

## Clinical and Pathological Studies

**19. Aleem, Sheema and Lavanya Rastogi** (University of Delhi, Delhi.). Self-esteem and adjustment of children with learning disabilities and attention deficit hyperactive disorder. *Disabilities and Impairment Vol.21(2)133-139*.

Explores the difference in self esteem and adjustment of children with learning disabilities and attention deficit hyperactive disorder. Learning disabilities signify inadequate development in specific are of academic, language, speech or motor skills. Since self esteem and adjustment involving complex psychological processes play important roles in the life of individuals, children with learning disabilities and attention deficit hyperactive order may have deficit in self-esteem and adjustment. Sample consists of a total sample of 45 children in the age group of 14-18. In this group, 15 children had learning disabilities, 15 had Attention Deficit Hyperactive Disorder and 15 were normal children. It is concluded that Problems like LD & ADHD among children not only impede their academics achievements but also affect their psychological growth and pattern of adjustment.

**20. Begum, A Jahitha, T Poongodi Vijayakumar and P Nazni** (Periyar University, Salem). Impact of nutrients and food habits on attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) of children. *Disabilities and Impairment Vol.21(1)56-62*.

Discusses the impact of nutrients and food habits on attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) of children. Children who are loud, disruptive and refuse to listen can cause great anguish to their families. Distressed and annoyed parents often resort to severe discipline that has negative impact on the child. Children slow at school work don't finish the work that they start and are withdrawn. They often get scolded by worried parents, who think they lack dedication and often put them under harder workloads. This too has a negative impact on the child. A major cause of this behaviour is nutrient deficiency and faulty food habits in the modernized world. Brain function may be sensitive to borderline deficiencies of some nutrients such as iron, Iodine, B-vitamins and Decosahexaenoic acid, even in children who are well nourished with energy and few vitamins. Results on univariate analysis do indicate a significant relationship between nutritional status and mental development of

children, with the better nourished children scoring higher on tests of intelligence.

**21. Broota, Aruna** (University of Delhi, Delhi). A comparative study of cognitive behaviour therapy and behaviour rehearsal in performance anxiety. *Journal of Research and Application in Clinical Psychology, 2006, Vol. IX, (i&ii) 57-62.*

Compares the efficacy of Cognitive Behaviour Therapy and Behaviour Rehearsal in performance anxiety, public speaking type. A sample of 10 students pursuing post graduate studies in the age group of 20 to 25 years was selected on the basis of State Trait Anxiety Inventory (STAI)- A-state. A total of ten sessions were taken for all the subjects in both the groups. Results show that both the therapies are effective in treating performance anxiety. It is further found that Cognitive Behaviour Therapy is comparatively more effective than Behaviour Rehearsal in treating performance anxiety.

**22. Dubey, Charu and Meenakshi Arora** (Banaras Hindu University). Sensation seeking level and drug of choice. *Journal of the Indian Academy of Applied Psychology, January 2008, Vol. 34, No. 1, 73-82.*

Seeks to measure the level of sensation seeking among different kinds of substance abusers and non-abusers. Indian Adaptation of Sensation Seeking Scale, form S was used to assess the sensation seeking level of substance abusers and non-abusers. The study was carried out with four groups of substance abusers (N=120). The results of the study suggested that substance-abused group tend to have greater arousal seeking tendencies and significantly scored higher on the Sensation Seeking Scale as compared to non-substance abused group. Results further suggested that across the four groups of substance abusers multiple drug abusers scored higher on Thrill and Adventure seeking, Experience Seeking and Disinhibition subscales of the SSS as compared to other three groups of substance abusers. Heroin abusers scored higher on Boredom Susceptibility subscale of the SSS. Additionally, this study also found a relationship between type of substance abuse and pattern of substance consumption i.e. frequency, duration and age of onset.

**23. Ghufuran, Mohammad** (Kumaon University, Almora). Empowerment and self-esteem as moderating factors of depression

in women. *Indian Journal of Applied Psychology, April 2006, Vol. 43, 13-18.*

Investigates the effects of women empowerment and self-esteem on depression in housewives and working class women in relation to their age. For this purpose a sample of 120 women was selected in such a manner that half of the women were young (age ranging from 25 to 40 years) and the remaining half were old (age ranging from 60 to 75 years). Coopersmith's Self-Esteem Inventory and Women Empowerment Scale developed by Ghufuran and Bisht were administered to identify the women of medium and high self-esteem, and high and low empowered women. Beck Depression Inventory was administered to all the respondents in order to assess the extent of their depression. The results of the study revealed self-esteem to be a moderating factor of depression. Empowerment was also found to affect depression in women. The results were discussed in terms of prevailing socio-economic condition that create a discrepancy between the rising acceptations by providing new opportunities to women and the likelihood of fulfilling them.

