. Some valuable suggestions were obtained at the same time to improve the programme from parents.

## 16. Study of Revised Personality Inventory (13 P.F.) for People

**D. J. Bhatt & H. R. Vadhiya**

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Rajkot-360005 (Guj.)*

**Key words: Revised and Standardized, Normative Sample, Test-Retest and Split Half Reliability, Validity and Percentile Norms for Sex.**

The investigators revised and standardized the personality Inventory (1986) (13 P.F. Inventory) for Gujarati speaking people to measure their different 13 personality traits.

For the purpose of standardization, the 13 P.F. inventory was administered to a group of 1100 male and female respondents. The said sample was taken from Saurashtra region including both area Rural and Urban with different categories of the respondents' age viz. 18-24, 25-31, 32-38, 39-45, 46-52, 53-59 and 60-66 yrs. The age of subject ranged from 18 to 66 years. The average number of the respondents generally belonged to middle socio-economic status.

The reliability of 13 P.F. inventory was found out in terms of Test-retest and split-half method. The PI was validated against High and Low Personality trait group using "t"-test. It was supported higher level of validity. The percentile norms were established for the revised 13 P.F. Inventory on sex, age and area for both the factors of PI and whole revised instrument.

## 17. Incentives vis-à-vis Productivity and Development: The Case of Sericulture

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**Key Words: Incentives, Sericulture, Socio-economic development, Productivity**

Incentives have been used as an effective means of motivation practically in every field of human involvement. Right from childhood, human beings have been used to this phenomenon and exposed to the influence of this strong motivational factor. In the sphere of socio-economic development too, incentives play a crucial role in the initiation and productive maintenance of any economic enterprise. Its utility has been increasingly recognised especially in the context of a competitive world and open economy. Sericulture has not escaped from its hold. Incentives have been made use of, in its various forms and ways and in the various spheres, in the process of developing the industry.

The paper attempts to understand the role of incentives, in the process of enhancing productivity and ensuring development, with special reference to sericulture. Developing a typology of incentives, the paper, seeks to capture the different forms of incentives within a three-fold systemic framework, looking into the structural components as well as by their consequential objective and subjective orientations.

## **18. Mutual Comparison Reception Model (MCRM) of Concept Development in Secondary Science Learning: A Variation to Brunarian Theory**

**Dr. K.Y. Benedict**

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**Key Words: Information Processing, Cognitive Structuring, Models of Teaching, Mutual Comparison Reception Model (MCRM), Science Learning, Concept Attainment Process, Labeling, Examples of Concepts.**

The paper is the outcome of an experiential learning episode encountered by a teacher educator (the author) with a group of student-teachers under his mentorship during a session of the practice teaching programme (2006-07) at the secondary school level. The crisis faced by a student teacher in connection with the development of a lesson template based on Brunarian theory of concept development and Joyce and Weil's formulation of Information Processing Family of Models of Teaching turned out to be an occasion of Eureka to construct a new version of Concept Attainment Model (CAM) of teaching. Here the practitioners involved in the exploration proposes a twist to Concept Attainment Model of teaching, namely Mutual Comparison Reception Model of CAM, which seems to be highly suitable for the learning of those secondary level science concepts which are interlinked in the conceptual ladder.

The field level experiences of the student teachers with the proposed model of teaching (2007-09) are also reviewed in the paper. The paper also annexes a set of selected lesson templates developed by the student teachers based on the proposed model.

## 19. Archaeology of the Early Historic Period of Northern India

### C. Margabandhu

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The emergence of Early Historic period in North India could be traced back to the middle of the first millennium B.C. observing the various stages of development that have been taking place, amidst the peasant villages and tribal groups with knowledge of metal technology (iron) leading to the emergence of monarchical kingdoms in the geographical confines of central Ganga valley. This period witnesses significant change in the lifestyle of the people which manifests in use of metals like copper and iron, dwelling houses built of kiln - burnt bricks, introduction of coinage thereby facilitating trade, construction of roads as communication links and the foremost emergence of small and big settlements, some of which developing into large towns and cities and a few of them enclosed by fort walls and gates possibly planned in the beginning, and others developed later. In the field of religion, Buddhism is great unifying factor, at first centuries B.C. So also Jainism which originates in the central Gangetic Valley also had a great impact in Deccan and south India. Another factor that had great influence is writing. The Brahmi script, the earliest records of which that are seen in the edicts of Ashoka datable to the third century B.C., could have originated a century or two earlier and standardized during the Mauryan times.

The records chiseled in Brahmi Script is spread all over India during the second century B.C. Excavations of several Early Historic sites of Northern India have exposed rich archaeological remains revealing different levels of material and cultural advancement achieved by the people. The available art factual data are quite considerable to understand and put forth some of the cultural impact on various settlements of contemporary nature, resultant diffusion and spread. A connected archaeological account of such a nature is attempted highlighting the cultural milieu of creative impulses which lead to techno-cultural progress, wherever possible.



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**IV**

**Oral / Poster Presentations**



## **1. A study of Interactive Style of Production and Administrative Managers in Industry**

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*N.A. & T. V. Patel Arts College*

*Vallabh Vidyanagar (Gujarat)*

The present research focuses on the style profile of interaction of production managers and administrative managers. There are six interactive styles studied under this investigation namely supportive, normative, problem solving, innovative, confronting and resilient interactive style. These styles vary among the managers based on experience, nature of work and level of motivation.

For the purpose of present study a sample of 120 managers were selected at random from two organizations situated at Anand, Gujarat. For the measurement of interactive style “A style profile of interaction, scale” constructed by Lowler was used. For the analysis of Date, ‘t’ test was used to check significant difference between two groups under study. The production managers are found having well developed state of mind compared to administrative managers regarding above mentioned six types of interactive styles. Results and discussion is incorporated in the main body of the research paper.

## 2. Emotional Intelligence as a Prima Facie Requirement for Effective Competency Mapping

**Dr. Ashok Kumar Mukhopadhyay**

*Principal*

*International Institute of Management Science, Salt Lake, Kolkata-64*

**Key Words: Human Resource Matrix Management (HRMM), EQ Vs. IQ, Competitive Edge, Virtual Organization. Total Quality of Mind (TQM), Interpersonal & Intrapersonal Intelligence**

In modern business environment the degree of effectiveness and productivity of an employee is determined by the level of Emotional Intelligence (EI) the capacity of recognizing our own feeling or emotions and those of others and then managing emotion well in ourselves and in our relationship. Emotional Intelligence matter twice as such as Technical and Analytical skills combined for star performance.

On achieving self awareness, motivation and management followed by social Awareness and social competence, relationship management within internal customers inside organizational set-up is developed whereby the long term relationship with external customers is also built up to the level of their satisfaction.

Competitive edge of individual and organization can be achieved by integration of both emotional intelligence and intelligence quality since only intelligent quotient may be inhibitory and may result anxiousness of people in work life.

Over and above, practical emotional intelligence empowers us with strategic flexible planning constructive decision making stress management, conflict management group dynamics and social accomplishment.

Positive and creative thought process and simultaneous spreading of the essence of positive feelings to surroundings develop multi - dimension of a balanced person with total quality of mind comprised of integration of emotional, physical, social, and spiritual health.

Different business case studies with regard to impact of emotional intelligence of performance of marketing productivity efficiency and also mother dairy Calcutta factory live cases on milk loss prevention and improvement of quality and yield have been studied.

As we let go off our emotional baggage, we would increase our empathy, consequently develop relationship improvement freedom from depression and overall emotional wellness and ultimately surrounding people would enjoy relating to us and extend whole hearted cooperative attitude.

As competency mapping involves the process of identification cum evaluation of employees' competencies and organizational requirement and establishing perfect collaboration among them under continuously changing environment, it is clear from above studies that emotional intelligence plays the most crucial role for success of the said mapping process.

### **3. Role of Psychology in Facing Challenges of Science and Technology of 21<sup>st</sup> Century in Nation Perspective**

**Ananas Kumar**

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Bhubaneswar – 751022, Orissa*

**Key word: Technological Environment, Civic Amenities, Puzzle, Psychologist, Brotherhoodness, Elimating Elements Etc**

In this modern technological environment we all are becoming a scientific man. Our today's life completely depends on the invention of science and technology and we are moving around it. It means it seems that science and technology are the fourth important aspects of life after air, food and water, but if we critically examine about the actual progress of science and technology for the individual person (those who are living in remote area of country without complete and required civic amenities) of grass-root level we find our progress is equal to zero regarding different aspect in his life.

Now a days the current scenario of our country is that one side we are

enjoying after wining or loosing world cup, enjoying Pokhran blast, congratulating after releasing Chandrayan and other side real country maker people dies with famine, flood and heavy rainfall etc. due to lack of preparation for Disaster. So, there are so many challenges are available in endless form in front of science and country of a 21 century. How every our government and scientist both are trying to do his best effort to solve this puzzle but indeed our progress is very slow due to various technical reason.

In this current troublesome problem psychology can play a vital role to handle all problem or facing challenge in science an technology, because if we critically study about its subject matter we find that it appears in the root of all subject, i.e. no one subject can be survive better without the help of psychology.

Therefore psychology will help to our government, scientist and people in different aspect in many ways. We can see that psychology is one problem solving tool for various problem related to science and technology or in other way we can say that science and technology assimilated psychology or its method he will become boon for society.

## 4. Drug Dependence: A Psychoanalysis

### **Mira Rani**

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### **Tarni Jee**

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**Key Words: Neural Activity, Drug Seeking Behavior**

The purpose of the present investigation was to explore facts of drug dependence as seen in the Indian context. The area of “drug dependence” is too vast to be addressed under any single discipline. The review is divided into two major sections (a) Correlating neural activity with drug seeking behavior (b) Biological vulnerability. Future will see some fascinating

developments in our understanding of how behavior influences brain chemistry and vice versa. Both environmental and genetic factor must be investigated. Behaviour pharmacology will continue in its central role in all of these areas of research.

## 5. Personality and Behavioural Correlates of Cigarette Smoking

**Urmila Mishra**

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**Keywords: Habitual Smoking, Coping Pattern From Stress.**

To Study the impact of stressful life events of smokers 125 male smokers and 125 male non smokers were studied. The subject was first given the presumptive stress questionnaire to measure the stress as perceived by them in different categories. There the anxiety level of subjects were measured the self analysis form and hostility rated by the subjects. Results reflect that smokers have high mean weighted scores with recent occurrence of stressful life events. The mean scores obtained from smokers and nonsmokers in term of hostility reveal that smokers are significantly less hostile than the non smoker group.

## 6. Stress of Competitive Sports and its Management

**Renuka Kumari Sinha**

**Sangeet Kumari**

*HOD. Psychology, J. P. Mahila College  
Chapra*

Modern era is an era of stress; people suffer greatly from the disorders of stress. Sports field also is not away from the stress. Hence, the author, is interested on the study of causes, effects and management of stress as it has become most important subjects for investigation.

Stress means effort or more demand upon physical or mental energy, when needs, desired, wants are unrealistic in nature, one has to undergo stress. Lack of skills, forced disengagement from sports, loss of enjoyment, pressure to win, academic demands, conflicts with coaches and management, pressure from coaches and media, conflicts in values, overuse and fatigue, psychological manipulation by coaches, overtraining, violence in sports, demand for improved performance, etc, are the causes of stress fro the athlete. (Stabbing at the back of Monica Seles; worst Heavy – weight boxing between Holyfield and Tyson etc are the causes of the stress upon the players).

This stress brings lot of changes at the athlete's psychic, psycho-somatic, and thereby develops disorders.

The stress resulted from competitive sports can be tackled by two sections-  
(a) Prevention of stress (b) Care of stress.

Different methods and exercises to be followed for prevention of stress and if stress is already induced then it can be removed by following methods-

- (a) Biofeedback
- (b) Progressive muscle relaxation
- (c) Antogenic therapy
- (d) Yogic method of relaxation.

## 7. Child Mental Health Status in Indian Schools

**Prof. H L Kaila**

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**Key Words: School, Child Mental Health, India**

Child abuse in school, particularly 'within the four walls of classroom' have gone unnoticed, and the children have felt miserable so much so that they have developed inexpressiveness over the concerns that are close to their hearts, forget if they could learn to express their creativity in school. A teacher is teaching lesson on non-violence with a stick-in-hand, pouring her / his own stress on children, and mouthing off insulting language on children. Authorities at all levels have shut their ears and eyes, probably not aware of the magnitude of the child's pain. Overall and in general the schools are not the temples of learning any more but readily hand over worst experiences to children at every grade; a few schools are changing due to the sensitivities prevailing at the leadership of the top management. The races of competition and commercial inclinations have ruined the fundamental values of education in schools. And what we achieved is that the children suffered mentally and physically. In regard to the above context, this paper particularly carries a brief rapid review of research studies as conducted by the author between the years 2001 and 2009, and also his professional experience and interactions in the field of school psychology for nearly 15 long years.

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## **8. A Comparative Study of Need Pattern of Adolescent Drug Abusers and Non-Drug Abusers**

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*Shikha Chauhan*

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*Department of Psychology, Sri Varshney (PG) College, Aligarh (UP)*

**Key Words: Need, Adolescent Drug Abusers, Adolescent Non-Drug Abusers.**

The present study aimed to study and compare the need pattern of adolescent drug abusers and non-drug abusers. To test the hypotheses, a sample of 300 adolescent (150 drug-abusers and 150 non-drug abusers), age group 13 to 19 years, was used. The results showed that drug abuser adolescent have significantly lower achievement need, higher need of security, higher need of aggression, higher affiliation need and lower need of power in comparison to that of normal i.e. non-drug abuser adolescent. As this research studied the need pattern of drug abuser and non-drug abusers so it can be said that the drug abuser have low achievement need in comparison to the normal adolescent. Besides this they have high need of security, high affiliation need, high aggression need in comparison to non-drug abusers. But they have low power need in comparison to non-drug abusers.

