

Bangladesh Psychological Abstracts

2001-2006

**Edited by
Hamida Akhtar Begum**

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Preface

This is the fourth volume of the Bangladesh Psychological Abstracts published by CPSRT which contains abstracts of published research work of our psychologists at home and abroad. It also contains abstracts of some articles contributed to our journals by some foreign psychologists.

As in earlier volume, an attempt has been made to classify the articles into a number of categories, such as, Experimental and Cognitive, Social and Environmental, Developmental, Clinical and Personality, Industrial and Organizational, Educational, Psychological Testing and Measurement. It must be admitted that it was not an easy task to place an article in the right category, because in many cases it involved more than one category such as Clinical Social or Organizational-Clinical etc. However, in such cases the major theme of the research was taken as the decisive factor. I wouldn't say that such decision was always correct, rather it was often arbitrary.

In this volume, the original form of publication remained unchanged. In case of articles having no abstract it was prepared as carefully as possible on the basis of the main theme and the findings of the study concerned.

Finally, it must be admitted that this volume is not at all free from limitations. Many articles may have been missed because of lack of access to them. However, that was truly unintentional. I hope the authors of those articles will take such omissions gracefully. I would like to extend my deepest gratitude to all authors who had extended their cooperation and help in accomplishing this work.

Hamida Akhtar Begum
Editor

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ABSTRACTS: 2001-2006

I. Experimental and Cognitive

1. *Haque Shamsul and Habib Akhtarul*, Adolescence and Early Adulthood: The Period of Raised Accessibility of Memories of Personal Events. *Bangladesh Psychological Studies*, 2001, Vol.11, p. 49-68.

The paper contains empirical evidence from studies devoted to explore the pattern of reminiscence bump. The findings show that older adults recall more memories of personal events from the period when they were approximately 10-30 years old. The raised accessibility of autobiographical memories from this particular period is termed as the reminiscence bump in memory literature. Although the presence of reminiscence bump in the lifespan retrieval curve is a robust phenomenon, the exact time period of the bump varies across nationalities. For example, senior Japanese participants showed bump for the 3rd decade of their life whereas senior American participants showed bump for the 2nd decade of life. Older Bangladeshi participants showed, apart from the ordinary reminiscence bump, another peak in their memory retrieval curve that corresponded to the period of the independence struggle of 1971. The results from another study provided strong evidence in favor of the fact that older adults recall more public events from the age between 10-19 years, and more knowledge of private events from the period when they were about 20-29 years old. It is proposed that the reminiscence bump could be accounted for by the enhanced accessibility of sets of memories that were the product of the privileged encoding of highly self-relevant experience.

2. *Saifuddin Kazi*. Relationship Between Auditory-Evoked Potential and Subjective Duration in Respect of Sound Pressure Level. *Bangladesh Psychological Studies*, 2001, Vol.11, p. 69-76.

Summing computer technique was used to study the effects of sound pressure level (SPL) on the auditory evoked potentials (AEP) for the single subject in the anechoic chamber. White noise signals were used with different values of SPL and with the constant rise and fall time about 1 ms. Psychological test was also performed using paired-comparison method. Psychometric function of the paired-comparison test of duration judgment was obtained under different SPLs. The 50% line of the judged durations in the psychometric function is defined here as the threshold of minimum perceived duration. Significant differences ($p < 0.05$) were found among the subjective judgements for the four SPLs. Dominating amplitudes of AEP were found for the left hemisphere ($p < 0.5$) than that of the right

one. Average amplitudes (between left and right) show similar tendencies with the 50% line of psychometric functions of subjective duration.

3. *Saifuddin Kazi*. Differential Thresholds of Subjective Duration's of Bandpass Noises and Complex Noises. *Bangladesh Psychological Studies*, 2002, Vol. 12, p. 37-46.

The differential thresholds (DL) of subjective judgments of duration to auditory stimuli were measured and compared. The auditory stimuli were divided into two groups in which, different signal components were composed to organize bandpass noise and complex noise. Two studies were carried out to measure DLS of bandpass-noise and complex-noise signals. In the first study, three bandpass noises of three center frequencies (250, 1000 and 4000 Hz) and three concern bandwidths (80, 160 and 640 Hz) were compared with white noise. In the second study, three complex noises of three fundamental frequencies (250, 1000 and 4000 Hz) were compared with the same white noise. The factors τ_1 , ϕ_1 and τ_e , extracted from the autocorrelation function (ACF) of the two sets of stimuli were analyzed. A paired-comparison test was used to obtain compared durations from subjective responses for the two subjects. The sound pressure levels (SPL) were fixed at 80 dB (A) in the semianechoic chamber and the fixed rise and fall times (1ms). The DLs of the two experiments were not found significantly similar but similar effects of τ_1 were found on the subjective durations.

4. *Haque Shamsul and Islam Nafisa*. Autobiographical Memory Retrieval Curve at Different Ages: Focusing into Childhood Amnesia and the Reminiscence Bump. *Bangladesh Psychological Studies*, 2003, Vol. 13, p. 1-16

Participants from four age groups, extending from early to late adulthood, recalled and dated autobiographical memories from across the lifespan. Memories were plotted in terms of age-at-encoding to outline lifespan memory retrieval curves for different age groups. The curves revealed that all age groups had a period of childhood amnesia –although the youngest group (20-year-olds) recalled more childhood memories than the older groups. The curve fitting analysis revealed that the lifespan retrieval curve for the 20-year-old group was a straight line, thus no reminiscence bump for this group. Although the curve for 30-year-olds was not a straight line, it did not show any clear bump. The 40-year olds, however, showed an inverted S-shaped curve with a clear bump covering the period from 6 to 25 years of age. Also the 50-year-olds showed bump that covered the age between 6 to 20 years. The findings suggest that the childhood amnesia is an unavoidable

phenomenon in human life, and that people are more likely to show reminiscence bump when they reach their middle age.

5. *Saifuddin Kazi*. A Theory of Sensory Dimensions of Auditory Processes. *Bangladesh Psychological Studies*, 2003, Vol. 13, p.37-46.

A package of studies was conducted on the human sensation and perception of auditory processes to investigate the subjective evaluation of temporal duration. All of the experiments were carried out on the human subjects in the conventional anechoic chamber. The simulated auditory stimuli were analyzed by the autocorrelation function (ACF) as a signal processor. The parameters were the quantitative as well as qualitative variations of the factors extracted from the ACF. Subjective evaluations of the temporal durations were measured in respect of the auditory-motor responses and the recordings of the auditory evoked potentials (AEP). The motor responses were obtained by the paired-comparison tests and the AEP responses were obtained by the international 10-20 system from the position of T3 and T4. Most of the experiments showed that the temporal sensation of the auditory function deserved the independent capability to explain the loudness, pitch and timbre. Other experiments were conducted on the variations of the factors extracted from the interaural Cross-Correlation (IACC) to investigate the subjective evaluation. On the basis of the findings obtained from the concern experiments it can be formulated that the auditory sensations are fundamentally divided in to three dimensions, in which, the duration- sensation is the horizontal axis, and loudness- sensation and pitch- sensation are the vertical axis, and the timbre- sensation is depth axis.

6. *Uddin Md.Kamal and Mahmud S.H.* An Upper/ Lower asymmetry in foveal bias. *Dhaka Univ. J. Psychol.* Vol. 28. 2004, pp.1-10

We compared performance across different retinal meridians in an absolute localization task. Targets were presented at 40 locations on the parafoveal and peripheral retina while observers had to maintain gaze at the fixation mark. After the target had disappeared, a mouse cursor appeared around the target. Observer's task was to adjust the mouse cursor such that its position matches to the perceived location of the target. Best fitting circles to represent perceived spaces were estimated employing non- linear regression on 8 mean response positions per

eccentricity per observer. Moreover, upper and lower limits of 95% CI of mean response positions obtained from 6 observers were calculated for each target location. Results revealed significant foveal bias in localization with relatively large magnitude observed for upper and right visual field targets. These findings have been interpreted in terms retinal asymmetry and attentional resolution.