**24. Khoshali, A Khajevand and S Venkatesan** (Mysore). Play behaviours in children with mental retardation. *Psychological Studies Vol 52, January 2007, No.1, 90-94.*

Studies play behaviours in children with mental retardation. The study uses cross sectional observation and key informant interview to understand play behaviours of 6-14 years old children (n = 140) with mild and moderate MR. The results indicate that play behaviour constitutes only 4.1% of total time in the 24-hour activity cycle of a child with MR. There is a significant time period ranging from 1-3 hours (8.4%) in a day, these children are reported as performing 'no activity at all'. The range of play peers varies from same age to younge age peers, senior citizens, pets and adults. The age and severity of MR significantly influenced the duration of tiem spent by play peers (p<0.05). Majority of these children were passive observers of play by others without understanding the rules and regulations. They showed positive behaviors like love to share their belongings or play materials with others, indulging in pretentious or imaginary play, showing empathy with peers, showing new toys to others or recognizing and preserving their own belongings, etc. Many of them showed difficulties in postponement of own wishes to meet the demands of game situations, not

registering spontaneous protest over foul play or breach of rules by mates in game situations, lacked the knack to maintain 'secrets' during game or play situations or making limited use of toys.

**25. Kumar, G Venkatesh** (Mysore University, Mysore). Impact of rational-emotive behaviour therapy (REBT) on adolescents with conduct disorder (CD). *Journal of the Indian Academy of Applied Psychology, October 2009, Vol. 35, 10-111.*

Examines the impact of Rational-Emotive Behaviour Therapy on adolescents students with conduct disorder. It was hypothesized that the REBT Psychotherapy would have a positive impact on adolescents' conduct disorder symptoms. The Youth Self Report (YSR) was distributed to 1142 students and they were instructed to fill the forms. Sample included 200 students (100 girls and 100 boys) of which 100 was taken as control group (50 girls and 50 boys), and other 100 was taken for experimental group (50 girls and 50 boys) from the schools and colleges in Mysore. The intervention program was given on experimental group for 7 sessions, in seven weeks. There were 10 groups, with 10 subjects in each group. The intervention program consisted of Cognitive, Emotive and Behavioural techniques of REBT. Subjects were taught the techniques of REBT and how to apply it on their problems. One month later the last intervention program and the post test, to assess the impact of REBT. Data analysis involved the use GLM repeated measure of ANOVA to measure the impact of REBT on Conduct Disorder Symptoms of subjects. The results revealed that the treatment decreased the symptoms of conduct disorder that REBT has a positive impact on conduct disorder and other emotional and behavioral disorders co morbid with conduct disorder experienced by adolescents.

**26. KV, Ramana** (Andhra University). Depression among girls in residential college hostels. *Journal of Indian psychology, Vol. 25, No. 1&2 January & July-2007, 84-92.*

Examines the prevalence of depression among girls of residential college hostels. The sample consists of 315 students pursuing intermediate, graduate and postgraduate education. The students were administered the beck depression inventory and the personality administered the beck Depression Inventory and the Personality Adjustment Inventory developed by Sharma. Details

regarding the background of the students, hostel experience and economic status were also gathered. Data was analyzed to examine the prevalence rates of depression of the groups of girl students categorized on the basis of these independent variables. The major findings of the study indicate that depression among girl students seems to be dependent on the course they are studying and the back background from which they have come. The depressed students experience more self-pity and loneliness and have more adjustment problems related to emotions, health, academic matters and have more adjustment problems related to emotions, health, academic matters and social situations than non depressed students.

**27. Padhy, Meera and G Padmaja** (Hyderabad University, Hyderabad). Training cognitive skills of disadvantaged children through play methods. *Journal of Psychological Research*. January 2008, Vol. 52, No. 1, 34-38.

Investigates the effect of an intervention Programme on certain cognitive skill of disadvantaged children age 5 to 10 years. Sixty Children were randomly assigned to experimental and control groups. Seven test i.e. Conservation (Number, Length, Liquid) Classification (Class-Inclusion) Seriation (Multiple Seriation Matrices) Non-Verbal Intelligence Test (Draw-a-Child) Verbal Learning and Memory Tests (Story Telling) were administered to all the children once before, once during and two times after training intervention to assess changes in their performance over time. The training tasks consisted of piagetian tasks, fine perceptual motor activities and gross motor activities. Results showed that (1) the performance of experimental group showed significant improvement as a result of intervention (2) the performance of experimental group of children showed improvement and better integration over the testing sessions during intervention (3) the effects of training intervention were found to persist up to six months after the training.