## 9. Brain Dominance and Learning Style Among Post Graduate Students

**Dr. Bhagat Singh**

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**Key Words: Brain dominance, Learning style, Post graduate students.**

The present study aimed to study the brain dominance and learning styles among post graduate students. To test the hypotheses, a sample of 50 post graduate students (25 female & 25 male), age group 20 to 25 years, was used. The results showed that majority of subjects fall under 'slight preference' category of brain dominance. The females were more 'right brained' than males. Males were 'slight preference & moderate preference-left brained'. Results showed that there exists sex difference in brain dominance. The right-brain dominance scores were higher for females. Also there existed sex difference in left-brain dominance scores. No sex difference was found in right-brain dominance scores and in bilateral dominance scores. Results also showed that majority of subjects were 'visual learner'. No sex difference among visual, auditory and tactile styles of learning was observed. There was a positive and significant correlation between sex and brain dominance scores and brain dominance total score and learning style total score.

## 10. An Analytical Study of Marital Adjustment of Married Working Women in Gujarat as a Function of their Work Status, Marriage Span and Socio-Economic Status Family

**Dr. Subhash S. Sharma**

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**Key Words: Working Women, Marriage Adjustment**

It is doubtful to judge whether recent trend of women liberation has brought satisfaction and adjustment in family life or conflict, discord, disharmony and frustration in married life, affecting thereby mental health of men and women. With a view to investigating marital adjustment an attempt has been made to undertake the present research study.

Along with the study of different levels of work status influencing marriage adjustment, sample and design have been so selected that two other factors, viz. marriage span or age as well as socio-economic status of the family, likely to be effective, have been also investigated. Thus, a random sample of 900 married working women of four types of work (including so called non-working house wives), having three levels of marriage span or age groups, coming from three levels of socio-economic status, were individually administered two specially constructed and standardized Scales of Dr. A.S. Patel. Data were scored, as arranged in a 4x3x3 factorial experimental design, and statistically analyzed by F-test (ANOVA) and subsequent gap test (LSD), so as to study main and interaction effects of each variable as well as simple effects at each level of variable, affecting marital adjustment.

## 11. Naxalism in Jharkhand

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**Key Words: Naxalism, Topography, Modus Operandi, Racial Structure**

Naxalism is an unique phenomenon in the political history of India. Several Indian states including Jharkhand is worstly affected by it. Naxalites are those people who have no faith in existing government, its legal system and its administration. Jharkhand has proved a fertile soil for naxal growth due to its topography, ethnicity, racial structure, poor economic growth, illiteracy, etc.

The present paper has tried to find out the cause, modus operandi of naxalism through content analysis of a widely circulated daily-Hindustan. The interpretation of the data was based on the analysis of news concerning naxalism from 10.06.2008 to 10.06.2009. The analysis revealed several unique phenomena of naxalism in Jharkhand-Jharkhand is an integral part of red corridor, the target of naxalites is police—the law enforcing agency, less traditional weapons are used, all types of crimes like looting bus, train even innocent public are committed, the naxalites in Jharkhand are money oriented not policy oriented. There are some important facts about naxalism in Jharkhand.

## **12. Substances Abuse and Athletes' Performance**

**Dr. P.K. Mona**

*Reader*

*Monika Abrol*

*Research Scholar*

**Key Words: Substance Abuse, Team and Individual Games**

The aim of this study is to find out whether the athletes' performance is affected by substance abuse. The sample consisted of 200 subjects, 100 athletes from individual game and 100 athletes from team game, selected from Dr. Bhiyam Rao Ambedker University Agra and Dayalbagh Educational Institute Agra, age-range from 18 to 25 years. Only those athletes were selected who have participated in District, State and National Level competition at least for last two years. Both the groups were matched in terms of sex, age, marital status and education. Self constructed Athlete Performance Scale (2008) was used. ANOVA results showed that athletes' performance is affected by substance abuse. Results of the present study also indicated that uses of performance enhancing drugs are more common among male athletes than female athletes.

### **13. Investing in People-Trends and Needs- A Study on Corporate Training and Development**

**Ms. Pragya Mathur**

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Reliance General Insurance Co., Corporate office Mumbai*

This paper examines the present training practices and trends and needs in the corporate world and their ideology behind training programmes. Most of the organizations covered in the study are either global or are planning to go global shortly. In order to enable them to enhance the capacity, efficiency and motivation level of their work force. The paper tries to provide insight into the changing environment when training and retraining would become most important to keep abreast with the change, and also deals with the issue of RETURN ON INVESTMENT ON TRAINING, which had attracted little attention of the corporates till now.

### **14. Effect of Ambient Temperature and Supplementary Variables on Human Performance: An Overview**

**Anuj K. Shukla & Mithilesh K. Tiwari**

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**Key Word: Ambient Temperature, Acclimatization, Human Performance.**

Human performance is predisposed by several psychological, physiological and the environmental factors. Augmentation in the ambient temperature has adverse effects on human performance. There are several studies has been

done to explore the relationship between the ambient temperature and human performance. Relatively moderate (58-72<sup>o</sup>F) temperature is better for the task performance although some studies have contradictory result. Contradiction may be due to several other factor which potentially influence the task performance i.e. acclimatization, arousal, noise, altitude, nature of task etc.

This paper mainly focuses on the dynamics of these variables, a part from ambient temperature, which affect the human performance.

## **15. Role of Self Image and Parental Perception: A Study on Drug Abusers**

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**Key Words: Personality Pattern, Self Image, Parental Perception**

Scientific thinking is winning out over magical thinking with the development of modern techniques in dynamic psychology. Psychodynamic psychology explains mental phenomena as the result of the interaction and counteraction of force, that is, in a dynamic way. A dynamic explanation is also a genetic one, since it examines not only a phenomenon as such but the force that brought it about as well. It does not examine single acts; it examines the phenomenon in terms of processes, of development of progression or regression. Keeping in mind the psychodynamic process the present study aims to investigate the 'self image' and parental perception through Thematic Apperception Test among multiple drug abusers in a therapeutic treatment centre. Considering all aspects of clinical features, test behaviour and findings it had been found that multiple drug abusers mostly had degraded self images and distorted parental perception.

## **16. Socio-Economic Profile and Quality of Life of Selected Oraon Tribal Living in and around Sambalpur Town, Orissa**

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**Keywords: Oraon Tribe, Sambalpur, Socio-Ecological, Quality of Life**

The present paper elucidates some aspects of Quality of Life of Oraon of Sambalpur town of Sambalpur district, Orissa. Oraon is one of the most primitive tribal of Eastern India. A total of 120 households comprising of 552 individuals (60 native and 60 migrant families) of Sambalpur District were selected purposively and interviewed through the help of a pretested structured schedule for collecting the relevant information on socio-economic and on various indicators of quality of life.

The major findings reveals that the socio-economic and overall quality of life of natives is far from satisfactory as the natives are very poor and they have poor educational status, poor sanitary and housing facilities, less possession of asset and vehicle, deficient food intake, poor fuel and energy availability and low per capita income. Thus there is an urgent need to launch income generating, educational and health awareness programmes as well as make them aware and help them to grab the opportunities given by the government and non government organisations.

## 17. Alcohol Resistivity and Adaptation in *Drosophila Melanogaster*

**Abhiyan Viplav**

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Alcohol has a strong causal relationship with sexual arousal and disinhibited sexual behaviour in humans and its adaptation; however, the physiological support for this notion is largely lacking and thus a suitable animal model to address this issue is instrumental. We investigated the effect of alcohol (Ethanol) on the resistivity and its adaptation differences in the male and female selected *Drosophila melanogaster* strains (fruit flies). It became immediately apparent that the behavioural changes elicited by acute ethanol exposure are remarkably similar in flies and mammals. Flies show signs of acute intoxication, which range from locomotor stimulation at low doses to complete sedation at higher doses and they develop tolerance upon intermittent ethanol exposure. Female flies show more resistive behaviour than their male flies counter parts to the ethanol exposure, their resistivity is measured as the mean sedation time upon the exposure of ethanol. Upon consecutive administration of ethanol vapours to the flies, again the female flies show more adaptive behaviour nature than their counter parts. This type of enhanced adaptability and resistivity among the female flies on exposure to alcohol paves us the path of research to search out the possible probabilities that are common to the human beings as, *Drosophila melanogaster* is a genetic model of human species. Genetic screens for mutants with altered responsiveness to ethanol have been carried out and a few of the disrupted genes have been identified. This analysis, while still in its early stages, has already revealed some surprising molecular parallels with mammals. The availability of powerful tools for genetic manipulation in *Drosophila*, together with the high degree of conservation at the genomic level, make *Drosophila* a promising model organism to study the mechanism by which ethanol regulates behaviour and the mechanisms underlying the organism's adaptation to long-term ethanol exposure.

## 18. Redressing the Humanity in Human Rights

### **Pallavi Mahajan**

*D.E.S. Law College, Pune University.*

### **Dr. Neeta Mahajan**

*Secretary, H.P. of Behavioural Science, Agra*

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*“All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood”.*

*-Article 1 of the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR).*

**Key Words: Basic Rights, Natural Rights, Dignity, Humanity, Torture, Bottlenecks, Misuse.**

**Human rights** refer to the “basic rights and freedoms to which all humans are entitled.” Examples of rights and freedoms which have come to be commonly thought of as human rights include civil and political rights, such as the right to life and liberty, freedom of expression, and equality before the law; and economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to participate in culture, the right to food, the right to work, and the right to education.

The “largest democracy in the world” does not have clean human rights records. Every year, thousands of people are imprisoned for political reasons, often without charges of trials. Torture and ill-treatment are common, and hundreds have died in custody. Hundreds more are victims of extra-judicial executions or forced “disappearances”. Armed groups commit grave human rights violations, including killings, tortures and rapes, with impunity.

India is an open country with a vigorous press and a strong judiciary to protect fundamental rights. In addition to it the Government of India has established Human Rights Commission to protect the human rights of each and every individual of the country. However, even then culture of impunity where torture is the weapon, is predominantly active.

The following paper concentrates on the various human rights offered in the Indian Constituency through the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. An attempt is made to understand the vitality of these rights in India and the achievements it has reckoned. The analysis of various bottlenecks and widespread misuse of the human rights is also an ejective of the present study.

## **19. Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD): A Conceptual Overview**

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**Key Words: Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD),  
Behavioural Intervention, Parenting Style, Conduct  
Disorder**

ADHD is the most commonly diagnosed disorder with one or more co-morbid conditions of childhood. Research showed that prevalence rate is 4.67% to 15.5% and male to female ratio is 6.4: 1 to 7: 4.47 in India. Several factors have been found to be responsible for ADHD such as genetic, head injuries, neurological, neurochemical, dietary factor, parenting style. Many intervention options are available for reducing ADHD symptoms like pharmacological, behavioural, cognitive-behavioural, parent skill training, educational interventions and various combinations of these. In the present scenario ADHD is becoming a most terrifying disorder in toddlers and school going children. So, children with ADHD and its co-occurring disorders need to be identified at an early age to prevent poor school performance and other behavioural problems.

## **20. Sensitivity and Diagnosticity Related Issues of Mental Chronometry in Vigilance**

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**Key Words: Mental Chronometry, Reaction Time, Sensitivity, Vigilance Task, Vigilance Task Taxonomy**

Mental chronometry (also known as reaction time recording) has a long tradition to use as a measure of Vigilance ability in both experimental and field setting. Vigilance, which is an ability to detect infrequent and unpredictable signal for a prolong period of time, directed by three major ingredients i.e. environmental, individual characteristics and task properties. In the present study an attempt has been done to examine the interaction between task properties and mental chronometry.

Another issues, related to sensitivity and diagnosticity of reaction time is also investigated. Finally, this study suggests that mental chronometry has sufficient reason to use as a behavioural performance measure but it needed some more researches to develop 'reaction time' based 'vigilance task taxonomy'.

## 21. Sports Nutrition-Awareness and Approach of Female Hockey Players

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**Key Words: Nutritional Awareness, Dietary Behavior, Healthy Approach, Sports Nutrition.**

Research indicates that the nutritional awareness of athletes is minimal. Dietary behaviors may hinder health status and athletic performance. Thirty female hockey players selected in the college teams to play at Inter College Level under Kurukshetra University (Haryana) were selected. The study mainly examined sports nutrition awareness and approach towards healthy eating using a well structured questionnaire.

The components of questionnaire consisted of the statements regarding energy, carbohydrates, proteins, fats, vitamins, minerals, functional foods, hydration, sports specific nutrition, weight management and source of nutritional information.

The mean age of subjects was  $19.9 \pm 2.7$  years, Height =  $1.61 \pm 0.05$  m; Body Mass =  $58.5 \pm 6.2$  kg.

The results indicate that awareness of participants about carbohydrates, vitamins, weight management and sports nutrition was very poor and meager about proteins, minerals and functional foods. Almost half of the athletes were generally aware that they should be eating more or less of particular types of foods such as milk products, legumes, cereals, fruits and vegetables. The majority of players had healthy approach about eating behaviors except inclusion of fats and sugars being considered important for extra energy needed to play. The choice of foods was influenced by family and peer. Players admitted that they did not try to obtain nutritional information and were never imparted any nutrition education.

An effort is clearly needed both in counseling and teaching for improving nutritional awareness in the training programmes of players and their coaches.

## **22. A Study of Occupational Stress and Organizational Commitment among Private and Government Sector Employees**

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**Key Words: Occupational Stress, Organizational Commitment, Role Stress, Role Ambiguity.**

The present study aims to assess the impact of occupational stress and organizational commitment among private and government sector employees. A sample of 80 employees, 40 from private organization and 40 from government organization were taken. In each group 20 managers and 20 clerks were included. The OSI developed by Srivastva and Singh (1981) and Organizational Commitment Questionnaire developed by Allen and Meyer (1997) was administered to the total sample. The results revealed that there is significant difference between government and private employees on occupational stress. There is significant difference in the level of occupational stress, between managers and clerks. There is significant difference between government and private employees on organizational commitment. There is no significant difference between managers and clerks on organizational commitment.