7. *Saifuddin Kazi*. New Approach to the Thurstonian Law of Comparative Judgments, *Bangladesh Psychological Studies*, 2004, Vol. 14, p. 19-24.

The paper proposes a new approach to the method of subjective comparison on the human perception. The method is primarily based on the "law of comparative judgements" by Thurstone and a simplest version as the "simple method of calculating individual subjective responses by paired-comparison tests," by Ando & Singh (1996). The present approach is much easier to apply than that of the method prepared by Ando et al. The mathematical background of the new method is analyzed on the basis of the law of frequency distribution. The values obtained from the scale by the paired-comparison tests of subjective evaluation are calculated within the liner range of the plot in the probability (p) which, corresponds to the normal-unit variant (Z) while, the ground is a normal distribution ($0.10 \leq p \leq 0.90$) To justify the consistency among the subjective data obtained from the paired-comparison tests" a test of goodness of fit" is proposed for applying. An example of experimental application to this revised method is also cited here.

8. *Uddin Muhammad Kamal, Ninose Yuri and Nakamizo Sachio*. Accuracy and Precision of Spatial Localization with and without Saccadic Eye Movements: a Test of the Two-Process Model, *Psychologia*, 2004, 47, 28-34.

We tested two-process model of spatial localization (Adam, Ketelaars, Kingma, & Hoek, 1993) by measuring accuracy and precision of localization performance in three stimulus conditions: (i) no-saccade –observers were to maintain gaze on the fixation mark while target on target appeared for 1 s, (ii) saccade to on-target—they had to quickly saccade to and fixate on target remaining on for 1 s, and (iii) saccade to of target—they had to quickly saccade to the target appeared for 150 ms. Observers' task was to adjust position of a mouse cursor manually so that its position corresponds to the perceived position of the target. Results with six

observers are consistent with the model suggesting localization performance to be mediated by memory-guided saccade for brief target and visually guided saccade for long duration target. The results further suggest that the memory-guided saccade provides relatively less accurate and precise information for localization and is a function of target eccentricity.

9. Uddin M K, Ninose Y, Nakamizo S. An upper lower asymmetry in foveal bias, *Perception: ECVP*, 2005, 34 (supplement), 201.

Foveal bias refers to a distortion in visual memory for which observers reproduce the location of a transiently visible peripheral target closer to the fovea. We compared the magnitudes of foveal bias between upper and lower visual fields employing an absolute localisation task. The target stimulus was a 1 deg diameter black dot presented at 40 locations comprising 5 eccentricities and 8 directions on a frontoparallel plane, 48 cm apart from the observer's eye level. Observers were asked to memorize the location of the target that appeared for 1000 ms while maintaining their fixation binocularly at a designated mark centred on the screen. 150 ms after target offset, mouse cursor appeared 3, deg away from the target at one of the same 8 directions, mentioned earlier and disappeared after the trial was over. The observer's task was to point to the remembered location of the target with the mouse cursor and to press the left button of the mouse to record the coordinates of the screen. A two-way (2 visual fields x 5 target eccentricities) repeated measures ANOVA with six observers showed a significant main effect of visual field ($F_{1,5}=8.868, p < 0.05$), with larger magnitudes of foveal bias being at the upper visual field. A significant interaction between visual field and target eccentricity was also observed ($F_{4,20}=4.051, p < 0.05$), showing that the magnitudes of foveal bias at upper visual field were significantly larger only at 9, 12 and 15 deg eccentricities. We interpret these results as suggesting that there might be some association of asymmetry between upper and lower hemi-retina in receptors and ganglion-cell density (Curcio and Allen, 1997 *Journal of comparative Neurology* 300 5-25) with and frame of reference guiding our localization behavior.

10. Uddin Muhammad Kamal, Kawabe Takahiro and Nakamizo Sachio. differential roles of distracters in reflexive and memory based localization. *Spatial Vision*, Vol. 18, no.5, pp.579-592 (2005).

We investigated the effects of spatial and temporal factors on manual localization of a visual target by measuring accuracy, precision and bias. Spatial factors included manipulation of display as with distracters, and with or far distracters, respectively, in Experiments 1, 2, and 3. The target and distracters were of 1° dots differing only by luminance parameter; they were presented concurrently for 150 or 1000 ms while observers had to memorize the target location maintaining a fixed gaze. The observer's task was reproduce the location of the target with a mouse cursor available 150 ms following stimuli offset. Results from all experiments showed the localization performance for brief exposed target was as accurate and precise as that for a long exposed target. Moreover, manipulation of spatial factors had no systematic effects on accuracy and precision except that near distracters yielded higher precision. Interestingly, localization performance was unbiased in 150 ms condition when there were distracters in the display, while being biased towards the fovea in 1000 ms condition regardless of their presence or absence. These results suggest a temporal dynamics- suppression between egocentric and exocentric cues in the construction of memory for location.

11. *Uddin Muhammad Kamal, Kawabe Takahiro, Nakamizo Sachio.* Attention shift not memory averaging reduces foveal bias. *Vision Research* 45(2005) 3301-3306.

Two experiments examined which of the two mechanisms attention shift or memory averaging, reduces foveal bias. The target stimulus was a black dot presented for 80 ms while observers maintained fixation. The two main conditions were 'with' and 'without' vertical and horizontal bars as landmarks, which were placed on more eccentric positions than the target stimulus. To induce attention, the landmark was flashed on for 80 ms (Experiment 1) or disappeared (Experiment 2) with a stimulus. onset asynchrony of 0,106.4 or 212.8 ms in both experiments. As a control , non- flashed and non- disappeared landmarks conditions were employed. The observers' task was to point to the remembered location of the target with a mouse cursor. The results showed that the magnitudes of foveal bias were significantly lower in the flashed and disappeared landmark conditions than in the without landmark condition. Furthermore, the magnitudes in the flashed and disappeared landmark conditions did not differ from their respective control conditions. The latter finding in the disappeared landmark conditions provides for

'attention shift' against 'memory averaging' as the mechanism reducing foveal bias.

12. *Uddin Muhammad Kamal and Mahmud S.H.* The relevance of irrelevant objects in the construction of visual memory for location. *Dhaka Univ. J. Psychol.* Vol.29, 2005. pp. 9-15.

It has been demonstrated that the reproduced location of a target presented with irrelevant objects is unbiased for short exposure duration but biased towards fovea for long exposure duration. (Uddin, Kawabe and Nakamizo) The phenomenon was explained as a temporal dynamics in dominance-suppression between exocentric and egocentric frames of reference; the former is dominant at short duration while the latter at long. The present study was conducted to examine whether the phenomenon is a function of set size by varying it in four ways (0,3,6 and 12). The stimuli appeared for a variable duration (11, 43 and 75 frame) at evenly spaced positions on an imaginary circle. The target stimulus was identical with non-targets in all respects except luminance. The results showed that the reproduced location of the target was unbiased for all set sizes even with the temporal increase suggesting that the dominance-suppression does not take place in certain conditions. The results have been interpreted by symmetry in stimuli that might have induced an enduring exocentric encoding of location information.

13. *Haque Shamsul.* Age of Attaining Adulthood and the Period of Reminiscence Bump: A Study of Autobiographical Memory amongst Bangladeshi Immigrants in Britain. *Bangladesh Psychological Studies*, 2005, Vol. 15, p. 97-114.

Older and younger groups of Bangladeshi immigrants in Britain recalled and dated autobiographical memories in response to cue words. The older group emigrated as adults and stayed in Britain for at least 10 years. While the younger group emigrated at a younger age and attained adulthood in Britain. Separate lifespan retrieval curves were constructed for the two groups by plotting memories in terms of the age-at-encoding. The curves showed differences in reminiscence period for the two groups: the older group had bump for 6-25 years, while the younger group had bump for 6-20 years. The variation in reminiscence periods in the older and younger groups was explained in terms of the participants' age of attaining adult identity in the distinct socio-cultural contexts of Bangladesh and Britain. The findings revealed that the memories retrieved from the Bangladeshi context were

Likert type developed in the context of Bangladeshi culture. The reliability and validity of this scale were satisfactory. The obtained data were analyzed with the application of ANOVA and t-test. The result showed that there was no significant effect of political party affiliation on fascism. However, significant difference in fascist tendency was revealed between political and non-political respondents ($t=2.15$; $p<0.05$). Fascist tendency appeared to be all pervasive across the socio-demographic variables examined excepting studentship. In contrast to public impression promoted by the media, students in general, save the politically active minority, emerged to be less fascistic in their attitude.