**28. Rai, RN** (North-Eastern Hill University, Shillong). Perceived parental rearing style and drug addiction among Mizo adolescents. *Journal of the Indian Academy of Applied Psychology*, January 2008, Vol. 34, No. 1, 69-72.

Examines the effects of Perceived Parental Rearing Style on drug addiction amongst Mizo male and female adolescents. The

Perceived Parental Rearing Style Questionnaire (PPRSW) developed by Gerlsma, Arrindel, Van Der Veen, and Emmelkamp was used in this study. The results indicated that rejection from father and mother leads to drug addiction among Mizo adolescents, while adolescents who perceived emotional warmth from the parents were less likely to engage in drug use. Over protection and favoring subject from parents have significant effect on drug use among adolescents. Findings have implications for parenting education programmes.

**29. Ranganath, Priya and Sayee Rajangam** (Bangalore). Intelligence quotient in mental retardation. *Disabilities and Impairment Vol.21 (1) 5-9.*

Emphasizes the importance of simulating children by different activities so that they are able to do their basic day to day work by themselves. Developmental abnormalities in the nervous system result in dysfunctions. This gives rise to disorders of intelligence, one of which is mental retardation (MR). The commonest test used in measuring the level of intelligence in a person is the intelligence quotient (IQ) level. In the present study, the IQ level was test on 426 children (261 boys and 165 girls) with MR who visited the Division of Human Genetics, St. John's Medical College, Bangalore, IQ levels of <50 was observed in 60% of the males and 51-70%in 64% IQ levels of <50 was observed in 40% of the females and 51-70in 36%.

**30. S Thenmozhi and Pooja Agarwal** (University of Madras, Chennai). Life skill training for behavior problems in children with learning disability. *Journal of Psychological Research. January 2008, Vol. 52, No. 1, 58-62.*

Investigates the effect of life skills training for behavior problems in children with learning disability. A sample of 45 boys and girls having diagnosed with learning disability and attention disorders were chosen for the study. They were administered with Behavior Problem Check List (BPCL) by Peshawaria, Reeta (1990) to measure the behaviour problems. Nimhans battery of test was used to assess Learning disability and Attention problem. About 20 children who have scored high on behaviour problems were selected for the intervention program. Life skills training module was developed exclusively for this group and were given training in 24 sessions for

a period of three months. Pretest and post test were analyzed to find the results.

**31. Singh, Bhupinder, Anand Prakash and Antisha Tiwari** (Barkatullah University, Bhopal). A study of self-reference effect on depressive patients. *Journal of Research and Application in Clinical Psychology, 2006, Vol. IX, (i&ii) 7-9.*

Investigates Self-Reference Effect (SRE) among depressive and non-depressive adults. The sample consisted of 40 adults (20 non-depressed and 20 mildly depressed without psychosis). The non-depressed adults recalled more traits under self-referent encoding than the depressed adults. The depressed adults recalled better under other-referent encoding than the self-referent encoding. Findings imply that depression interferes with self-related information processing because of negative self-schemata than information related to the others.

**32. Singh, Bhupinder, Anand Prakash and Antisha Tiwari** (Barkatullah University, Bhopal). Retention under self reference among depressives. *Psychological Studies Vol 52, January 2007, No.1, 95-96.*

Investigates self-reference effect (SRE) among depressive and non-depressive adults (n = 40). The non-depressed adults recalled more traits under self-referent encoding than the depressed adults while the two groups were similar in recall under other-referent encoding. The findings seem to imply that depression interferes with self-related information processing.

**33. Sivadas, Menon, Meena K and Anita Ravindran** (Calicut University, Kerala). Cognitive functions : positive and negative schizophrenia. *Disabilities and Impairment Vol.21(1) 26-32.*

Compares schizophrenics showing positive and negative symptoms specifically aiming at three aspects of cognitive functions: the attention function, the executive function and the visuo-precepto-motor function. The positive and negative syndrome scale (PANSS) was used to discriminate schizophrenics into positive and negative categories. The three subtests of WAIS; DST; PAT, and BDT were used to measure the cognitive functioning. Results indicated pronounced cognitive deficits in negative schizophrenics compared to positive schizophrenics especially in the executive function.