## **23. Strategies for Modification of Behavioral Patterns in Unifying the People as a Nation**

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In real sense as a nation our country India is 62 years old. By this time we should be a mature nation. India is a multi religious, multi ethnic, multicultural country divided in groups and subgroups on many lines and criteria. Still psychologically and emotionally we are not a unified one nation. As a people we are divided into several groups and any two groups are in conflict on any issue like religion, caste, language, ethnicity, culture etc. Our behavior patterns are interesting. There are conflicts between the political groups, between the rich and the poor, the advantaged and the deprived, the younger generation and the old, etc.. On one side there are people who do not have a square meal even for one time and on the other there is affluence and wastage. There are conscientious God fearing people and on the other there are corrupt, smugglers and swindlers. So we in our country witness varieties of behavior patterns and all these are existing peacefully together.

The advent of knowledge, science and technology has made great impact on the thinking and living of the people. We the people enjoy the advantages of science and technology and our life style has greatly changed from the lower to the higher level. But the irony is that the physical, technological changes and development in education and knowledge have not brought the corresponding changes in the patterns of thinking and beliefs. We are quite refined and modern in our outward behavioral patterns about we are still lingering in the thinking and belief patterns of 18<sup>th</sup> century in which we were very much closed mind, conservative and ritualistic and guided by blind faiths and superstitions.

These patterns of behavior are not confined to old people who normally are much traditional and conservative, but unfortunately our young generation, our generation trained and educated in modern technologies which should be more liberal, secular, and tolerant and be an example to set the new behavioral patterns is not so lively, recipient to secular, liberal and rational values. The

crime rate, the suicide rate, the incidents of rape and molestation, the incidents of religious conflicts and terrorist activities etc. are on increase at the alarming rate.

It is the job of the social scientists, psychologists and sociologists to worry about and analyze the disturbing emerging patterns of behavior among our young, new generation and devise an educational as well as knowledge and belief systems so as to train and educate them in the interest of the future of our nation.

The new values for new behavioral patterns cannot be established by teaching or preaching. But our syllabi of teaching courses should be devised in such a pattern that the new values are inbuilt in the curriculum and the teachers also should be committed to these new rational and scientific outlooks for life and thinking. Above all there should be political will to inculcate new behavior patterns among the new generation.

## **24. People at Risk for Chronic Diseases**

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**Key Words: Stress, Chronic Diseases.**

General factors that increase susceptibility depends upon individual conditions that influence the effect of stress are early nurturing, personality traits, genetic factors and length and quality of stressor. Younger adults and women in general, especially working mothers have high possibility to have adverse health effects. Working mothers bear a greater and more diffuse work load than men or other women. This has been observed in most countries of the world. Such stress may also have a domino and harmful effect on their children. Divorce, less education, unemployment, isolation, sexual and racial

discrimination in general play a crucial role in developing chronic diseases in people. Depressed or aggressive mothers are particularly powerful sources of stress in children, even more important than poverty or overcrowding.

Children are frequent victims of stress because they are often unable to communicate their feelings accurately or their responses to events over which they have no control. In old age people aging may simply wear out the systems in the brain that respond to stress, so that they become inefficient. The elderly, too, are very often exposed to major stressors such as medical problems, the loss of a spouse and friends, a change in a living situation, and financial worries. Care giver in family is also at high risk due to living alone with patient and having a difficult relationship with patient. Poor social network is in many ways equally responsible to pull people towards chronic diseases. Work risk factors, biology of individual and life style are influencing world widely the health of people.

## **25. A Psychological Study of Some Personality Factor in Relation to the High and Low Socio-Economic Status of School Going Children**

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**Ajay Kumar Tiwary**

*Research Scholar VKSU-Ara.*

**Keywords: Socio-economic Status, School Going Children, Personality Factors.**

Children are the hope of the country. Some personality factors in relation to the high and low socio-economic status of school going children are responsible for the development of children personality in future. The main objective of the present study is to analyse the effect of personality factors in

relation to high and low socio-economic status of school going children. Results reveals that some personality factors (Shy-venture some factor H and Tough minded Tender Minded Factor I) in relation to the high and low socio-economic status of school- going children. SES of the school going children was measured by Sharma. SES scales and two personality factors mentioned above were measured by Cat tells 16 PF.

Results found that the high socio-economic status of children are more advanced and more benefited than that of low-socio-economic status of children, who are less advanced, less benefited in our society. There is significant difference between the high and low socio-economic status, students coming from rural or urban areas and (shy-venture some factor H) personality dimension as measured by Cat tells 16 PF.

## **26. Psychometric Properties of a Hindi Edition of Short-Form Revised Eysenck Personality Questionnaire (EPQR-S)**

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**Keywords: EPQR- Short, Extraversion, Neuroticism, Psychoticism, Lie Score**

There is a growing consensus about the validity of human personality traits as important dispositions toward feelings and behaviors (Matthews, Deary, & Whiteman, 2003). Here we examine the reliability of the Hindi translation of the Eysenck Personality Questionnaire-Revised Short Form (EPQR-S; Eysenck, Eysenck, & Barrett, 1985), which consists of 48 items that assess neuroticism, extraversion, psychoticism, and lying. The questionnaire was first translated into Hindi and then back translated. Subsequently, it was administered to 202 students (78 men and 124 women) from Banaras Hindu University. The internal

consistency of the scale was evaluated.

The findings provide satisfactory psychometric properties of the extraversion, neuroticism and lie scales. The psychoticism scale, however, was found to be less satisfactory.

## **27. A Proposal of Employee Psyche Management in Certain Crisis Period (Focusing on Economic Recession)**

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**Key Words: Learning, Economic Crisis, Turbulent Business Times, Organization Restructuring, Human Resource Management, Change Agent, Motivation-Hygiene Theory, Empower, Personal Mastery, Mental Model, Shared Vision, Team Learning, Systems Thinking, Performance Appraisal, Soft Skill Training, Compensation Benefits, Employee's Peace of Mind, Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs.**

In turbulent times of business the employees face lay-offs and other cost cutting activities. It may lead them to feel very unsecured and demotivated leading to obvious results of low productivity and unengaged employees. But as we all know excellent individuals build excellent companies. By transforming each employee into highly motivated and productive team members, play hard work harder culture- may make them work with peace of mind even in turbulent times.

Here in this paper few proposals are suggested to help the employees to do even better in bad times.

## **28. Preventing Inhalant Abuse and Enhancing Self-Esteem among Children**

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**Key Words: Inhalant Abuse, Self-Esteem, Substance Abusers and Non-Abusers, Behavior Intervention.**

The study was undertaken with the purpose to compare the self-esteem among inhalant abusers and non-abusers and to study the effectiveness of behavior intervention in reducing inhalant abuse and in enhancing self-esteem among children. The study was conducted in two parts. Part 'A' deals with the comparison of self-esteem of inhalant abusers and non-abusers. Part 'B' deals with the study of effectiveness of behavior intervention in reducing inhalant abuse, and in enhancing self-esteem. In part 'A', matched group design was used for the study. The sample of the study consisted of two groups of children: group I comprised 10 inhalant abusers and group II comprised 10 non-abusers. The age range of these subjects was 10-15 years. Results showed that inhalant abusers have lower self-esteem than non-abusers. In part 'B', pre and post design was used for the study. 10 inhalant abusers from part 'A' of the study were included in the sample of this part of the study. Results showed the effectiveness of behavior intervention in reducing inhalant abuse and in enhancing self-esteem.

## 29. Evolution of the Concept of Quality of Work Life and its Social Implications

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All of a sudden traditional methods of motivation of human beings, even within established units, have become ineffective, which is manifested in different forms of stress like mental and physical conditions of an employee and its impact on productivity. The reason could be technological advancement demanding multi skill and multitasking in an employee. Although technological advancement has maintained higher productivity, it has failed to maintain congenial working environment. Socially supportive jobs are giving way to dehumanized working conditions. The new forms of work organization need to represent an optimum balance between the technical demands of the job and social needs of the people performing it.

Quality of work life (QOWL) is a new evolution in the concept of motivation recognizing balance between personal and social life of an individual and work performance. The growing interest has given rise to many researches and literature. There have been many attempts made to ensure to promote optimum utilization of Human capital. Some of the recent attempts have been Performance management, Routine management, Human asset management... QOWL gives a complete analysis of employee working life as well as personal life both of which are important parameters of performance. Here an attempt is made to find out the evolution of the concept.

## **30. Role of Supportive Psychotherapy in Dementia**

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**Key Words: Supportive Psychotherapy, Dementia, Quality of life.**

The role of psychotherapy for elderly people is the subject of much debate. Demented patients are not usually thought of as candidates for psychotherapy due to their impaired memory, general intellectual decline, and waning ability to use insight. Supportive psychotherapy is a poorly understood but very practical means of helping people with dementia to adjust to the effects of their illness.

The present article explores the role of supportive psychotherapy as a treatment option in dementia. Supportive psychotherapy provides a framework in which therapist gives effective support to carers and therefore indirectly contributes to enhancing the quality of life of the patient. The therapeutic interaction inevitably shifts over the course of the dementia from the patient to the carer. An understanding of supportive psychotherapy and its benefits could enable clinicians to improve the quality of life of people with dementia and their carers within the ever-present constraints of limited time and resources.

## **31. Resilience and Vulnerability among Adolescents Living in High-Altitude**

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An attempt is made to identify the predictors of resilience and vulnerability of adolescents living in high-altitude. The sample included 100 adolescents living in Leh, Jammu and Kashmir and 150 adolescents living in Thiruvanthapuram, Kerala. The subjects were in the age group with their age ranging from 14 yrs to 18 yrs and were studying in different classes ranging from classes 9<sup>th</sup> to 2<sup>nd</sup> year of graduation. Resiliency Scale for Children and Adolescents (Prince-Embury, 2006) was used. Resiliency was assessed using three domains, viz., Sense of Relatedness (consisting of Optimism, Self-Efficacy, and Adaptability), Sense of Relatedness (consisting of Sense of Trust, Perceived Access for Support, Comfort with others, and Tolerance of Difference), and Emotional Reactivity (consisting of Sensitivity, Recovery, and Impairment). ANOVA and regression analysis was done to analyze the data.

Findings show that adolescents living at high-altitude were lower on resilience and higher on vulnerability compared to sea-level residents. Those living in high-altitude were lower on Sense of Mastery and Sense of Relatedness, and higher on Emotional Reactivity than sea-level residents. The two groups were also compared with each other on all the specific traits that constituted the three domains of resiliency mentioned above, and the results are discussed. Regression analysis revealed that Sense of Relatedness was a strong predictor of resilience and Emotional Reactivity was strong predictor of vulnerability among individuals living in high-altitude environment.

## **32. The Impact of Television Viewing on Aggression Level of Teenagers**

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**Key Words: Aggression, Teenagers, Television Viewing**

“Television is boon for our society but sometime it becomes change in curse.”

Television is the most important and powerful medium of communication which has immense capabilities of improving the qualities of education. It is really a versatile and dynamic audio visual device to broaden the intellectual horizon of teachers and pupils from time to time.

Many experts believe that images of violence are quick to arouse children's attention because they arouse the basic instinct of survival. The more violent the action, the more likely children are to keep watching because every violent action requires a change of image, that is a very quick scenes change. Although more children will not become criminals from exposure to media violence, all children are harmed in some way. The more violent children see, the more they want to see. The cumulative effect of all this passive viewing is that children grow up ill equipped to think critically about screen content. So our purpose to see the impact of attitude towards the television viewing on aggression level of teenagers. Our research shows more expose of television increasing more violence or aggression in teenagers.

### **33. Aggression in relation to Sensation Seeking, Impulsivity and Consideration of Future Consequences: A Cross-Cultural Comparison**

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**Keywords: Aggression, Sensation Seeking, Impulsivity, CFC.**

The present investigation attempted to examine the links of aggression (anger, hostility, verbal and physical aggression) with sensation seeking impulsivity and consideration of future consequences (CFC) across Indian and Croatian Culture. The sample was comprised of 400 subjects (200 adolescents from India and 200 adolescents from Croatia) in the age range of 16-22 years drawn from the various colleges/university of India and Croatia. The Product Moment correlation method and t-test was used to analysis the data. The results indicated that there was a significant cultural difference in physical aggression ( $t=3.97^{**}$ ,  $p<.01$ ), verbal aggression ( $t=4.15^{**}$ ,  $p<.01$ ), anger ( $t=1.90^{*}$ ,  $p<.05$ ), total aggression ( $t=3.53^{**}$ ,  $p<.01$ ). No significant difference was found in hostility in both cultures. Experience seeking ( $t=9.66^{**}$ ,  $p<.01$ ), disinhibition ( $t=9.21^{**}$ ,  $p<.01$ ), boredom susceptibility ( $t=6.38^{**}$ ,  $p<.01$ ), total sensation seeking ( $t=00^{**}$ ,  $p<.01$ ). No significant difference was found thrill and adventure sensation seeking across the culture. Non-planning impulsivity ( $t=14.9^{**}$ ,  $p<.01$ ), motor impulsivity ( $t=10.4^{**}$ ,  $p<.01$ ), cognitive impulsivity ( $t=16.4^{**}$ ,  $p<.01$ ), total impulsivity ( $t=6.62^{**}$ ,  $p<.01$ ) and CFC ( $t=3.10^{**}$ ,  $p<.01$ ).

The results revealed that there was a significant cultural difference in physical, verbal and overall aggression. Adolescents were different in all forms of sensation seeking, impulsivity and consideration of future consequence.

## **34. Job-Involvement as a Function of Employees Categories and Organizational Health**

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**Key Words: Effect of categories of employees, High and low levels of perceived organizational health, Job-Involvement of different types of organizations.**

Main aim of this research paper was to study the effect of categories of employees, high and low levels of perceived organizational health and job-involvement of different types of organizations. In this study tools were used namely Organizational Health Inventory (OHI) constructed by Miles, M.B., (1973) and Job-involvement Scale (J.I.S) developed by Lodhal and kejner, (1965). Both the tests are extensively used in the area of research and their reliability and validity is established. These tests were administered on the samples of 480 engineering and pharmaceutical organization's employees selected at random. The independent variables are namely (A) categories of employees secondly (B) high and low level of perceived organizational health and (C) different types of organizations, selected to examine the effect of organizational health on Job-involvement. The data were analyzed by using 'f' (ANOVA) test.