4. Karim A.K.M. Rezaul and Rahman Habibur. Education System-Linked Differences in Basic Areas of Value System. *Dhaka Univ. J. Psychol.* Vol. 25, 2001, pp.57-64.

The aim of the present study was to ascertain education system-linked differences in basic areas of value system. In order to attain this purpose two random samples, one consisted of 20 college students (Male = 10, Female =10) studying in degree and another consisted of 21 madrasah students (Male =10, Female =11) studying in Fazil were selected. An adapted Bangali version of "Allport- Vernon- Lindzey Study of Values" was used in a quiet and calm environment to measure theoretical, economic, aesthetic, social, political and religious values of these students. The obtained data were subjected to t- test and the analysis of results indicates that the value of t for theoretical value (2.08) was significant at $\alpha = .05$ while the values of t for economic (5.20), aesthetic (3.03) and religious (-5.13) values were not significant. at $\alpha = .01$, but the values of t for social (-.87) and political (.02) values were not significant. The findings indicate that madrasah students are more theoretical and religious than college students while college students are more economic and aesthetic than madrasah students. No significant differences exist between madrasah students and college students in political and social values.

5. Huq Md. Mozammel and Biswas Kartic Chandra. Differential Effects of Family Structure, Age and Sex on Aggressive Behaviour of Children in Bangladesh. *Rajshahi Univ. stud, Part-B, J. sci.* Vol. 29, 2001.

This investigation was carried out in order to explore the differential effects of family structure, age and sex on aggressive behaviour. Three hypotheses were formulated for this purpose on the basis of theoretical orientation and empirical observation of aggressive behaviour in the social, political, and cultural context of Bangladesh. These were (1) Ss belonging to nuclear family would exhibit significantly more aggressive behaviour as compared to the Ss belonging to the joint family, (2) Girls would show significantly more aggressive behaviour as

compared to boys, (3) Age and the amount of aggression would be inversely related. A stratified random sample was used in this study. A total of 120 students of primary and high school level constituted the sample. Subjects were equally divided into nuclear and joint family. Each group was again equally subdivided into boys and girls. They were again subdivided into three groups in equal numbers on the basis of age groups such as 7 years age-group, 11 years age-group, and 15 years age-group. A Measure of Aggressive Behaviour (MAB) was developed and administered on the pre-selected sample for data collection. Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) was computed for the analysis of results. The results indicated that main effects of family structure, age and sex were statistically significant. Two-way interaction involving family structure and age was also found statistically significant. In general, it was found that aggressive behaviour is differentially related to family structure, age and sex. In conclusion, it may be said that aggressive behaviour of boys and girls in Bangladesh is in the exact line of our socio-economic, political and cultural values.

6. Ziauddin Syed Mohammad. Attitudinal Preferences in Voting Behaviour of Political and Apolitical Voters in the Rural and Urban Areas of Bangladesh, *Rajshahi Univ. stud, Part-B, J. sci.* Vol 29, 2001.

The present study attempts to understand voting behavioural patterns of urban-rural, male-female and political-apolitical voters of Bangladesh. Voting Attitude Scale, (Zia, 1991) was used for data collection in the present study. A high score was indicative of favourable and a low score was indicative of unfavourable voting attitude. A stratified random sample consisting of 320 voters was used. A 2x2x2 factorial design analysis revealed that the main effects for group composition, sex and residential background were statistically significant. A three way interaction involving group composition, sex and residential background was also significant. However, two-way interactions involving group composition and sex, group composition and residential background and sex and residential background were found non-significant. Political group of Ss had significantly higher score on voting attitude scale as compared to apolitical group of Ss. Ss with urban background obtained higher scores in comparison to the Ss with rural background. Male Ss exhibited significantly favourable voting attitudes than female Ss.

7. Rubak R Barry, Begum Hamida A, Tariq Naeem, Kamal Anila, and Pandey Janak. Reactions to Environmental stressors Gender Differences in the Slums of Dhaka and Islamabad. *Journal of Cross-Cultural Psychology*, Vol 33 No. 1, January 2002 100-119.

Male and female residents of four slums in Dhaka, Bangladesh, and four slums in Islamabad, Pakistan were interviewed about household and environmental

stressors and about their mental distress and physical health. Within each city, the slums differed in terms of household-level variables (e.g., number of people and number of rooms per house) and contextual variables (e.g., number of families sharing a water source). Although there were gender differences in both cities, there were more gender differences and the gender differences were stronger in Islamabad than in Dhaka, consistent with the Islamic influence in the two countries.

8. *Habib Murshida Ferdous Binte, Afsaruddin Md, and Latif Md.Abdul.* Role Conflict and Duration of Working Hours of Career Mothers as Related to Anxiety and Academic Achievement of Their Children. *Bangladesh Psychological Studies*, 2002, Vol. 12, p. 1-10.

The present study attempted to determine the relationship between the role conflict and duration of working hours of career mother and their children's anxiety and academic achievement. A Bengali version of the Children's Form of Manifest Anxiety Scale (CMAS: Afrose, D., 1985) and a Bangla version of the scale for Measuring Perceived Role Conflict of Career Women (Begum and Tasneem, 1984) were administered on a sample of 110 mother- child dyads. Results revealed that there was positive correlation between the role conflict of mothers and the anxiety of their children. There was also a significant positive correlation between mothers' duration of working hours and their children's anxiety. Oneway Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) showed that there was a significant difference in anxiety among the children as a function of variation in working hours of their mother. Further analysis showed a negative correlation between children's anxiety and their academic achievement.

9. *Begum Hamida Akhtar and Parveen Johra.* Fear of Crime of Dhaka City Dwellers: An Exploratory Study. *Bangladesh Psychological Studies*, 2002, Vol. 12, p. 59-76.

This research was aimed to assess fear of crime of Dhaka city dwellers and to explore some socio-demographic factors associated with it. For this, a fear of crime scale was developed in Likert format which contained 35 items, selected on the basis of assessment by judges and item analysis. Test- retest reliability($r=0.65$, $p<0.001$), Split-half reliability ($r=0.823$, $p<0.001$) and Cronbach's alpha (0.8137) of the scale indicated the reliability and internal consistency of the measure. This scale was administered to 200 (89 males and 111 females) incidentally selected adults of different occupational and educational background living in different areas of Dhaka city. Analysis of Variance indicated that, fear of crime varied significantly as a function of gender, level of education, occupation and principal mode of

transport of the respondents. Overall fear of crime of Dhaka city dwellers tended to be toward the high end. Females had higher fear of crime compared to the males. Higher level of education was associated with lower level of fear of crime. Housewives had the highest level of fear of crime, next in order were students, businesspersons, unemployed and employees of service. Income, age, and work schedule did not make any significant difference in the fear of crime of the respondents. Experience of being victim of crime had significant effect on fear of crime and it was found to have different effect for males and females. Higher level of victimization experience was found to be associated with higher level of fear of crime. Rikshaw riders were found to be most fearful, next in order were scooter/tempo riders, pedestrians, users of private vehicle and bus and official vehicles.

10. *Ahmed Rafiq*. Effect of Education, Income and Age on Attitude towards National Development. *Bangladesh Psychological Studies*, 2002, Vol. 12, p. 47-58.