**Findings:**

- Engineering and pharmaceutical organizations employees are at par with regard to perceived organizational health and job-involvement
- Employees categories are significant effect on perceived organizational health and job-involvement
- High and low level of perceived organizational health have significant effect on organizational health and job-involvement

- Types of organizations and categories of employees are important role in results of perceived organizational health and job-involvement
- Types of organizations and level of perceived organizational health which was significant effect of Perceived organizational health and Job-involvement.
- Categories of employees and level of perceived organizational health which was significant effect of Perceived organizational health and Job-involvement.
- There is a significant interaction among types of organization, employees category and high-low level of perceived organization health on organizational health and job-involvement.

### **35. Enhancement of Socio-Emotional Competencies in the Children of Haryana and Himachal Pradesh**

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*CCS Haryana Agricultural University, Hisar*

**Key Words: Socio-Emotional Competency, Children, Intervention, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh**

Educational interventions with pupils with all kinds of behavioural and emotional problems have consistently emphasised the importance of involving families and parents of children who are receiving specific help have been shown to benefit from receiving help themselves, both by developing the parents' own skills and ensuring that the messages home and school give to young people become more congruent. The infants' early interaction experiences are determined by a multitude of biological, cultural and environmental factors. If the performance of infants in a particular development is declining that may be improved by improving his home environment or enforcement by intervention programme. Present investigation was undertaken

with a view to identify the developmental deficiencies in babies with reference to social skill development, to delineate the crucial ecological factors affecting this development, and to study the impact of intervention programme on skill development. Present study was conducted at two states, viz., Haryana and Himachal Pradesh. A total of 2000 children in the age group of 3-5 years were selected along with their mothers in each state, i.e., Haryana and Himachal Pradesh. These children were subjected to age appropriate Winland Behaviour Scale for assessment of their communication skills. In order to select the children for intervention programme 20% of the low performing children in each communication domain were worked out in various villages.

The impact of intervention in both states revealed significant improvement in their skills after imparting intervention. The average improvement in the mean of intervention sample was up to  $100.90 \pm 15.85$  which was significantly higher ( $t = 7.68^{**}$ ) than the control sample with an average increase of 34.4%. The highest percentage of improvement in the intervention sample for daily living skills was observed in the village Nimadiwali (44.2%) district Bhiwani followed by in village Gillan Khera (37.5%) district Hisar, while the lowest improvement was observed in the village Kharkramji (27.8%). In Himachal Pradesh overall mean of the children for daily living skills for the lowest 20% sample was  $57.22 \pm 11.82$ . The average improvement in the mean of intervention sample was up to  $108.56 \pm 20.0$  which was significantly higher ( $t = 11.08^{**}$ ) than the control sample with an average increase of 36.8%. The highest percentage of improvement in the intervention sample for daily living skills was observed in the village Jhiri (47.5%) district Kullu followed by in village Salooni (44.5%) district Chamba, while the lowest improvement was observed in the village Dhanpur (23.7%) district Hamirpur. The comparison of the mean values over the states indicated that the children in Himachal Pradesh gave better response than those from Haryana. The children who belonged to the villages distant to the cities indicated poor response than those which belonged to the villages near to the cities. This indicated the influence of surrounding of the cities.

## **36. Human Environment Intervention: The State of Reality of Disaster**

**Utkarsh Pandey**

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The Indian sub continent, by virtue of its location, geology and climate, is prone to many natural hazards ranging from earthquakes to floods and cyclones, in sequence the number of reported disasters and their human and economic impact is increasing not only due to advances in information technology and improved reporting but also as a result of increasing vulnerability created by a concentration of people and assets, poverty inequality, unplanned growth and socio-economic conditions. The end of twentieth century has seen a steady increase in the occurrence of disasters including human-made disasters. This has led to situation in which India as a country experiences heavy losses, damage and disruption of life and resources every year. Disaster create a wide range of problems experienced at the individual, family, community and societal levels. At every level, disasters erode normally protective support, increase the risks of diverse problems and tend to amplify pre-existing problems of social injustice and equality.

Thus natural disasters also cause significant psychological and social impacts may be acute in short term but that can also undermine the long term mental health and psychological well being of the affected population. These impacts threaten peace, human rights and development. The realisation of the larger impact of mental health on the recovery process has been instrumental in prioritizing mental health and psychosocial well being of affected population in recent years.

Today there is adequate research evidence at global level regarding the mental and psychosocial consequences of disasters. Traditionally however psychosocial and mental health consequences of disasters have been understood more in terms of illness rather than issues related to psychosocial well being. Over the last two decades however a gradual change is visible in the understanding of the mental health and psychosocial consequences of disasters.

In the corollary this paper studies the after effect of massive disasters; the state undertakes post disaster activities in the form of relief and aimed at the long term recovery of the affected areas. Recovery includes the intervention undertaken to ensure short-term restoration of assets and services and the reconstruction of damaged assets and in the field of psychosocial and mental health consequences among different groups, psychosocial care and support response to disaster and the challenges / future course of action with the help of some case studies.

### **37. Transactional Analysis: An Art of Communication (Teaching)**

**Dr. Ajay Kumar, Shalini Sinha, Minakshi Kumari & Rajesh Kumar**

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**Key words: Transactional Analysis, Human Behaviour, Interpersonal Relations, Balance, Transactional Perception, Trapezyoidal Window**

Transactional Analysis is a theory of personality and human behaviour originated by the Canada born psychoanalyst Eric Berne (1910-70) aimed primarily at improving interpersonal relations by adjusting the balance between the child, adult and parent ego states that are assumed to coexist with the same personality. Early in its history TA was used with in the model of group Pscyhotherapy. After 50's TA has spread to all parts of the world and to many professions, teaching, administration, social works, management organizational development, education spiritual growth, functional psychology and social sciences. At the village level TA has been used in community health projects and change in village structure.

An empirieist approach to transactional perception adopted by US Psychologist Adelbert Ames and his followers in 1955. According to which all stimuli are ambiguous and perception are constructed largely from past experiences, i.e. (transactions) with relevant stimuli, such phenomena as the

Ames room and the trapezyoidal window being cited as evidence for this interpretation which can be treated to the Essay towards a new theory of vision.

### **38. A Study on the Prevalence of Deficiency Symptoms and the Socio-Economic Conditions of Pre-School Children (3-6 years) in ICDS Centres**

**Dr. Debomita Sikdar & Rima Sen**

*Department of Home Science, Calcutta University*

**Key words: Deficiency Symptoms, ICDS, Pre School Children, Malnutrition**

The present study was conducted to find out prevalence of deficiency diseases among (3-6 years) children of ICDS centre. For this purpose 100 samples are collected, out of the 50 are boys and 50 are girls.

For data collection NAC-ICMR schedule and self made questionnaire were used. It was observed that their socio-economic conditions are very poor, all the samples are belonging to low economic condition, they have improper sanitary facilities, their family income is very low, and most of them are from joint family. So, they have some deficiency diseases like chilosis, anemia, scurvy etc. and have some deficiency symptoms – discoloured eye, angular stomatitis, mild, pale but coated tongue, bleeding gingivitis gum, mottled and discolored teeth, dry and discolored hair, dry and rough skin and hyperkeratosis, phrynoderma, anemia and anorexia. These are caused due to low intake of vitamin like- Vit A, Vit B complex, 1<sup>st</sup> class protein, essential fatty acid and some minerals like- iron, phosphorus etc. Poverty, improper hygienic practices, lack of knowledge of parents, superstition, unawareness and improper child rearing practices are some of the causal factors of deficiency diseases.

## **39. Challenges of Nutritional Problem in Children**

**Smt. Rita Kumari Jha**

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P.L.A.M. College, Saharsa*

The chief deficiencies in nutrients, such as iodine, protein, iron, vitamins A and D create nutritional problem among pregnant mothers and children. This problem exist equally both in upper and lower classes families. In higher classes family it is due to lack of proper utility and little knowledge. On the other hand in low income group families financial crises also comes in way to face this problem. But due to proper knowledge, the deficiencies of nutrients may be prevented by simple cheap food. The best way to face this problem is to make aware of these deficiencies and way to fulfill them among pregnant mothers and that of children. The Govt. has also taken several initiatives in this direction. Medical and health personnel should take their best effort to face this problem.

## **40. Role of Mirror Neurons in Subconscious Imitation of Observed Behaviour**

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Key words: **Mirror Neurons, Imitation, Observed Behaviour, Simulation, Mind Rading**

The research aimed to study the role of mirror neurons that are hypothesized to subconsciously simulate observed behavior. The oxygen saturation levels

of three groups of subjects were monitored as they observed three different video clippings for one minute each. In the first clip, a boy was seen submerged in water, holding his breath, in the second clip a man was seen exercising vigorously and breathing heavily, while in the third clip a man was seen strolling in a park talking casually to his friend. It was observed that the oxygen saturation levels of subjects in the first group dropped significantly, while of those in the second group increased significantly. This occurred as the subjects in the two groups subconsciously imitated, or simulated, the behaviour of the model they were observing. The difference in the highest and lowest levels of saturation for the two groups was found to be statistically significant. The oxygen saturation levels of subjects in the third group did not show any variation as the actions of the model they were observing did not warrant any change. This shows that the subjects unconsciously imitated the actions and feelings of the model, supporting the theory that mirror neurons simulate observed behaviour and facilitate imitation.

## 41. A Study of Electronic Warfare

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Key words: **Electronic Warfare Studies**

The high effectiveness and widespread use of electronic and associated equipment and weapon systems has led to the development of electronic warfare systems to detect and counter these weapons. These developments are expanding in variety, capability and sophistication. The use of infrared, electro-optic and visual techniques, including lasers, also occupies a special in the E.W. field.

The world has become EW crazy. In advanced countries the annual growth rate of the EQ industry has been of the order of 20-30 percent and is being

maintained at this level. Efforts are going on in a limited scale in developing countries like India and China to develop EW systems to meet their defence requirements. EW capability has now become one of the vital elements which decide the outcome in the event of the conflict.

## **42. Some Aspects of Job-Satisfaction**

### **Sangita Kumari Saha**

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Madhubani (Bihar)*

There seems general agreement that job satisfaction has obtained and established position in the industrial psychology. Since decades significant research paper has been published every year in journal. Yet the concept of job-satisfaction is still worth exploring. Considering the propositions of Simon (1993), an individual who assigns priority to values related to altruism tends to pay less attention to valuation personal costs and benefits when processing social information, as well as the premises of job-satisfaction that established that this attitude is centered on a cognitive process of evaluation how specific condition or outcome in a job fulfill the needs and values of a person. This is proposed that individual who score higher on values associated with altruism will reveal higher score or on specific factors of job-satisfaction than those who score lower. A sample of 3201 employes living in 5 cities and working for 10 different companies were used in this study. The results of research support the central hypothesis.

### **43. Depression and Adjustment Problems Among Elderly Individuals**

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**Key Words: Elderly Individuals**

Researches have reported that worry, feelings of uselessness, pessimism, fatigue, inability to sleep, and volitional difficulties are common symptoms of depression in the elderly. These symptoms are of course similar to those of depression in other age groups. This study was planned to examine the nature of depression and adjustment problems among the three elderly groups i.e. young-old those aged sixty-five to seventy-four; the old-old those aged seventy-five to eighty-four; and the oldest old, those over age eighty-five. For this 120 male and female elderly individuals were selected through purposive sampling technique from the rural and urban area of Patna district. The findings revealed the nature of depression and adjustment levels significantly differ among the three elderly groups as measured by Verma's Depression Scale and Hussain's & Kaur Old Age Adjustment Inventory. The findings were in the hypothesized direction. The implications of the findings of the study as well as the directions for further research on elderly individuals are highlighted. There is need to educate children about the need to care for the older people in the community and to consider the aged as valuable resource of the society.

## **44. Learning Disorder: Need for Clinical Attention**

**Sapna Paliwal**

*Child Psychologist*

**Key Words: Learning Disorder, Reading Disorder, Writing Disorder, Mathematic Disorder, implication and treatment of this problem**

A learning disability is a neurological condition that affects a child's brain and impairs his ability to carry out one or many specific tasks. These task include being able to read, write, speak, listen and calculate. Using specific case examples, this article look at the nature and scope of the problems, diagnostic criteria according to the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (4<sup>th</sup> ed; American Psychiatric Association, 2000) Symptomatology of Children presenting with this disorders, assessment and diagnosis, treatment interventions, and implications for counselors treating this problems.

## **45. Education Reforms: A Psycho-Analysis**

**Ramni Kant Singh, Parshuram Singh & Umapati Singh**

*University Deptt. of Psychology, Magadh University, Bodh Gaya*

**Keyword: New grading system, life skills and sports**

For a society obsessed with exam our take percentages and academic goal post, the Centre's announcement that a new evaluation system will replace the

class x board exams in Central Board of Secondary Education schools is a welcome move. In fact, in 2005 the national curriculum framework had suggested replacing the examination-based board system with a grade system. The new grading system will have two sets of assessments: one based on continuous and comprehensive evaluation comprising internal exams and second on extra curricular activities like interviews, quizzes, project work and co-scholastic activities like life skills and sports. In other words, the new system will focus on an all around holistic development of student, hopefully bringing back some of the joy to learning. Over the years, the marks oriented educational system has put huge pressure on students and many have fallen victim to their own as well as parents, expectations. A wider challenge lies ahead for government aided schools where there are more pressing needs like good teaching staff, and basic requirements like blackboards, books, playing fields and sanitation facilities.

## 46. Study of Adjustment Problem of Student

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*Deptt. of Psychology R.B.S. College, Hajipur.*

Key word: **Expectation, Scholastic achievement**

Student of this modern age are highly competitive and because of that they are facing lots of scholastic as well as other pressures too. Parental expectation, expectations from themselves, expectation from relatives, expectations from the institution all together putting too much pressures on student and consequently bring mal adjustment such as creating disturbances in the class, disobedience, fight, and poor scholastic achievement. This problem of adjustment problem in the school environment shows that the student is facing adjustment problem not only in the school but in other areas too such as home, health, social and emotional.