The present study attempted to investigate the effect of education, income and age on Attitude towards National Development. The sample consisted of 300 adult respondents selected randomly. To measure Attitude towards national development, the Attitude scale for National Development (ASND) was used. Results of the analysis of variance applied to Attitude Scale scores revealed significant main effect of education i.e., attitude towards national development varied according to different level of education. The respondents who had no formal education and poor education were found to have scored lower in Attitude scale than respondents having higher education. The main effect of income was found significant. Respondents with lowest income were found to have scored lower on Attitude scale than respondents having higher income. The main effect of age was also found to be significant. Young respondents belonging to early adulthood and adulthood stage scored highest in the Attitude towards national development scale. The findings of the study indicate that poverty and the lack of education are the main obstacles for developing positive attitude towards national development.

11. *Sanyal Nilanjana and Bandyopadhyay Urmi*. Two Faces of Motherhood: At home, In the Work Place. *Bangladesh Psychological Studies*, 2002, Vol. 12, p. 93-102.

With the dawn of independence in India women have been progressively absorbed into the main stream of economic and social activity. Hence, a 'women psyche' has emerged as an interdisciplining effort to understand the women's role as mother and career women. To probe into these researches on 'women' are held widely. In the present study it was detected that mothers who work outside the home and mothers who work at home significantly differ in certain psychological

variables like loneliness (higher in mothers-at workplace) and boredomproneness (higher in mother at home) but their coping strategy in terms of defense mechanism in general life perspective is more or less similar except in using the pattern of defense 'projection (higher in mother at home). Data were collected from 100 mothers who work outside and 100 mothers who work at home. Analytical interpretations were provided to support the present findings.

12. *Haque Md. Enamul*, A study of inter-generation gap as related to authoritarian personality in Bangladesh, *Rajshahi University studies. Part-B, Journal of Science*. Vol. 31, 2003.

The present study attempted an empirical investigation into the phenomenon of inter-generation gap as related to authoritarian personality in the socioeconomic and cultural context of Bangladesh. A total of 360 Ss equally divided into older and younger generations were utilized as the sample of the study. Age of the older generation ranged from 45 to 55 years and the younger generation ranged from 20 to 30 years. Each group was from three political groups. Again each political group was subdivided into male and female. The measure of authoritarianism scale was used for collection of data. It was predicted that the older political generation would differ significantly from the younger political generation on personality factor causing intergenerational differences. Two hypotheses were formulated:1) The older political generations would have significantly higher scores on the personality variables of authoritarianism as compared to the younger political generations of Bangladesh. 2) Both the older and younger male political generations would have significantly higher scores on authoritarianism as compared to both older and younger female political generations respectively. The results revealed that the older political generation exhibited more authoritarian attitudes as compared to younger political generations. On the contrary, the younger political generation expressed more democratic attitudes as compared to the older political generations. The result also revealed that the male political generation is more authoritarian as compared to the female political generation.

13. *Haque Md. Enamul*, A Study of Differential Voting Pattern of Three Political Students Groups, *Rajshahi University studies. Part-B, Journal of Science*. Vol. 31, 2003.

The present study attempted to investigate the pattern of voting attitudes of political leaders as related to gender and ideological differences within the frame work of socio economic and cultural background of Bangladesh. The study utilized factors such as ideology, political behaviour, partisan attitude, election campaign, issue orientation, leadership image and party identification in relation to voting

behaviour to explain the phenomenon of differential voting pattern. A total of 240 subjects came from three political group affiliation such as Islamic Chattra Shibir, Chattra League and Jatiotabadi Chattra Dal and one was nonpolitical group. These four groups of political and nonpolitical students were equal in number. Each group was subdivided into male and female. For the selection of sample Ara's political criteria questionnaire was used. A voting attitude scale was administered for the collection of data. The objective of the study was to make a comparative analysis of the findings between political students leaders and nonpolitical students. It was hypothesized that the political student leaders would score higher on voting attitude scale showing their more preference on the voting dimension as compared to nonpolitical students. The findings of the study were in the expected direction.

14. *Haque Md. Enamul*, A Study of Sociopolitical Attitudes as Related to Inter-Generation Gap in Bangladesh, *Rajshahi University Studies. Part-B, Journal of Science*. Vol. 32, 2003.

The present study was conducted to explore the phenomenon of conservatism-radicalism as related to inter-generation gap in the socioeconomic and cultural context of Bangladesh. A total of 360 Ss equally divided into older and younger generations were utilized as the sample of the study. Age of older generation ranged from 45 to 55 years and younger generation ranged from 20 to 30 years. Each group came from three political groups. Again each political group was subdivided into male and female. The measure of conservatism- radicalism scale was used for collection of data. It was predicted that the older political generation would differ significantly from younger political generation on conservative-radical attitude factor causing intergenerational differences. Two hypotheses were formulated: 1) The older political generations would have significantly higher scores on the attitudinal variables of conservatism-radicalism as compared to the younger political generations of Bangladesh. 2) Both the older and younger male political generations would have significantly higher scores on conservatism-radicalism as compared to both older and younger female political generations respectively. The results revealed that the older political generation exhibited more conservative attitudes as compared to younger political generations. On the contrary, the younger political generation expressed more radical attitudes as compared to the older political generations. The result also revealed that the male political generation was more conservative as compared to the female political generation.

15. *Ilyas, Quazi Shamsuddin Md.* Purdah: Its Meaning and Relationship with Socio-Demographic and Psychological Variables. *The Dhaka University Studies*, Vol. 61, No. 1, 2004.

Purdah means a body of rules that govern interaction between the sexes. The core of these rules is women's avoidance of non-mahram males. The system of purdah was established by the Holy prophet (SM) in his own days. Verse 53 of Sura 33 which was revealed during the year five of the Hejri (A.D.627) is regarded as the basis of purdah. Women in Muslim society practice purdah by wearing an outer garment (i.e., Burkha, Jilbad, Ghunghat, Tudung etc.) for covering the satar (the whole body of women except her face, waist and feet). It has been pointed out that even where purdah is not practiced by segregating living spaces and wearing an outer garment, the purdah mentality or attitude towards purdah exists.

Empirical studies and biographical and literary materials suggest that purdah observance and attitude towards purdah are related to education, income, occupation, division of labor between sexes, dependency between sexes, self-esteem, type of marriage, and moral standard.

16. *Haque Md. Enamul, Ara Shawkat and Sharmin Rumi Saila. A Study of Value Pattern of Students as Related to Socioeconomic Status and Gender Differences, Rajshahi University Studies. Part-B, Journal of Science. Vol. 32, 2004.*

The present study attempts to investigate the impact of certain psychological factors such as value pattern of students as related to socioeconomic status and gender differences. A total of 120 students of Rajshahi University were utilized as the sample of the study. The Ss were divided into male ($n=60$) and female ($n=60$). Again male and female were subdivided into upper middle class ($n=30$) and lower middle class ($n=30$) according to their socioeconomic background. The age of the Ss range from 19 to 26. The main objectives of the present study were to find out the value pattern of male and female students as related to socio-demographic factors in the sociopolitical context of Bangladesh. Two hypothesis were formulated: (1) upper middle class male (UMM) and lower middle class male (LMM) would differ significantly from upper middle class female (UMF) and lower middle class female (LMF) respectively on some terminal value preferences (2) upper middle class male (UMM) and upper middle class female (UMF) would differ significantly from lower middle class male (LMM) and lower middle class female (LMF) respectively on some terminal value preferences. The results revealed that upper middle class male (UMM) and lower middle class male (LMM) differed significantly from upper middle class female (UMF) and lower middle class female

(LMF) respectively on some terminal value preferences. The results also revealed that upper middle class male (UMM) and upper middle class female (UMF) differed significantly from lower middle class male (LMM) and lower middle class female (LMF) respectively on some terminal value preferences.

17. Begum, Hamida Akhtar and Hossain, Farhana. Attitudes of Bangladeshi Women and Men in Different occupations toward student politics (in Bangla) *Dhaka Bishwabiddalaya Patrika*, Vol. 75, 2003, 135-150.