## **ABSTRACTS OF ORAL /POSTER PRESENTATIONS**

### **Anthropology and Archaeology**

#### **1. Socio-Cultural Identity and Availability of Human Rights (Study of Sociological Jurisprudence with Regard to Dhankut, a Group living in Bahraich District of U.P., India)**

**Dr. Alok Chantia**

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**Key Words: Human Rights, Culture, Caste, Dhankut**

Human rights is not well defined in anthropological theory but cultural relativities gives pseudo picture of human rights. Political system of any cultural or ethnic group is nothing but the protection of human rights of individuals. The present paper deals with awareness availability and enforcement of human rights with regard to an endogamous group Dhankut living in Dhankutypura of Bahraich district of Uttar Pradesh India. The paper examines human rights in socio-cultural context and studies whether a group can enjoy human rights without having a socio cultural identity of its own. The group under study is neither recognized as scheduled caste, scheduled tribe or other backward class nor it comes under the hierarchy of four-folded caste system of India-Brahmin, Kshatriya, Vaish and Shudra. They have been named as Dhankut in district gazetteer without any caste description. Dhankut recognize themselves as Hindu of general category but adjacent communities treat them as scheduled caste. Due to no recognition of their caste they do not get proper alliance for marriage, hence have started marrying among themselves leading to ill effects of

inbreeding. Dhankut are suffering from poverty and unemployment. They are governed by local political system in case of dispute. Thus they fulfill all the characteristics of a scheduled tribe. At present they are facing identity crisis. For their livelihood they are making cow dung cakes and sell these. The study reveals that a group devoid of socio-cultural identity of its own suffers from many difficulties. It cannot afford even the basic necessities of life and is forced to live in inhuman and degrading conditions. Present study shows that availability of human rights is very difficult task when socio-cultural identity of a group is not clear in democracy as in case of Dhankut.

## **2. Janani Suraksha Yojana -An Initiative for Safe Motherhood**

**Dr.Reena Basur**

**Dr. Nikhilesh Parchure**

*Akshay Srivastav*

*Population Research Centre*

*Dr. H.S. Gour University, Sagar*

**Key words: Janani Surksha Yojana, Safe Motherhood, NRHM**

JSY is a special initiative of government of India to address the institutional delivery needs women and thereby promote safe motherhood. The principal objective of the study is to assess the functioning of the Janani Suraksha Yojana in Sagar district of Madhya Pradesh on pilot basis to assess the implementation the program. A total of 288 JSY beneficiaries were interviewed 186 from 39 villages in 2 blocks Banda and Rahatagarh from the district and 102 from 19urban wards of sager city and Bina town. Apart from these 6 programmed mangers at district and block level 14 community leaders comprising of PRI (Rural) and ward member (Urban) were interviewed to explore community perspective. At the grassroots service providers like ASHA (10) AWW (7) and ANMs (11) were interviewed for assessing their role in the functioning of the scheme. Findings suggest that the JSY intervention has been a landmark effort

for promoting institutional delivery in Sagar district of Madhya Pradesh where poverty and ignorance is a major deterrent to institutional delivery. However fund flow needs attention. Programmed managers and service providers need reorientation about JSY. Community participation needs special focus through more effective IEC activities at the grassroots.

### **3. Sickle Cell Anemina: Tribes of Central India.**

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**Key words: Sickle cell Anemia, Tribes of Central India**

The health problems and practices of a society are often influenced by the interaction of its social, economic as well as political factors. Sickle cell anemia is a major public health problem in our country. Even though the problem is severe, no attempt has been made to provide them diagnostic facilities and the treatment. We can not neglect this problem for prolong period and needs immediate attention since here is no curate of medicine system available at present prevention i.e. prevention of the birth of sickle cell baby is the only juice left. The live of the present study of thus focus the situation of sickle cell anemia of central-western India. On the basis of our study found thus overall prevalence of sickle cell anemia higher among tribal. Mass screening of villages for sickle cell anemia patients can be brought to the attention of their nearly health centers.

## 4. Out-Migration in Central Himalayas and its Socio-economic Implications

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Key words: **Hindu-Kush Himalayas, Central Himalayas, Out migration, Social Infrastructure, Elevation, Terrace, Socio-economy, Naulla**

Although mountain people have migrated for Centuries in search of work, better livelihood, or human security, the numbers have risen rapidly in the recent time. At present day Migration plays a very important role in Socio-economic and cultural Changes in Mountaineous areas of Hindu-Kush Himalayan such as in Uttarakhand. The HKH Countries as a region are the largest sender of Migrants and receiver of remittances in the world. The quality and direction of Migration as well as its economic, social and cultural impacts on the life of people have changed along with the increase in the number of Migrants.

## 5. Orthogonal Components of Hand Measures

**Sanjay Kumar**

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**Maharaj Singh**

*College of Professional Studies, Marquette University, Milwaukee, USA*

Key words: **Digit Length, Digit Ratio, Asymmetry, Dorsal: Ventral Ratio Orthogonal Components 2**

Highly correlated nine measures of digit length in each hand for 377 subjects were transformed into principal components. The study shows that the measures

on the same growth dimension were highly correlated to the same component. This demonstrates the expression of proximal-distal growth. Additionally more variability in digits 2nd and 5th seems to determine three different factors representing between digit ratios. Right-left asymmetries in 3rd and 4th digits load highly on the right-left factors.

The results of the study shows that genetically determined axes of development translate into phenotype factors.

## **6. Socio-Economic Evaluation of the Patua (Folk Painter) Community of Raghurajpur, Orissa and Kalighat Patuapara, West Bengal - A Comparative Analysis.**

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**Key Words: Kalighat Patuapara, Patua Community, Heritage Village, Raghurajpur, Primary Survey, Socio-Economic Conditions, Abject Poverty**

The painters of the Kalighat region of Kolkata, popularly known as the Kalighat Patuas, have produced a chronicled history through the last three centuries. On the other hand, Raghurajpur, in the Puri district, has been declared a “Heritage Village” by the Government of Orissa for the wonderful works of art created by the patuas. Much has been studied about the history and evolution of the patua community by anthropologists, historians and art-lovers. But no books or articles have been published about the miserable conditions under which they are living at present. In this paper, an attempt has been made to analyse the present socio-economic conditions of the patuas of the Bengal Region by conducting a case-study of these two communities with the help of primary survey and secondary data. The study will be supported by adequate photographs,

maps and cartographic representations, while drawing a comparison of these two artisan communities.

In both Kalighat and Raghurajpur, pata-painting was highly patronized by the pilgrims who came to visit these areas in the initial stage. In the case of Raghurajpur, pata-art was centred around the Jagannath Temple of Puri, while in Kalighat Patuapara, pata-painting and selling developed around the Kali Temple. Thus, pata-painting activity had a similar origin in the cases of both Kalighat Patuapara and the village of Raghurajpur.

However, from both primary survey and secondary data, it has been found that while pata-art is quite flourishing in the distant village of Raghurajpur, in Kalighat Patuapara it is in a moribund state today due to institutional apathy and lack of patronage. The patuas here are living in abject poverty and lateral shift from their traditional occupation is complete. This is an abnormal situation as Kalighat Patuapara lies within the Kolkata Urban Agglomeration and has ample scope of development. The reasons for such an anomaly have been analysed in this paper.

## 7. Weight related Behaviours among Urban Adolescent Girls: A Micro Level Study

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Indian Statistical Institute, Kolkata*

**Key Words: Body Weight, Consciousness, Food, Dieting**

The study objectives are : (i) to assess the prevalence of body weight consciousness and related behaviours among a group of adolescent girls; (ii) to assess the socio-demographic correlates of weight related behaviours; and (iii) to compare weight related behaviours of girls belonging to two different religious groups residing in the same city.

The study is the outcome of a cross-sectional school based survey involving 280 (159 Hindu and 121 Muslim) girls from grades 8 to 11.

Significant differences exist between two religious groups with respect to various socio-demographic characteristics. Consciousness about body weight among girls shows significant difference with respect to religion, family size, father's occupation, level of education of both parents and media exposure. Consciousness about body weight drives them to adopt several behavioural measures like calorie restriction, food avoidance, dieting and even bingeing. Socio-demographic correlates of all these behaviours have been analyzed.

## **8. Tribal Language and it's Change: A case Study on the Kandhas of Kandhamal District, Orissa.**

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**Key Words : Kandha, Kui, Degeneration, Extinction, Indigenous culture.**

The Kandhas are one of the major primitive tribes of Orissa, resides in Kandhamal District of the state, distinctly speak 'Kui' as their mother tongue. The peculiarity of this tribe is for their ill-fame relating to human sacrifice and infanticide, for which nobody was dare to enter to their land. It is now an open land for outsider intrusion and their constant interactions. So they are at a stake to their culture as well as linguistic identity.

'Kui' itself speaks about their originality as well as their distinctness. However culture continues inspite of degeneration with a re-oriented form to their own old tradition. The Kandha culture means to their language that speaks about to their self. But in the present context such an aboriginal primitive isolated tribe is at a crucial juncture of self-identity. This is mostly due to the admixture of language with other neighbouring languages like the Oriya, Telgu

and some other such as Hindi and English. Both exogenous and endogenous factors imbedded them to such degeneration to language.

The Kandhas are now in such crisis which needs more attention from all corners especially from indepth research and parenthetic administration at the government to revive such crisis urgently before the extinction of such an aboriginal indigenous culture of the Kandha.

## **9. Quality of Life Among the Tharu Women of Uttarakhand**

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Although the country has passed through many phases of development, what has remained unchanged is the relative backwardness of certain groups, areas or the sectors in the country. Keeping these factors in mind, the present paper attempts to evaluate the quality of life of the women of the largest Scheduled Tribe of Uttarakhand - the Tharu. For arriving at a conclusion, the level of women's participation and awareness in economic, political, educational, health-care and decision making fields have been analyzed.

The paper is based on primary data collected, through in-depth interviews, discussions and observations on women of the selected group, during various months of 2008-09.

The paper ends with suggestions on ways to improve women's participation and awareness in developmental plans and programmes and ways in which these schemes could be made more acceptable and beneficial for the concerned group, thus ultimately leading to a better quality of life for the womenfolk.

## 10. The Emerging Issues and Awareness for the Prevention of HIV in the Population of Slums of Lucknow City

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**Key words : Health Status, HIV AIDS, Awareness.**

Nowadays, interventions to stem the spread of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) throughout the world are as varied as the contexts in which we find them. Despite high level of awareness the HIV infection rate is still high. In recent years several International (UNICEF and CLINTON FOUNDATION), National (NACO) and State Level (U.P. State AIDS Control Society) initiatives have begun to increase awareness regarding HIV/AIDS to have an understanding of all the issues related to responsible sexual and other risk behaviors.

Thus in the present paper an attempt has been made to study the Emerging Issues and Awareness for the Prevention of HIV in the population of slums of Lucknow city with the help of interview technique.

## **11. Impacts of Tsunami on Socio-Cultural Sphere of Nicobarese: Some Reflections on Pre-tsunami and Post-tsunami Phase in Car Nicobar**

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**Key Words: Nicobarese, Car Nicobar, Tsunami, Black Sunday, Tuhet, Kinem / Mirooto, Ma kuo tuhet, Social Organisation, Horticulture, Coconut plantation, Herding, Neulo, Hunting, Copra making, Panam Hinengo Limited (PHL), Ellon Hinengo Limited (EHL), Mahila mandals, Tribal Council, Ma Panam, Tomiluono, Totarong**

Andaman and Nicobar Islands is a Union Territory consisting of 293 islands (of which 39 are inhabited), is situated in the Bay of Bengal. Its administrative headquarter is Port Blair. This Union Territory consists of two districts, Andaman and Nicobar. Andaman group of Islands consist of North Andaman, Middle Andaman, South Andaman and Little Andaman besides many smaller islands. Nicobar group of islands comprises of Greater Nicobar, Car Nicobar, Nancowry, Katchal and Chowra. The Nicobar district consists of two Tehsils, viz. Car Nicobar and Nancowry. The head quarter of Nicobar district is Car Nicobar.

The population of Andaman and Nicobar Islands comprises of 6 tribes viz. Jarwa, Sentinelese, Onges, Great Andamanese, Shompens and Nicobarese. Among these, Nicobari tribe belongs to mongoloid racial stock and lives on all the 12 inhabited islands of Nicobar district of Andaman and Nicobar Union Territory with its major concentration on Car Nicobar island. The area of Car Nicobar island is 126.9 sq kms. The Nicobarese are spread over 15 villages of Car Nicobar viz. - Mus, Tamaloo, Perka, Malacca, Sawai, Kenyuka, Big Lapathi, Chukchucha, Small Lapathi, Kakana, Tee-Top, Kinmai, Tapoiming, Arong and Kimios.

The total population of Car Nicobar was 20,292 (before the tsunami disaster of 26 December, 2004), when pre-tsunami field work was conducted in these aforesaid 15 villages. However, the tsunami devastated well woven web of socio-economic and political organizations of the Nicobarese.

This paper deals with comparative study of Nicobari culture in pre-tsunami and post-tsunami phase and reveals the psycho-social frustrations and problems being faced by Nicobarese due to after effects of tsunami.

## **12. Early Marriages and Their Impact on Life of Girls: A Study with Special Reference to Rural Areas of Jaunpur**

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**Rahul Patel**

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**Key Words: Marriage, Early Marriage, Age at Marriage, Age at Menarche, Growth, Development, Psychological Frustrations, Reproductive Needs, Basic Needs, Multi-caste Village, SC, OBC, Gauna, Fertility, Mortality, STI, RTI, Demography**

Marriage is such an institution of human society, that it is important for the existence of human species. For the new generation (reproduction), for satisfaction of basic need of sex, for regularization of sexual relationship among human beings, this institution is found almost among all societies of the world. If we talk about the Hindu societies, marriage is treated as a religious sacred ceremony. But, the form of marriage, which is today prevalent in the eastern parts of Uttar Pradesh state (India), i.e. early marriage, is not providing the

real developmental scenario for the girls. Rather, this is becoming the key factor of the gradual damage to the life of girls. These marriages are now becoming only a type of bond in which social, cultural as well as biological life of married girls is perishing rapidly.

This paper is based on the intensive study of 300 girls belonging to 400 families of different castes of 6 villages of the Jaunpur District (UP). The paper focuses on particular aspect of the early marriages and post marriage situation of the girls of the above area.

### **13. The Rise of Corporate Anthropology at the Advent of the Twenty-first Century**

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**Key Words: Corporate, Organizational Behaviour, Consumer, Market**

Anthropologists have toiled with the idea of tribes and rural areas for a long time. It is time to think of expansion of the purview of Anthropologists in India. The enrichment of the subject is possible only through relevant studies of Contemporary issues in human society. This paper attempts to introduce a branch of Anthropology which is a recent one and it also attempts to discuss through real cases how Anthropologists are making significant contributions to the corporate world.

Towards the end the author has highlighted areas of research where Anthropologists can work and prove their worth. It is also an alternative professional option and a lucrative one too.

## 14. Primitive Technology

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**Key Words: Primitive Technology, Material Cultural, Food-Getting, Hunting, Pastoralism, Agriculture.**

Basu (1958) rightly defined technology, “As the combination of techniques common to a group, devised by man for his very existence on this earth. It is the only subject of culture susceptible to objective evolution”. Like all other animals, man also eats to live. The hungry stomach of all the organism including man set them into food getting activities. Besides food stuff, the two other basic needs of man are clothing and shelter. These are required for his survival or for supporting and improving his life. The objects he makes and uses for these purposes are termed as material culture. Material Culture of man is represented through his technological attainments.

The number of Anthropologists of evolutionary school believe that primitive man has passed in earlier days through four major stages of livelihood:- food-getting, hunting, pastoralism and agriculture.

Hence an attempt is being made in this paper to discuss the technologies of the primitive man for their livelihood through hunting, fishing, agriculture, habitation, domestication of animals, dress and person a adornment and fire making.

## 15. Rites in Two Communities of West Bengal

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Key Words: **Rites, Bagdi, Mahishya.**

Rites of passage of the communities like Bagdi and Mahishya have been taken into consideration in association with the beginning of life like conception, through birth, adolescence, marriage and end of life. The Bagdis are designated as scheduled caste and the Mahishyas are designated as general caste in the state of West Bengal, India, but both these communities belong to Hindu religious faith. The rites of these communities have been investigated through narratives and described as cultural phenomena.

Exploring the ways of their life-course, it has been observed that some rites are common in both the communities along with some kinds of differences with some kind of traditional overtures. It has also been observed during the exploration of their life-course that the cultural activities are associated with the gradual growth and biological development of the individuals; and the cultural activities have some kind of symbolic connotation which are being explored through narratives and metaphor.

## **16. Infant Mortality: A Critical Health Issue among the Gond Tribe of Raisen District, Madhya Pradesh**

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**Key Words: Infant, Mortality, Health, Gond Tribe, Madhya Pradesh**

“Children health, tomorrow’s wealth” is a very well know saying. In reality, birth of a child occupies a special position in people’s life and children are generally loved all over the World. Unfortunately a large number of children die every year in our country due to various kind of illness. The infant mortality rate of Madhya Pradesh is 72 per1000 live birth, which is highest than that of India is 55 per100 live birth (SRS 2007). Madhya Pradesh has the highest percentage of tribal population in India. Present study is to estimate the infant mortality rate (IMR) and factors associated with infant deaths. Altogether six independent variables viz. mother’s education, father’s education, family size, economic status of family, occupation of father and mother’s age at the time of first birth have been considered in this study. It reveals that regression coefficient of mother’s education, father’s education, size of family economic status of family and occupation of father, maintain statistically significant relationship with infant mortality. However, mother’s age at first birth do not show significant relationship in this respect.

The present study reflect that among the Gond couples are motivated for keeping the level of fertility in high order to cope with the high level of infant mortality due to their low level of socio-economic development.

## **17. Analysis of Mode I industry: Ca' Belvedere di Monte Poggiolo, Forli, Italy**

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**Key Words: Human Evolution, Stone Tools**

The study of stone tools and approaches of analysis have been changing through time to time. The first ever scientific foundation of this kind of study has been given during the 1950s. Though, it was beginning, so these people generally focused on typology, and tries to understand the different kind of variability within the assemblages.

The aims and objective of the present study of Ca' Belvedere di Monte Poggiolo is tries to understand different kind of variability of this simple industry, which is based on technological approach and it gives me an opportunity to identify the technological strategy of prehistoric man.

The lithic industry of Ca' Belvedere di Monte Poggiolo is an evidence of technological opportunism, which played an important role in the flaking activities in the earliest phase of human evolution and this phenomenon can also be observed at other sites in Italy and other parts of Europe.

## 18. Ganapathi in the Sculptural and Mural Art of Kerala

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Lord Ganapathi or Ganesha is one of the most popularly worshipped forms of divinity- as a remover of obstacles and the embodiment of good luck, in the Indian system of beliefs and practices. Ganapathi is revered as the son of the Universal parents Siva and Parvati. Ganapathi means Gana + pathi or Ganesha is Gana + isa, the lord of ganas, the attendants of God Shiva. 'Ga' symbolizes Buddhi (intellect) and 'Na' symbolizes Vijanana (Wisdom). Ganapathi is thus considered as the master of intellect and wisdom. Ganapathi worship in Kerala is characterized by great obscurity. There is very little evidence of Ganapathi images till 7<sup>th</sup> century but during the period of Kulasekharas, Ganapathi was given prominence and worshipped. Ganapathi sculptures are later known from several places in Kerala. But regarding their Iconography, a unified and evolutionary account is lacking. Even the diversity of images has not been fully explored. No previous study has been done with specific reference to Ganapathi sculptures in Kerala. This work has been undertaken dealing with the iconographic evolution of the Ganapathi images in Kerala. In this paper, an attempt is made to trace the evolution of Ganapathi in Kerala by emphasizing on the changes that took place in its iconographical depiction in the sculptural and mural art of Kerala. The chronology of the Ganapathi image in Kerala is a matter of controversy as there are no inscriptional evidences getting along with them. Observations have been made on the basis of stylist consideration or on feature bound comparisons with other art forms, whose dates are more conclusively settled. Majority of the Ganapathi images seen in the temple of Kerala are Asana forms. The studied sculptures from Kerala comprise mainly four forms namely Asana, Sthanaka, Nritya and Sakti forms. The earliest representation of Ganapathi sculptures in Kerala is found in the cave temples of Kaviyur, Kottukal and Airurpara , dated to 8-9<sup>th</sup> centuries. All these caves dated to the period of Chera dynasty but show the influence of Pandyan cave temples. The Ganapathi sculptures in these cave temples shows some stylistic similarities with the Ganapathi sculptures of the cave temples of Pandyan country. The notion popular in the Tamil country regarding the cult of Ganapathi

as a importation from Badami (Vatapi – Ganapathi) but there is no archaeological support. It may be believed that the Brahmin immigrants from the chalukya – kadamba regions were responsible for the beginning of Ganapathi workshop in Kerala. From the present study it may be concluded that Pandyas were responsible for the beginning of Ganapathi worship in Kerala.

## **19. Age and Sex Variation of Anthropometric and Body Composition Characteristics among the Rural Elderly in West Bengal**

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*Department of Anthropology*

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**Keywords: Ageing, Body Composition, Rural Elderly, Bio-Social Factors, Nutrition**

The present cross-sectional study was aimed to investigate the age and sex variation in anthropometric and body composition characteristics among the rural elderly (55 years and above) individuals (men = 157 and women = 143) in West Bengal. All individuals were selected by random sampling procedure using local voter's registration list. Anthropometric measures namely height, weight, minimum waist circumference (MWC), mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) was taken using standard techniques. Body mass index (BMI) and waist hip ration (WHR) was subsequently computed. Body composition and physiological variables namely percentage of body fat (PBF), systolic blood pressure (SBP) and diastolic blood pressure (DBP) were also obtained. All the subjects were categorized into four age –groups, Group I=55-59 year, (Male =61, Female =55); Group II=60-64 years, (Male =41, Female =33); Group III= 64-69 years, (Male =27, Female =21); and Group IV=70 and above years, (Male =34, Female= 28). One-way ANOVA revealed significant ( $p<0.01$ ) age

group differences for MUAC, PBF, SBP and DBP, Moreover, significant sexual dimorphism in the negative age trend of anthropometric, body composition and blood pressure variables was also evident in the study.

## **20. An Intact Well Fossilized Human Baby Within the Ferricretised Fluvial Matrix**

**Dr. P. Rajendran**

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Presence of fossils, either of flora and fauna, any where within the various types of Matrix or rock continuously draw the attention of Archaeologists, Anthropologists, Geologists, Life Scientists, etc. Such a discovery has greater importance in the case of a fossilized human being and its occurrence has greater significance if the fossil is in stratified context. Such a human fossil discovery within the ferricrete had taken place on 14<sup>th</sup> October 2001 at Odai near Bommayarpalayam in Villupuram district of Tamil Nadu. It happens to be the first ever discovery of a human fossil with the hard ferricrete anywhere in the World.

It has been dug-out as a suspected piece since visual examination could not confirm the presence of a faunal material within the ferricrete. Owing to the absence of any such precedence non methodology was then available to study the entombed fossil. As an innovative methodology finally it was decided to go for the Radiological methodology which is generally used by the Medical Doctors, Physicists, and Biologists.

The Scanning methodology such as CT, 2 D, 3 D, 3 D Photomicroscopy, and Scanning Electron Microscopy were utilized to study the entombed fossil and they clearly identified it as a well fossilized human baby skull with three cervical vertebrae. The images revealed brain within the cranium, eye balls within the eye sockets, red blood corpuscles, blood vessels, bone structure,

muscular tissues, etc.

The ferricrete which exactly rests over the cranium has been dated by Thermoluminescence to 0,166 Ma and it places the human fossil, knick-named as 'Laterite Baby' to the Middle Pleistocene. In the human evolution it belongs to the Homo sapiens (archaic) and is the Second Oldest human fossil from India.

## **21. Socio-Economic Transformation of Santhal Women**

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**Keywords: Santhal, Women, Socio-economic, Transformation**

Transformation or change is the inevitable phenomena of nature and life. The tribal culture is also in a transitional phase and is passing through the process of acculturation and assimilation. A tribal woman or a man is of course an organism adapted to nature. As such he or she is ultimately dependent on the environment. But in the life of a tribal woman, major emphasis deserves to be placed on the economic and social, rather than the natural environment. If her economic and social environment is change, geographical environment will not be difficult to overcome.

The present study is focused on the factors which restrain the betterment of the tribal women. It is to be noted the emancipation of women will not be completed unless the betterment of Santhali Women is included in the development measures.

## 22. China, India's Cultural Empire (Archaeological and Cultural Anthropology)

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**Key Words:** Tourist Spots (Archaeological sites), Cultural-empire Sculpture, Indian folklore, Map, A. Conrady, Hanshu, Buddha, Buddhism, Atharvaveda, Hindus, Himalaya worship, Indian Architecture, Havell, Ley, Paintings, Sanskrit, Pali, Tara, Sarawati, Maheshvara, Kartikeya, Mahabharata, Arnold Toybee, Mysore-coins, Shentu (India), Tan Chung, Dongta (China or Eastern Land), Zhongguo (India or Western Land), Tianzhu (Heavenly India), Xitian (Western Heaven or India), Dragon (India Nagaraja), Snake-Power, Long (Chino-Indian Cultural Twin-hood), Pagoda (Indian style), Tao (Hindu Brahman), Dravidian, Yunnan.

Minus India, China has no past of civilization. Ninety percent of China's Tourist spots (Archaeological sites) relate to India which influenced China from 1122 B.C. India influenced sculptural art of this period. A 5<sup>th</sup> century B.C. map shows elements of Indian folklore. Han Shu reveals China-India relationship (206 B.C.). Chinese coins found in Mysore dates it back to 200 B.C., Buddhism entered China in 1<sup>st</sup> century A.D. Wooley and Toynbee think; 'an earlier ready-made culture' (astronomy medicine, painting, sculpture, language, literature, drama, poetry, tales, yoga, state-craft) influenced China. Traditional China acknowledges India as her 'teacher' a Western Paradise'. Two civilizations graduated from the stage of 'Snake-power' Twins' (Dragon, India's Budha ancestor of Sri Krishna) to a higher stage of Buddhist twins. Traditionally, there is no border. India is 'Western Land (Zhongguo) and China is Eastern Land (Dong-tu), as if both are one country. Even some colonization was there. India ruled Yunnan upto the 13<sup>th</sup> century (central Aisatic Journal, No. 2, 1990, Germany).

## **23. Industrialization, Agricultural, Practices, Urbanization and Water Pollution: An Overview**

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**Keywords: Agro-Chemical, Toxic Organic**

India is one of the ten most industrialized nations and among the ten fastest growing economies in the world. As pointed out already, Urbanization is also taking place at the rapid rate. The agro-chemical use in the country has also been increasing at a rapid rate. These three features may intensify the water pollution in the country.

As per MOWR (2000) estimates, 70 percent of surface water and many ground water reserves in India are contaminated by toxic organic and inorganic pollutants. In many cases these sources are unsafe for human consumption as well as for other activities such as irrigation and industrial use. The Central Pollution Control Board identified the severely polluted stretches on 18 major rivers in India (World Bank 1999). All these stretches are found in an around urban areas, confirming that the industry and urban household sector are the major sources of water pollution.

Although industrial sector accounts for only 3 percent of annual water use in India its contribution to water pollution is quite large. The waste water generation from industrial sector has been estimated at 55000 million m<sup>3</sup> per day of which 68.5 million m<sup>3</sup> are dumped directly into local rivers and streams with out any treatment (MOWR2000). The Central Pollution Control Board has identified 1532 grossly polluting industries in India, although almost all industries do not comply with emission standards (World Bank 1999).