This study assessed attitudes of 406 respondents toward student politics. The sample consisted of Teachers (88), Students (90), Professionals (89), Administrative officers (89) and businessmen and women (50). A scale developed by Begum and Rahman (1999) was used for measuring attitudes toward student politics. Results of ANOVA showed significant main effects of respondents' occupation and gender. Professionals were found to have the most favorable attitude toward student politics followed by teachers, business persons, administrators and students. Females were found to have less favorable attitude compared to their male counterparts in all occupations. In addition, it was found that the respondents who played part in active politics had significantly more favorable attitude toward student politics than those who had no such experience. Furthermore, younger respondents were found to have more favorable attitudes than their relatively older counterparts.

18. Hossain Md. Kamal and Huq Md. Mzoammel, Search for Social Identity in Chakma Tribal People in Bangladesh, *Rajshahi University Studies. Part-B, Journal of Science*. Vol. 32, 2004.

The present study is an attempt to explore an empirical investigation on the search for social identity in Chakma people for self, own group and outgroup preferences. The sample was composed of 240 respondents. The measure of Adjective Check List was used for data collection. Three sets of ANOVA were computed separately on the scores of self, own group and outgroup evaluation. In each ANOVA, a 2x2x2 factorial design involving 2 levels of education (Graduate/Undergraduate), 2 levels of residence (Urban/Rural) and 2 levels of sex (Male/Female) were used. It was found that graduate Chakma respondents expressed higher positive social identity as compared to undergraduate Chakma respondents. It was also found that rural Chakma respondents expressed higher positive social identity as compared to

urban Chakma respondents.

19. *Haque Md. Enamul*. A Study of Ideological Differences as Related to Dogmatic Personality and Intergeneration Gap in Bangladesh, *Rajshahi University Studies. Part-B, Journal of Science*. Vol. 32, 2004.

The present study investigated the phenomenon of dogmatism as related to ideological differences and inter-generation gap in the socioeconomic and cultural context of Bangladesh. A total of 360 Ss equally divided into three political groups (Bangladesh Jamat E Islami, Bangladesh Awami League and Bangladesh Nationalist Party) were utilized as the sample of the study. Each group came from older and younger generations. Age of older generation ranged from 45 to 55 years and younger generation ranged from 20 to 30 years. The measure of dogmatism scale was used for collection of data. The main objectives of the present study were to find out the ideological differences of three political groups (Bangladesh Jamat E Islami, Bangladesh Awami League and Bangladesh Nationalist Party) and intergenerational differences of older and younger political groups as related to dogmatic personality in Bangladesh. It was predicted that the older political generation would differ significantly from younger political generation on dogmatic personality factor causing intergenerational differences. The results revealed that differential score pattern were found among three ideological groups. The results also revealed that older political generation of each ideological group was more dogmatic as compared to younger political generations respectively. Again the results revealed that the total older political generation exhibited dogmatic personality as compared to the total younger political generations. On the contrary, the younger political generation expressed more radical attitudes as compared to the older political generations.

20. *Islam Nazrul and Hossain Mobarak*. Nature and Prevalence of Sexual Harassment in the Work Place of Dhaka City. *Dhaka Univ. J. Psychol*. Vol. 28, 2004, pp. 39-52.

This study was conducted to investigate the nature and prevalence of sexual harassment in the work place of Dhaka city. 100 female respondents from different government, non-government and private organizations were selected following incidental sampling techniques and were administered a standard questionnaire to assess the nature and prevalence of sexual harassment. Analysis of data revealed that sexual harassment of different forms is widespread in the work places in Dhaka city. The most common form of harassment is 'telling jokes of sexual nature with sexual cues and 'unwanted look with sex appeal'(61%) followed by 'telling story

of sensitizing men through peer educators on domestic violence would bring about a positive change in their knowledge and attitude toward spousal relationship as related to spousal abuse and reproductive health of women. The study was conducted in 3 villages of Lohagora in Narail district. It involved a pre-post control group design. In pre and post intervention phases the methodology involved survey, indepth interview and Focus Group Discussion (FGD). The intervention program of sensitizing men through peer educators took pace for 6 months. An attitude scale and a measure of knowledge developed for this purpose, were administered in pre-post phases. Results showed that both knowledge and attitudes of males changed significantly following intervention. Survey and FGD data revealed unemployment and the consequent economic handship is a factor related to violence against their wives. Women's lack of awareness of their own rights and their passive acceptance of domination and violent behavior of husband are other contributory factors in domestic violence. In the light of findings several recommendations have been made to combat domestic violence.

23. *Mahmuda, Ayesha*. Relationship between Social support and Stress in later life: A preliminary study in Bangladesh context . *Dhaka University Studies*, 2005, 62 (1), 143-150.

Life stress and social support of 225 elderly males and females (60+years) were assessed by means of Social Readjustment Rating Scale (Sarkar and Rahman, 1989) and Provision of Social Relations (Mahmuda 2004) Results showed significant positive correlation between social support and stress in later life. However, the correlation was positive for the urban sample while it was negative for the rural sample. Correlation between these two variables was again found to be positive for those living in families while it was negative for those living in old homes. The results were discussed in the context of Bangladesh culture.

24. *Haque Mahjabeen and Chowdhury Latifa*. Risk-taking as a function of Sex, Age, Education and Work Status. *Dhaka Univ. J. Psychool.* Vol. 29, 2005, pp. 27-40.

The purpose of the present study was to investigate whether, risk-taking varies as a function of sex, age, education and work status. The sample consisted of 160 adult persons selected from different areas of Dhaka city by stratified random sampling. Among them 80 were males and 80 were females. The age range of the subjects was from 18 to 70 years. Risk-taking behaviour of the respondents was measured by the Bangla version of Choice Dilemma Questionnaire (CDQ) by Jahan and

Jenkins (1975). The data were analyzed by $2 \times 2 \times 2$ analysis of variance. The results revealed that (1) risk-taking varies according to sex, males taking higher risk than females, (2) risk-taking varies according to different levels of age, younger respondents taking more risk than older respondents, (3) risk-taking varies according to different levels of education, high educated respondents taking more risk than low educated respondents, and (4) risk-taking also varies according to work status, working respondents taking more risk than non-working respondents

25. Keya, Mahbuba Kaniz. Perceived Stress and some Factors Related to Arsenic Toxicity: A Study on Arsenic Victims of Bangladesh. *Bangladesh Psychological Studies*, 2005, Vol. 15, p. 1-14.

In Bangladesh, a large number of people are now facing (naturally occurring) arsenic poisoning in drinking water that give rise to arsenicosis—a life threatening illness. This study aims at examining the role of arsenic toxicity as an environmental stressor. Using Probability-Proportional-to Size (PPS) technique 200 affected and 194 non-affected participants were selected for this study. They were interviewed through a questionnaire enquiring Arsenic Related information. They were also administered Perceived Stress Questionnaire (PSQ). The arsenic affected participants had been suffering from arsenicosis as detected by non-medical personnel. A $2 \times 2 \times 3$ Anova showed that arsenic affected participants were more stressed than non-affected participants. However perceived stress did not vary as a function of arsenic toxicity, gender and income, Regression results showed that age, income, toxicity and duration of arsenicosis (socio-environmental factors) explained 73.90% of perceived stress, most of which was predicted by arsenic toxicity. In other words arsenic toxicity was the strongest predictor of perceived stress.

26. Rahman A.K.M. Rezanur, and Huq M. Mozammel. Aggression in Adolescent Boys and Girls as Related to Socio-Economic Status and Residential Background, *J. Life Earth Science*, Vol. 1(1): July 2005 pp.5-9 (published January 2006).

The study was conducted to explore aggression in adolescent boys and girls as related to socio-economic status (SES) and residential background in Bangladesh. A total of 240 respondents constituted the sample of the study. They were equally divided into boys and girls. Each group was again equally divided into high,

middle and low SES. Each subgroup was again equally divided into urban and rural residential background. Thus the study used a 2x3x2 factorial design consisting of two levels of gender (boy / girl), three levels of SES (high/middle/low) and two levels of residential background (urban/rural). The measure of aggressive behaviour was used for the collection of data. It was found that regardless of SES and residential background, girls expressed more aggression than the boys. Similarly, regardless of gender and residential background, respondents with high SES expressed more aggression than the middle and low SES. Also respondents with middle SES expressed more aggression than the low SES. Thus the differential treatment in SES and residential background provides a new dimension in understanding aggression in adolescent boys and girls.

27. *Elias M. Shamsuddin and Saha Nitai Kumar*. Environmental Pollution and Quality of Working Life in Tobacco Industries, *J. Life Earth Science*, Vol. 1(1): July 2005 pp. 21-24 (published January 2006).

The present study was aimed at investigating the effects of environmental pollution on the quality of working life of the workers employed in different tobacco industries located in Rangpur region, Bangladesh. A total of 540 workers; 340 from polluted tobacco industries and the remaining 200 from non-polluted industries, were selected at random as the sample. All the workers included in the sample were interviewed separately to collect the data with the help of two sets of questionnaires: a) Inventory for measuring quality of working life and b) The Interview Schedule-Personal and Health Related Questionnaire. The result showed significant difference between the workers of polluted and non-polluted industries in terms of quality of working life. Older age group workers were found to have perceived significantly better quality of working life than those of the younger age group. Female workers' quality of working life was found significantly lower than that of their male counterparts.

28. *Islam Md. Nurul and Huque Parveen*. Perceived Social Support of Elderly Males and Females. *Bangladesh Psychological Studies*, 2006, Vol. 16, P. 13-20.

The present study investigated perceived social support adopted by elderly ,male and female. A total of 173 elderly people (male 92 and female, 81) age ranging from 56 to 71 were selected as the sample of the study . The Bangla version of the

Social Support Scale (Pearson, 1979) was used for investigating perceived social support. Results of the present study indicated that gender and residential status had significant effect on social support. Significant positive correlation was found between number of children and social support which indicated that more the number of children, the higher was the respondent's perceived social support. In regression analysis, for social support (importance) education, income and number of children emerged as the predictors. Education and persons with whom respondents were living was the predictor for social support (satisfaction).

29. Shirin Anjuman. The Impact of Sex, Family Structure and Place of Residence on Achievement Motivation. *Bangladesh Psychological Studies*, 2006, Vol. 16, P. 33-46.

Achievement motivation is a dominant motive that determines a wide variety of individual's social behavior and modes of action. Different social factors are related to achievement motivation. This study investigated whether achievement motivation of the students differs according to their sex, family structure and place of residence. A total of 300 students of first year Honours studying at Rajshahi University were selected as respondents. The achievement motivation scale (Afsaruddin, 1987) was used for measuring their achievement motivation. Data were analyzed by using 2x2x2 analysis of variance. Results revealed that there was no significant difference in achievement motivation between the male and the female respondents; respondents from nuclear family were higher in achievement motivation than those from joint family and urban respondents had higher achievement motivation than the rural ones.

30. Afroz Nazma. Ingroup Evaluation and Social Identity Among Boys and Girls as Related to Parental Occupation and Residence, *J. Life Earth Science*, Vol. 1(2): July 2006.

The study investigated ingroup evaluation and social identity in adolescent boys and girls as related to parental occupation and residence. A total of 320 respondents constituted the sample of the study. A 2x2x2 factorial design involving 2 levels of gender (Boys/Girls), 2 levels of parental occupation (Business/Service) and 2 levels of residence (Urban/Rural) was used. Three specific findings are reported. The first is that adolescent boys evaluated own group significantly more positively than the adolescent girls. The second is that adolescents reared in the families on parental business evaluated own group more positively as compared to the

adolescents reared in the families of parental service. The third was that adolescents with rural residential background evaluated own group more positively as compared to the adolescents with urban residential background.

31. *Haque Md. Enamul and Rahman Md. Mostafizur*. Sociopolitical Attitudes as a function of Socioeconomic Status Differences among Three Generation, *J. Life Earth Science*, Vol. 1(2): 83-85 2006.

The present study was conducted to explore the phenomenon of sociopolitical attitudes (SPA) as related to socioeconomic status (SES) difference among three generations in the context of Bangladesh. A total of 360 Ss equally divided into younger, middle aged and older generations were utilized as the sample of the study. Again each generation was subdivided into upper middle social class and lower middle social class. The results revealed that the younger generation expressed more radical attitudes as compared to the middle and older generations. It was also observed that the individuals having upper middle social class generation was more radical as compared to their lower middle social class counterpart.

ABSTRACTS: 2001-2006

III. Developmental

1. *Rehaman, Ghazala and Awan Amjad Ali.* Parental Acceptance-Rejection and Development of Locus of Control. *Bangladesh Psychological Studies*, 2002, Vol. 12, p. 19-36.

The present study was designed to examine the relationship between parental acceptance-rejection socioeconomic status and locus of control. The data were collected with Urdu adapted version of PARQ for children (Haque, 1981) which was originally developed by Rohner, Saaverda, & Gramum, (1980) and adapted version (Awan, 2001) of Bialer's (1960) Locus of Control Scale, which were administered on a sample of 161 children selected from various schools of islamabad. The results indicated that overall parental rejection and its four dimensions are negatively related with internality. However, positive relationship has been found between socioeconomic status and internality. The mean differences indicated that children perceiving their parents overall rejecting and less warm, more aggressive, more neglecting and more undifferentately rejecting are less internal than the children perceiving their parents otherwise. The results on the relationship of socioeconomic status and locus of control suggest that children of high income families are more internal than the children of low income families. The findings of the present research are consistent with the assumptions of Parental Acceptance-Rejection Theory developed by Rohner (1975).

2. *Haque Md. Mozammel and Huq Sultana Zakiya,* Development of Depression in Adolescent Boys and Girls: A study in Bangladesh, *Rajshahi University studies, Part-B, Journal. of science.* Vol. 31, 2003.

The study was an attempt to explore the development of depression as a function of gender and age differences. A stratified random sample composed of 320 respondents was used. A 2x2x2 factorial design representing 2 levels of gender (boy/girl), 2 levels of adolescence (early/late) and 2 levels of academic achievements (high/low) were utilized. Depressive Experiences Questionnaire (DEQ) as developed by Blatt et al. (1976) was adapted in Bengali and was used for data collection. The results showed that gender, age, and academic achievement are functionally related with the development of depressive affect in the social context of Bangladesh.

3. Karim, A.K.M Rezaul, Islam, Shamima and Seraj, Shaila. Self Concept and Family Structure : A Comparison between the children of Joint and Nuclear Families . *Dhaka University Studies*, 2004, 61 (2), P. 171-182

The purpose of the present study was to observe whether self concept differs as a function of family structure. The sample comprised 160 children (136 from nuclear families, 30 from joint families) of Grades IX and X. A Bangla version of Piers Harris Childern's self concept scale was administred to these children . Results showed that the children's self concept did not differ significantly according to their family structure.

4. Papri, Farhana. Sources of Academic Stress Among High School Boys and Girls: A Pilot Study. *Bangladesh Psychological Studies*, 2004, Vol. 11, p. 89-95.

The present study attempted to investigate sources of academic stress among High school Students. Fifty students, 25 girls and 25 boys, aged 15 to 16 years, from 4 schools of Dhaka city served as participants. They were administered a 44-item check list investigating sources of academic stress. Data revealed that 'high expectation of parents about their wards' results of examination' and 'toilet at school' were the most important sources of stress for both boys and girls. 'Being adored as a good student', 'competition with class mates', 'high tuition fees', 'private tuition' and 'pressing class routine' were among other major sources of stress for all students. Boys and girls were not found to differ significantly on sources of stress as chi-square value for was not significant. However, 'private tuition', 'expectation of parents about results in examinations', and 'high tuition fees' were cited as stress producing factors by boys more than girls. Girls mentioned 'toilet at school', 'results of examinations', and 'home work' as stressful factors more frequently than boys.

5. Habib Murshida Ferdous Binte and Banu Most Akhtara. Children's Anxiety in Relation to Gender, Mother's Profession, Family Structure and Siblings in Rajshahi City, *Rajshahi University Studies, Part-B, Journal of Science*. Vol. 29, 2004.