## 24. Tribe, Religion and Change: Looking at the Toda of the Nilgiri Hills Tamilnadu

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**Keywords: Toda Culture, Religion, Problem of Change**

Tribe in general usage is a synonym for a primitive social group which is united by common cultural characteristics. A minimum definition of religion is the belief in Spiritual Beings. Religion is a universal feature of human life found in almost every society from the simplest to the most complex. Debates and theories are still carried in India on the variety of ways of religion. Change is seen as the result of the interaction and social transformation.

This paper seeks to examine the increasing influence of other religious and their close bearing on the life of the Toda, a primitive tribal group, inhabiting Nilgiri District of Tamil Nadu. In this world, Todas are found only on the upper plateau of the Nilgiri hills in Tamil Nadu state of India. According to 2001 census, the total population of the Toda is 1560. The uniqueness of the culture of the Toda are Toda dialect, lacto vegetarianism, half-barrel shaped houses and diaries, Toda shawl, past polyandry, cremation of dead after a buffalo sacrifice, social paternity through bow and arrow ceremony, issue based political leadership etc; One hundred and thirty years back, Toda religion was described as, 'the smallest kind, some old men make Namaste to the rising sun, to the moon and fast at eclipse, men prostrate at the door of the dairy, priest praying for the welfare of the Toda and buffaloes'.

At present the study observed that the Toda belief system is having a great influence of the institutionalized set of religions from the neighboring Hinduism and Christianity. The study also observed that the Toda leaders are reluctant to accept the recent researcher's categorization of them as Hindu Toda and Christian Toda. Even after a century, the contents of the spic sacred books of the great religion have become mystery to the Toda people. The study concludes that change in religion and its new rituals in temples and churches have confused bearing on the Toda and the Toda adults along with youths decided to go back for Active Soul Worship in their Sacred Diaries.

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## **ABSTRACTS OF THE ORAL /POSTER PRESENTATIONS**

### **Educational Science**

#### **1. Inclusive Education Practices: National and International Perspective**

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**Keywords: Inclusion, Children with Special Needs, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan**

Inclusion is one of the major challenges facing education systems worldwide set within the overall frame work of Education for All, the aim is the development of schools that can response to students' diversity, focusing in particular on groups of students that are vulnerable to marginalization, exclusion and under achievement. The inclusive orientation is a strong feature of Salamanca statement on principles, policy and practice in special needs education. Arguably the most significant international document that has been ever appeared in the special needs filed, the statement argues the regular schools with an inclusive orientation are the most effective means of combating discriminatory attitudes, building and inclusive society and achieving education for all. It can provide an affective education for the majority of the children

and improve the efficiency and ultimately the cost effectiveness of the entire education system. All of this requires a major shift in the way we look at educational difficulties. This shift in thinking is based on the belief that changes made in response to students experiencing difficulties can benefit all children. Within such a formulation, those students who are currently seen as having special needs provide the stimulus for thinking about how to improve and support learning environment for everybody with a school. The task is to examine, carefully analytically, how inclusive education can be effective in meeting the different needs of individual children with special educational needs.

## **2. National Curriculum Framework for Teacher Education (2009): Why does it matter?**

**Dr. Kumar Sanjeev**

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**Key Word: NCFTE, Curriculum, Teacher & Teacher Education**

In classroom teaching-learning process, the teacher is as important as the curriculum, as (s)he is the transactor of the curriculum. The length of their academic preparation, the level and quality of subject matter knowledge, the repertoire of pedagogical skills teachers possess to meet the needs of diverse learning situations, the degree of commitment to the profession, sensitivity to contemporary issues and problems and the level of motivation critically influence the quality of curriculum transaction in classrooms and thereby pupil learning and the larger social transformation. There is not any parity in teachers education curriculum nationwide. It hampers the prospective teachers' ability to face the challenges of facilitating the development of critical and creative students. In the changing school context and demands there is an urgent need to comprehensively reform in teacher education.

The development of 'National Curriculum Framework for Teacher education (NCFTE)-2009' by the National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) is a

reformative step towards the equitable and sustainable development of teacher education. The New vision document includes all the excluded issues of teacher education such as inclusive education, ICT and e-learning, research and innovations and other important futuristic implications of teacher education etc. In the present paper the author has tried to highlight the question: NCFTE-2009: Why does it matter?

### **3. Structure Learning Approaches in Mathematical Problems**

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Innovation and practices on enriched curriculum, new approaches to teaching and evaluation are now going on in different parts of the world. The Educator should be familiar with the above educational innovations and new practices so as to translate them in his day to day problems in the classroom situations for the qualitative improvement of teaching methodology.

The findings can diagnose the gaps in the educator-pupil and pupil-pupil relation and eliminate the factors causing such gaps. With this end in view the teacher can develop his methods to create reality in the classroom and make the abstraction more tangible and concrete, fostering a spirit of co-operation, self-help, self- reliance, joy and spontaneity among the students to become independent mathematicians in the world.

#### **4. Reflections on Inclusive Education for the Disabled Children**

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Every child in the classroom is unique and therefore deserves individual attention. There are also children having mild or moderate disabilities who can be served by the general classroom teachers only if they are properly sensitized to the needs of such children. In this paper, the author seeks thus special education is a part of general education system and the child may be pulled out of the regular classes for special classes. Disabled children are like their non-disabled counterparts except their specific disabilities. The main theme of the paper is to analyze the special education and how to impart it by the teacher. Because, the very child have to fundamental right to live, to received help in learning to limit of his/her capacity.

#### **5. Curriculum Planning and Effectiveness of Inclusive Education for Children with Special Needs**

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Key Words: **Children with Special Needs, Teacher Effectiveness, Resource Room, Resource Teacher, Curriculum Planning, Inclusive Education**

Education for children with special needs (CSN) should form an integral part of national educational planning, curriculum development and school

organization. Education is one of the vital components of rehabilitation. Regular schools need to reform in order to permit the inclusion of all children, including children with special needs, to find ways to accommodate pupil diversity and facilitate the learning of all children.

Today educational systems around the world face the task of developing inclusive educational communities, addressing diversity among the school population and working towards meeting the needs of all children in the same setting. The success of the inclusive school depends considerably on early identification, assessment and stimulation of the very young child with special education needs.

The principle of inclusion is the only way to realize the noble goal of Education for All (EFA). The concept of inclusion allows ALL children to participate in ALL programmes. The process of inclusion means focusing on the system and making it welcoming to all. The paper deals with the essential requisites of an effective teacher in inclusive setting. The role of resource teacher, resource room and the principles of curriculum planning are briefly described. Some of the important principles of curriculum planning like (a) relevance to environment, (b) relevance to child's need, (c) relevance to subject discipline (d) flexibility are briefly highlighted.

The job of teachers is a very challenging one especially in an inclusive school where they are required to groom the students into wholesome and highly disciplined human beings. Schools are temples of learning. Temples are holy because they are pure and purify the mind. If their purity is not well maintained, they are likely to be polluted and thereby become less holy. The work of teachers needs individual attention, sincerest devotion and dedication. In the schools, the teachers have to look after the children like parents and give them all possible love and affection. The children should not have any kind of fear or apprehension they can approach the teachers as and when needed without any hesitation.

## 6. Education in Life Skills

### **Dr. (Mrs.) Kiran Prabha Jain**

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The essence of knowledge and work (Gyan & Karma) is realized since the dawn of civilization. The fabric of human civilization and knowledge sublimates five eternal values which are righteousness, non-violence, “Universal love, truth and peace. These are the basics, which are needed as life skills in the all round development of the personality. Even in this high tech era and explosion of information technology, the need of teacher can not be ignored. In whole educational system the teacher acts as friend, philosopher and guide in the true teaching-learning conditions. The true teaching is that nothing can be taught but one’s mind has to be consulted in its own growth. The education of life skills, is free and has to attain the natural growth to the individuals genuine development in the proper physical, natural psycho-social and cultural environment. Soc enrich the environment and work culture to ensure happy healthy education in life skills.

## 7. Proximate Determinants of Household Demand for Children's Quality: an Empirical Analysis

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**Key Words: Interaction, Scientific Community, Empirical Formulation, Proximate Determinants, Household Demand, Children's Quality.**

A developing country like India is beset with many problems such as population-explosion, poverty, illiteracy, health facilities, scientific awareness, etc; that warrant close interaction between people and scientific community. The major challenge for science and technology in the 21st century is to present a road-map, blueprint or model on such glaring issues directly linked with the people.

I have taken up one of the important issues our society is beset with in terms of the aspects of human resource development. Despite a variety of theoretical and empirical formulation on the subject, the process of educational attainment of children still remains a perplexing problem. The present study was undertaken with an objective to identify proximate determinants of household demand for children's quality where child quality has been represented by schooling years which parents expected their child to complete.

A developing scheduled caste society of the Begusarai district of Bihar was selected for study. The study indicated that the desired family size and the size of land holding have a statistically significant negative impact whereas household's yearly gross earnings, level of assets, mother's education, household occupation, attitudes of parents as well as cost of educating children have statistically positive impacts on household demand for child quality.

My study strives to find the wayout how science and technology go closer to the people in the 21st century.

## 8. Paradigm Shift in Integration of ICT in Constructivist Environment

**Dr. (Mrs.) Sharad Sinha**

*RIE, Ajmer*

Almost all of those who advocate major reforms of schooling, particularly through the use of computers, have the view that learning needs to be more informed by constructivism (e.g. Clouse & Nelson, 2000). A critical component is the concept of proximal learning, based on the work of Vygotsky (1978), that advocates that learning takes place by the learner completing tasks for which support (scaffolding) is initially required. This support may include a tutor, peer or a technology such as the applications of computers.

Constructivism is used in this paper as a theory to guide , understanding of how students acquire critical questioning skills. Karagiorgi and Symeou (2005, p24) asserted, "...in a world of instant information, constructivism can become a guiding theoretical foundation and provide a theory of cognitive growth and learning that can be applied to several learning goals."

The ICT is a tool with the help of which constructivist learning can amicably take place. The ICT provides access to rich sources of information; encourages meaningful interactions with content; and brings people together to challenge, support, or respond to each other. However, merely providing students with access to the ICT does not guarantee constructivist learning. The teacher is required to provide some guidance, or threshold to allow the students to create their own meanings. Russell and Schneiderheinze (2005) argued that a critical factor which shaped how teachers used ICT to facilitate learning was the teacher's academic belief and acceptance of constructivism.

This paper discusses paradigm shift in applying ICT to facilitate the triplication of learning in individually, locally and globally networked environment of constructivism and how ICT can help in constructing the teacher's academic belief and acceptance of constructivism.

## 9. Performance of Teachers from Ecoschools on Climate Change in Cuddalore District of Tamil Nadu

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**Key Words: Ecoschool, Climate Change, Teachers, Pre-Test, Post-Test, Knowledge, Attitudes, Dimensions, Mean Score.**

The climate change is the unprecedented challenge the world faces now. Realizing that in the days of environmental crisis it become very essential to arouse environmental ethics among the various stake holders like teachers, students and general members of community the concept of “Ecoschool” is being promoted and environmental education and conservation activities taken up. The present study was carried out involving 32 male and 40 female teachers in the 50 ecoschools developed in Cuddalore district of Tamil Nadu from June 2008 to April 2009. The components namely knowledge, attitudes and performance of the teachers on climate change were studied by administering tools namely “test”, “attitude scale” and “rating scale”.

To improve further the knowledge, attitude, and performance of the teachers several interventions were made. The grand mean knowledge score of the teachers in the pre-test was mere 10.81%, after interventions it increased to 83.46%. Similarly, the grand mean attitude score recorded for the teachers both in pre-test and post-test was 82.74% and 88.65%, respectively. The grand mean rating score registered was 58.50%. As the grand mean rating score was only marginally higher than 50% mark, there is much scope to increase further the performance of the teachers, especially on climate change.

## 10. Psychometric Properties of a Hindi Edition of Short-Form Revised Eysenck Personality Questionnaire (EPQR-S)

**Trayambak Tiwari, Anju L. Singh, Anurag Upadhyay & Indramani L. Singh**

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**Keywords: EPQR- Short, Extraversion, Neuroticism, Psychoticism, Lie Score.**

There is a growing consensus about the validity of human personality traits as important dispositions toward feelings and behaviors (Matthews, Deary, & Whiteman, 2003). Here we examine the reliability of the Hindi translation of the Eysenck Personality Questionnaire-Revised Short Form (EPQR-S; Eysenck, Eysenck, & Barrett, 1985), which consists of 48 items that assess neuroticism, extraversion, psychoticism, and lying. The questionnaire was first translated into Hindi and then back translated. Subsequently, it was administered to 202 students (78 men and 124 women) from Banaras Hindu University. The internal consistency of the scale was evaluated.

The findings provide satisfactory psychometric properties of the extraversion, neuroticism and lie scales. The psychoticism scale, however, was found to be less satisfactory.

## **11. A Comparative Study on Attitude towards Teaching Profession Among Bangalore City B.Ed. Trainees**

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**Key Words: Attitude, B.Ed, Trainees, Gender, Bangalore.**

The sudden increase in the number of B.Ed, colleges from 30 in 2004 to 130 in 2007, it was felt sharp decline of quality and standard of education. Most of the trainees join the teaching course out of compulsion and not by interest. This may lead to unfavorable professional attitudes among them. Hence a study was conducted with Gender, socio economic status, religion and management as independent variables and attitude towards teaching profession as the dependent variable.

Sample of 280 B.Ed trainees were selected by the stratified random sampling technique from six B.Ed. colleges. The Attitude Scale was used to study the attitude of B.Ed. Trainees towards Teaching Profession. t-test was adopted for the analysis of data. Female were found to have more attitude towards teaching profession. Similarly married have higher attitude than unmarried and Muslims have more attitude than Hindus towards teaching profession.

## **12. Assessment of the Factors Contributing to Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) among School going Children (6-14 years)**

**Tripathi M.R., Ahluwalia S.**

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Salem, Tamil Nadu*

The objectives of this study is to find out the cases of ADHD, assessing their nutritional status, role of parents in the development of ADHD and assessing the impact of other factors in the development of ADHD in school going children.