The present study was designed to investigate whether children's anxiety is related to gender, mother's profession, family structure and siblings. The Bengali version of the Children's Form of Manifest Anxiety Scale was administered on a sample of 200 children in Rajshahi city. Results showed that girls were more anxious than boys. It was also found that children of career mothers were more anxious than those of housewife mothers. Again children of nuclear family tended to be more anxious than those of joint families. Single children were more anxious than children having siblings.

6. *Huq Sultana Zakiya and Afroz Nazma*, Depression in Adolescence, *J. Life Earth Science*, Vol. 1(1): July 2005. pp.11-13 (published January 2006)

Depression in adolescent among 160 male and female students was studied. A 2x2 factorial design representing two levels of adolescence (early/late) and two levels of gender (boy/girl) was used. Two predictions were made. The first prediction was that adolescent girls would express more depressive symptoms as compared to adolescent boys. The second prediction was that depressive symptoms would be higher in late adolescents than early adolescents. The findings of the study provide confirmation to both the predictions. The main effects for adolescence and gender as well as a two-way interaction between adolescence and gender are statistically significant.

7. *Elias M. Shamsuddin*, Relationship Between Parent-Child Interaction and Academic Performance of the Children. *J. Life Earth Science*, Vol. 1(2): 73-75, 2006.

Relationship between parent-child interaction and academic performance of the school children at primary level was investigated. The sample comprised of 100 students and 100 parents. Fifty students each from class four and five were selected from randomly chosen primary schools located in Rajshahi City, Bangladesh. The students showed to have been influenced by parent-child interaction, though the influence was not statistically significant. It was also found that parental educational background and the nature of occupation do not make any difference in the magnitude of parent-child interaction. The results did not support the view that significant relationship exist between parent-child interaction and children's school performance.

8. *Enam Shahuria*, Factors Influencing the Development of Self-Concept in Pre-Adolescent Boys and Girls *J. Life Earth Science*, Vol. 1(2): 55-59, 2006.

The study deals with self-concept among pre-adolescent boys and girls in various institutions of Rajshahi City. Factors of self-concept identified are physical ability, physical appearance, peer relationship, parent relationship, reading, mathematics, general school and general self. Thus, the study aimed at designing an investigation to measure the impact of these factors of self-concept in pre-adolescent children in the socio cultural context of Bangladesh. A total of 120 respondents constituted the sample of the study. A 2x3 factorial design involving two levels of gender (boy/girl) and three levels of socio-economic status (high, middle, low) was used. The results showed significantly higher self-concept for girls than boys. In case of socio-economic status, children of middle class family expressed highest

self-concept followed by the children of high class family and least by the children of low class family. It was also found that boys from middle class family expressed highest self-concept than their counterparts from high and low class family. But girls of low class families showed highest self-concept followed by their counterpart high and middle class families. Thus, multidimensional self-concept of young children was found to be conditioned by gender and socio-economic status during pre-adolescent stage.

ABSTRACTS: 2001-2006

IV. Clinical and Personality

1. *Begum, Roquia*. Behaviour Problems among Children and Role of Family and Parental factors. *Bangladesh Psychological Studies*, 2001, Vol. 11, p. 95-101.

This paper discusses the nature, types and prevalence of behaviour problems in children. On the basis of studies done in developed as well as in developing countries including Bangladesh it is stated that a large number of children are suffering from various types of behavior problem. The paper also focuses on the role of family and parental factors in the development of behaviour problems in children and suggests to protect family from adverse influences and to educate parents about child rearing practices in order to reduce behavior problems. It is recommended that further research should be undertaken on behaviour problems.

2. *Islam, Shaheen*. Consanguinity, Maternal Age, and Gender as Associated Risk Factor for Mental Retardation. *Dhaka Univ. J. Psychol.* Vol. 25, 2001. pp. 1-10.

The present study as a part of a population based childhood disability study conducted on more than 10,000 children of 2 to 9 years old, investigated the potentiality of consanguinity, maternal age, and gender of the child as a risk factor associated with the occurrence of mental retardation and/ or other developmental disabilities. Consanguinity was found to be significantly associated with the occurrence of mental retardation and other developmental disabilities. No significant relationship was found regarding maternal age. Girls were found to be more vulnerable to serious mental retardation than boys.

3. *Haque, Parveen and Islam, Shaheen*. Psychopathological Symptoms Among Prostitutes in Shelter Homes. *Dhaka Univ. J. Psychol.* Vol. 25, 2001. pp. 39-45.

The symptoms of psychopathology of young girls engaged in prostitution were investigated in the present study applying Bangla version of EPPS on 52 prostitutes living in shelter homes. Fifty-one young girls working in the garment factories within the same age-range were selected as control. Prostitutes were found to have more neurotic and psychotic symptoms than the control subject, implying presence of psychopathological symptoms among prostitutes.

4. *Mahmuda, Ayesha*. Types of Unemployment and Psychological Well-being. *Dhaka Univ. J. Psychol.* Vol. 25, 2001. pp. 47-55.

The purpose of the study was to investigate the effect of category of unemployment (i.e., educated, technological and sudden/ accidental) on psychological well-being

of unemployed men and women living in Dhaka. A Bengali version of psychological well-being scale (Nagpal and Sell, 1985) was used to measure psychological well-being of unemployed people. Data were analyzed by using ANOVA and t-test. It is seen that psychological well-being of unemployed varies significantly according to the category of unemployment. Again, educated unemployed men and women were found to be different with respect to their psychological well-being scores.

5. *Parveen, Salma and Begum, Roquia.* Effect of Duration of Stay in the Shelter Home and Orphanage on the Behavioural and Emotional Problems of the Trafficked and Institutionalized Children. *Bangladesh Psychological Studies*, 2002, Vol. 12, p. 11-18.

The purpose of the present study was to investigate whether duration of stay in the shelter home and orphanage has any effect on the behavioral and emotional problems of the trafficked and institutionalized children. A total of 40 children (20 trafficked and 20 institutionalized) in the age range of 6 to 16 years were taken as the sample of the study. Both trafficked and institutionalized children were divided into three groups according to the duration of their stay in the shelter home and orphanage respectively. The Bangla version of the Child Behavior checklist (Begum, 1993) originally developed by Achenbach and Edelbrock (1983) was used to study behavioral and emotional problems of children. Results showed that increase or decrease in the duration of stay in the shelter home and orphanage had no significant effect on the total behavioural and emotional problem scores of the trafficked and institutionalized children. However, their problem scores were higher compared to the normal range. The study recommended that for the modification and reduction of behavioural and emotional problems among both groups of children psychological services should be provided in the shelter home and in the orphanage.

6. *Ilyas, Quazi Shamsuddin Md.* Self-esteem, Marital Adjustment, Social Relation and Mental Health as Predictors of Life Satisfaction in Bangladesh. *Bangladesh Psychological Studies*, 2002, Vol. 12, p. 77-92.

This article discusses the results of a survey that has assessed the importance of self-esteem, marital adjustment, social relation, and, mental health as predictors of life satisfaction in Bangladesh. It is hypothesized that (i) problems in self-esteem and mental health decrease life satisfaction, and (ii) good marital adjustment and more social relations increase life satisfaction. A total of 245 respondents (male-114, female-131) participated in this research. They were selected from

Dhaka City by purposive sampling. The instruments used in this study were demographic and personal information questionnaire, Bengali version of Hudson's index of self-esteem (Ilyas, 2000), and adapted Bengali version of Spanier's Dyadic Adjustment Scale (Ilyas, 1986), a measure of social relationships, Bengali version of Satisfaction with Life Scale. (Ilyas 2001). Results indicated that mental health, social relation, and marital adjustment were predictors of life satisfaction. These three variables, accounted for 31.4% variance of life satisfaction. Among these three variables, mental health was the strongest predictor which alone explained 23.4% variance of life satisfaction. Small and non-significant correlation did not support the hypothesized relation between self-esteem and life satisfaction. However, partial standardized Beta supported this relationship.