The study was conducted in selected schools of Lucknow city mainly catering to the upper middle and high class of society, 201 Sample were taken. Girl's are more prevalent than boy's. In this study it was also found that over half of a sample of ADHD children had Obesity. Mean and standard deviation of weight, BMI and different nutrient were calculated. There is no significant relation between BMI and food habit ( $P>0.05$ ). Children with ADHD are significantly impaired in their relationships with adults and other children, in their functioning at home and outside the home, and academic performance. Children with ADHD are significantly more likely to meet criteria for other disorders such as anxiety, depression, lack of sufficient sleep and poor nutrition. Film/Media is the main factor responsible for ADHD in children.

### **13. Assessment of Universal Values among Professional College Students**

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**Key Words: Universal Values**

The ongoing external changes occurring on the international scene on the political, economic, cultural and social levels give rise to interacting relations with traditional and contemporary values in the various societies. Indian society is at cross roads so far as its value choice is concerned today, Anti social forces are constantly whipping the minds of people to deviate from cherished path of nationalism. The younger generations, who are there in our schools and colleges, have to be imparted with right type of values that would sustain them as good and responsible citizens of tomorrow. But the contemporary value system imposes a kind of conflicting relation with the values of the past and present. It tries to impose its effect on the values by considering them as central values as universal values representing the common factor from the historical patrimony of the humanity. An attempt has been made in the present study to assess the universal values among 100 engineering and 100 medical professional college students of Bangalore. The data for the study were obtained using multidimensional scale to measure universal values. The scale was constructed and standardised by the researcher for the purposes of the present study under investigation.

The findings of the present study revealed very interesting results. It was found that male/ female students studying in government and private professional colleges do not differ significantly in their possession of universal values. But the engineering and medical students from rural and urban areas belonging to high, average and low socio-economic status differed significantly in their mean universal value score respectively. Based on the finding of the present investigation the researcher has drawn practical and feasible implication for policy making in the area of quality professional education.

## 14. Teacher Accountability A Crucial Input for Student Academic Achievement

### **Dr. Tara Sabapathy**

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Karuna Subbaraman  
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Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore*

Schools are built, teachers are trained and hired, teaching learning materials are developed and supplied, and communities are mobilized to enroll children and support the school. The working premise is that if one ensures these essential inputs in adequate numbers, there will be gains in enrolment, completion and learning. The history of education in India both confirms the above premise as well as highlights its limitations. There have been significant gains in education, but not commensurate with the inputs. Enrolment is approaching universality. Yet completion rates remain unsatisfactory and it is proving difficult to ensure learning.

The present study was conducted with the objectives of establishing the relationship between academic achievement of primary and secondary school students in relation to teacher accountability and also to find out whether significant differences in teacher accountability would account for significant differences in academic achievement of primary and secondary school students. The sample comprised of 300 VII standard students and 300 IX standard students of Bangalore city. Equal representation was given to boys and girls. The student form of teacher accountability scale constructed and standardized by the investigator was administered to students. Correlation analysis of data revealed a significant positive correlation between achievement in mathematics, science, social science and total academic achievement of VII standard and teacher accountability. Similarly there was a significant positive correlation between achievement in mathematics, science, social science and total academic achievement of IX standard students and teacher accountability.

The t-test analysis revealed that VII standard students studying under teachers with high and moderate accountability had higher levels of academic

achievement than students studying under teachers with low accountability. Results obtained with regard to IX standard students showed that students studying under teachers with high accountability had higher levels of academic achievement than those students whose teachers had moderate and low levels of accountability. The study clearly confirms the vital role of teacher accountability as a crucial input for students' academic achievement. How can teachers be made more accountable? This is an issue to be addressed seriously. The paper suggests restructuring teacher education programmes at B. Ed., and M.Ed., levels. In-service training programmes have to be examined in terms of training needs and training content. Organizational rewards and controls are both necessary to increase teacher accountability.

## **15. Thought Awareness, Rational Thinking, Positive Thinking, Imagery and Physical Relaxation as Techniques for Stress Management**

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**Key Words: Through Awareness, Rational Thinking, Positive Thinking, Imagery and Physical Relaxation, Stress Management.**

Stress management techniques: Through awareness, rational thinking, positive thinking, imagery and physical relaxation were discussed in present paper. This set of techniques helps you to manage and counter the stress of negative thinking. Thought Awareness helps you to understand the negative thinking, unpleasant memories and misinterpretation of situations that may interfere with your performance and damage your self-confidence. Rational Thinking is the technique that helps you to challenge these negative thoughts

and either learn from them or refute them as incorrect. Positive thinking is then used to create positive affirmations that you can use to counter negative thoughts. These affirmations neutralize negative thoughts and build your self-confidence. It is also used to find the opportunities that are almost always present to some degree in a difficult situation. With imagery, you substitute actual experience with scenes from your imagination. Your body reacts to these imagined scenes almost as if they were real, calming you down and letting adrenaline disperse.

To relax with imagery, imagine a warm, comfortable, safe and pleasant place, and enjoy it in your imagination. Imagery can be shown to work by using biofeedback devices that measure body stress. By imagining pleasant and unpleasant scenes, you can actually see or hear the changing levels of stress in your body diminish.” Deep Breathing,” “Progressive Muscular Relaxation,” and the steps leading to the “Relaxation Response” are three good techniques that can help you to relax your body and manage the symptoms of the fight-or-flight response.

These are particularly helpful for both handling nerves prior to an important performance, and reducing stress generally.

## **16. Academic and Professional Resources for Becoming a Professional**

### **Mira Kumari Jha & Sudha Jha**

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*\*Department of Home Science, Nagendra Jha Mahila College, Laheriasarai, Darbhanga (Bihar)*

Student researcher face daunting challenges when attempting to take a developed technology and use it as the foundation for an emerging enterprise. Engineering students typically lack an overall understanding of the commercialization process associated with academic research. The extensive education undertaken by engineers prepares them for entry into the profession,

but it does not make them professional. Engineers become professionals by exemplifying the attributes of a profession, for example, education, authority, community sanction, ethics, culture, and service orientation. These attributes have been defined with the independent practitioner in mind, rather than the engineer working in industry. This paper views the attributes of profession with the engineer in industry in mind, and shows how engineers can demonstrate these attributes appropriately in an industrial setting. In doing so, engineers enhance their professionalism and their profession.

## **17. Effects of Food Allergy on Health**

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**Key words: Food allergy, Health genetic**

One of the major challenges of molecular allergy is to the allergenic potential of a protein particularly in novel foods. Identifying susceptibility genes for allergic diseases is motivated by the conviction that the identification of disease genes may permit the design of new classes of anti-inflammatory compounds. In the paper we tried to study food allergy with emphasis on fish and fish product, genetically modified foods and current trends in research.

## **18. Disaster Management during Flood Through Community Based Rehabilitation Programme (A study on Flood Victims at South 24-Parganas, West Bengal)**

**Arpna Mitra**

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University of Calcutta*

West Bengal, a part of Bengal Delta formed by the Ganga-padma system, has a long history of devastating flood, which is the most common natural disaster in the state. The coastal regions of the South 24-Parganas are known as highly flood prone areas, which experience flood almost every year because of heavy water flow through the river breaking the bund overflowing the banks during the monsoon season. High tidal waves from the sea also often engulf several villages beside the Bay of Bengal. The present project involves personal interviewing of several flood victims at six villages namely, Nadabhana, Iswaripur, Patibania, Gobardhanpur, Buraburir tat, and Budhakhali belonging to the district of South 24-Parganas. The responses of the villagers were analysed based on various parameters, such as the economic status of the respondents, educational profiles, quality of assistance received at various stages of flood from Government as well as non-Government agencies etc. The present study highlighted that existing welfare programmes are good but often not adequate. The key to the success of welfare programmes of the type lies on the participation of the people including the victims themselves. An efficient Community Based Rehabilitation programme (CBR) is essential with active participation of people in the locality to bring in a sustainable betterment to their lives.

## **19. Effect of Conceptual Teaching of Modern Mathematics upon the Attitudes of 10+2 Students, Tribals and Non-Tribals of Jharkhand State**

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Intelligence was considered to be the sole determinant of academic performance in any subject till the eighties of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century. Later with the developments in mental testing and other several investigations, mathematicians and psychologists asserted that attitude towards conceptual teaching of Modern Mathematics is also a better predictor of academic performance.

The present research study suggested that students with a favourable attitude towards Modern Mathematics achieve high marks in Mathematics and in other science subjects also for Tribals and Non-Tribals.

But the question whether sex difference exerts any significant influence towards Modern Mathematics, other branches of Mathematics and Science Subjects, the answer is inclusive.

The present research was therefore taken up with a view to ascertain:-

- (i) The effect of conceptual teaching of Modern Mathematics upon the attitudes of boys and girls (Tribals and Non-Tribals) of 10+2 students of Jharkhand State.
- (ii) The interactive effect of attitudes of boys and girls towards Modern Mathematics and achievement in different branches of Mathematics.

The hypothesis of study is:

- (i) The variables “attitudes towards Modern Mathematics” and “Sex” will have a significant effect on achievement in mathematics.
- (ii) The interactive effect of the variables “attitude towards Modern Mathematics” and “Sex” on achievement in Science subjects will be significant.

## 20. A Study of Split-brain Technique in Education

**Dr. Buddhadev Bhattacharya, Smt. Bula Bhattacharya &  
Smt Bandana Guha**

*Department of Education and Teachers' Training  
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The young learner is now deprived of his own autonomy. His immense innate capabilities remain locked with his brain. Research findings indicate that human brains do not operate in stimulus- Response terms but are utilized in discovering and creating meanings.

Each brain consists of more than ten billion neurons each with as many fifty thousand synaptic connections. Each has its own limited capacity to handle information at various stages in the course of development of a fully mature brain. Hence too much pressure and demands put on the child in the schools like 'committing to memory and vomiting to paper' etc. are sure to hamper his total growth-process in a harmonious way.

In the holistic approach to education, young learners are helped an encouraged to actualize their innate mental potentialities. The patrons of this new paradigm think that here both verbal rationality and non-verbal initiative capacity are given equal importance.

In the split-brain research due to Sperry.R.W. (1993) there are two models. The corpus callosum which connects the two hemispheres transmits information between them. The right hemisphere is superior to the left in a variety of tasks and is animated by a consciousness of its own. The separated left and right minds of the empirically divided brain act as a single conscious mind.

Elaborate researches are being carried out to devise ways and implement changes in the curriculum in the light of split-brain-technique for enhancing cognitive capacities all children possess by creating an awareness of the capacities of the other right half of the brain.

## 21. Keller Plan: An Effective Instrumental Technology

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Research Scholar  
V. K. S. University, Ara*

In the second decade of the present century resolution occurred in the field of instructional technology. New methods and approaches have been evolved and successfully implemented to improve the teaching learning process in class room situation. Keller plan based on personalized system of instruction (psi) is one of the effective methods of mastery learning. In this study the impact of PSI has been studied on the tribal student of Santhal Pargana of Jharkhand.

The objective of the study was to find the difference of Keller plans with the conventional method of teaching and to develop the study guide for psi course. The study was conducted on total 80 student of 9<sup>th</sup> class of Raj high school Pakur (Jharkhand).

On the basis of intelligence two equivalent groups were formed one controlled group of 30 students who has taught conventional method and second 30 student of experimental group were taught through Keller plans of PSI.

The research prepared to study guide for PSI course in the segment of social science. Formative test and situation test were developed. The IB test of S. M. Mohein was used to know the level of intelligence of the student.

The two groups of Paharia tribes and on the basis of analysis of co-variance significance difference was found between the controlled and experimental group. It showed that Keller plan has a positive effect on the immediate performance of Paharia tribe student when compared to the performance of the group following conventional method of the social science. On the basis of the result it is suggested that the teachers may adopt Keller' approach for teaching of social science.

## 22. “Teen Ager’s Tantrums”

**Dr. Arpita Sabath**

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Adolescence is the period of transition from childhood to adulthood. It is a transition, strange and wonderful one. Two passions override all other passion during this period and those passions are Eros (Love) and Thanatos (Death). Changes in emotional relationship with other are the significant features of teen ager’s tantrums. The predominant emotions in this crucial period are Eros and Thanatos. This paper will focus on the problems of Love and Death (Eros and Thanatos) of adolescents. This paper makes an attempt to study the causes of these passion and how best they can be channelised by proper education and tanning. Education can enable a man to perceive the emotional challenges in a beautiful way. Education is after all, making one feel good about himself, about the world around him.

## **23. Transhumanism and Social exclusion :Sociological implications and concerns**

**Dr. Bushra Beegom**

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*Trivandrum*

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It is well known that Science and Technologies has been in the forefront in bringing tremendous progress in the spectrum of human life and social welfare. Globalisation, science and technology are enhancing the life standard at one side, but the quality of life is deteriorating on the other side. Thus a wide gap between the rich and poor are increasing day by day. This paper attempts to critically examine the strategy of transhumanism in the current globalised and post modern world. The paper focuses on whether it deny social justice or it create socially,economically,structurallys marginalised.sectors .While many transhumanist theorists and advocates seek to apply science and technology for the purposes of reducing poverty, disease, disability, and malnutrition around the globe, transhumanism is distinctive in its particular focus on the applications of technologies to the improvement of human bodies at the individual level. So it will have acute implications in the sociological perspective. This will increase the problem of unemployment, envioronmental issues, lack of kindness, compassion and very particularly the social interaction in different sections of society, destruction of the basic human nature, etc. Again those countries who have the accessibility and knowledge in the correct use of Trans humanist strategies and those who do not have particularly , the third world countries, might arise the world view of new “authority and power” . The new technologies to the so-called “human enhancement “in the hands of totalitarian regimes and social hierarchy would be determined on that way and concept like social justice, equality ,democracy will be taken out. In this context, considering the aforementioned acute social problems, the question of the use of science and technology is a meaningful them.



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