7. Mahmuda, Ayesha. A Comparative study of Psychological Well-Being of Retired Defense Personnel and Retired Civilians. *Bangladesh Psychological Studies*, 2003, Vol. 13, p. 27-36.

The study investigated the difference in the psychological well-being of retired defense personnel and retired civilians. The sample of the present study consisted of two hundred adult males of whom one hundred were the retired civilians and one hundred were the retired defense personnel. All the respondents were collected incidentally. A Bengali version (Begum, 1990) of the subjective well-being questionnaire, comprised of eighty two (82) items originally developed by Nagpal and Sell (1985) was used in this study to measure psychological well-being of retired civilians and retired defense personnel. Results showed that the retired civilians had poorer psychological well-being than the retired defense personnel. It was found that the psychological well-being scores of different categories of retired defense personnel (Army, Navy and Air force) did not differ significantly.

8. Zaman, Saifun Nesa and Rahman, Mohammad Mahmudur. Level of Depression of the Patients Attending the Outpatient and Inpatient Services of the general Hospitals in Dhaka City. *Bangladesh Psychological Studies*, 2003, Vol. 13, p. 17-26.

The present study was conducted to assess the level of depression of the patients attending the inpatient and outpatient services of the general hospitals in Dhaka City. Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale (HADS) was applied to 321 patients (aged 18 to 78 years) who agreed to participate in the study. In the present study 24.9% of the patients were rated as having clinical level of depression. Depression was found to prevail in the patients attending the outpatient and inpatient services

of the General Medicine Department, General Surgery Department and Gynecology Department of four General Hospitals in Dhaka City. Patients attending the inpatient services (31.1%) were found to suffer from clinical levels of depression more than the patients attending the outpatient services (20.6%). The data of the present study implicates that a significant number of patients attending the physicians in the outpatient and inpatient services of different departments of the general hospitals were having clinical level of depression and were in need of psychological treatment to reduce their level of depression.

9. *Rahman, Urmi and Begum, Hamida Akhtar.* Impact of Rape on Mental Health of Victims and Assessing the need for Psychological Services. *Empowerment*, 2004, Vol. 11, P. 11-28.

The purpose of the study were (1) to assess the mental state of the rape victims throughly and (2) to apply different psychological interventions appropriate to the victims' need and assess their effectiveness. The participants were 12 rape victims residing in 3 shelter homes of Dhaka city. Their age ranged from 11 to 22 years. The instruments used were Beck Anxiety Inventory, Beck Depression Inventory and a Rating Scale assessing felt distress. A major finding of this study was that the rape victims were suffering from different psychological problems like sleep disturbances, feeling of sadness, anxiety, appetite disturbances, irritability, intrusive recollection of rape incident, guilt feeling, fear and pessimistic outlook. Psychological intervention applied to them had some positive impact such as in reducing worries and pain, uplifting mood and in preventing suicidal tendencies. The study highlighted the need for psychological services for fostering victims' mental health.

10. *Shirin, Anjuman and Afsaruddin, Md.* Adjustment of College Students in Relation to Sex and Residence. *Bangladesh Psychological Studies*, 2004, Vol. 14, p. 25-38.

The present study was conducted to investigate whether sex or residence may cause to differ the adjustments of college students. Thirty students (15 males and 15 females) from urban college and 30 students (15 males and 15 females) from rural college of classes xi-xii were selected as respondents. The adapted Bengali version of the Bell Adjustment inventory was used for measuring 5 categories of adjustment i.e. home adjustment, health adjustment, submissiveness, emotionality and hostility-friendliness. Results revealed that females were more submissive and emotional than their male counterparts. And rural subjects showed a poorer home adjustment and more emotionality than those of urban ones.

11. *Mozumder, Muhammad Kamruzzaman and Rahman, Mohammad Mahmudur.* A Prevalence Study of Various Male Psycho-Sexual Dysfunction's and Problems among Individuals Attending Psychological services in a Sex Therapy Clinic. *Bangladesh Psychological Studies*, 2004, Vol. 14, p. 71-88.

To estimate the prevalence of various psycho-sexual dysfunctions, a sex therapy clinic sample of 104 males was studied. Using semi- structured clinical interview, the clients attending to clinical psychology service at the clinic were classified according to seven predefined classes of sexual problems. These were low sexual interest, erectile dysfunction, premature ejaculation, retarded ejaculation, dyspareunia, sexual aversion and apprehension of sexual dysfunction. Along with these, reported sex related misconceptions were also assessed. The most prevalent psycho-sexual dysfunction was found to be premature ejaculation with prevalence rate of 47% followed by a combination of premature ejaculation and erectile dysfunction (14%), erectile dysfunction (4%), low sexual interest (1%), and others (3%). Apprehension of sexual dysfunction was found in 31% of cases, Reporting of sex related misconceptions by clients was found to have a very high prevalence (92%). Among the misconceptions, semen related misconceptions were found to be significantly associated with level of education.

12. *Khanam, Mahfuza & Rahman, Arifa.* Anxiety Level of Employed and Educated Women. *Dhaka Univ. J. Psychol*, Vol, 28, 2004. pp. 53-60.

The purpose of this study was to investigate whether anxiety level of women varies as a function of their employment and education. The sample consisted of 100 females (25 high educated employed, 25 high educated unemployed , 25 low educated employed and 25 low educated unemployed). They were administered the Bengali version of "Dutt Personality Inventory"(1965). Data were analyzed by a 2x2 analysis of variance. The results revealed that anxiety had no significant relationship with employment, i.e., employed and unemployed women did not differ significantly regarding the level of their anxiety. Education was found to have significant impact on anxiety. The degree of anxiety was found to be significantly higher in low educated than in high educated women. The interaction between these two variables were also not found to be significant.

13. *Sultana, Aeysha.* Relationship of Mental Health, Neuroticism, Extraversion with Life Satisfaction. *Dhaka Univ.J. Psychol.* Vol. 28, 2004, pp. 29-38.

The purpose of the present study was to see the relationship of mental health, neuroticism and extraversion with life satisfaction. The study was conducted on 250 respondents selected by purposive sampling from different areas of Dhaka

city. In the light of this objective, it was hypothesized that (a) lower the mental health problems, higher is the life satisfaction (b) higher the neuroticism, lower is the life satisfaction and (c) higher the extraversion, higher is the life satisfaction. The instruments used in the study were demographic and personal characteristics questionnaire; Bengali version of short form of Maudsley Personality Inventory (Eysenck, 1958); Bengali version (Ilyas and Aeysha 2002) of the General Health Questionnaire (GHQ-12) of Goldberg (1978). Bengali version (Ilyas, 2001) of Satisfaction with Life Scale of Diener et. al (1985). The questionnaires were filled up individually by each respondent through personal interview technique. Results of correlation analysis supported the hypothesized relationships. Results suggested that mental health problems were negatively related to life satisfaction. It was also found that lower the neuroticism, higher is the life satisfaction. It was further found that extraversion was positively related to life satisfaction. That is, higher the extraversion higher is the life satisfaction.

14. *Mahmuda, Ayesha and Khatun, Nazma.* A study of adjustment with appearance of acid victims. *Dhaka Univ. J. Psychol*, Vol. 28, 2004. pp. 21-28.

The present study was conducted to assess acid victims, adjustment with appearance. For this a scale of adjustment with appearance was developed in Likert format. The scale is a 21- items, Bengali version scale each item having four response alternatives- "strongly agree", "agree", "disagree", "strongly disagree". Based on preliminary scrutinizing and experts judgement for face validity, 27 items were administered to 30 acid victims (19 females, 11 males) for item analysis. Of the total 127 items, 21 were found to have significant item total correlation ($r = 0.01$ to 0.05) and were retained in the final scale. For measuring reliability of this scale, split-half (0.86) and alpha (Cronbach) (0.91) were computed. All coefficients were significant ($r = 0.001$). This scale was administered to 30 incidentally selected acid survivors who came from different areas of Bangladesh. Data were analyzed by using ANOVA. The data revealed that adjustment with appearance of acid victims vary significantly according to their after attack duration, though age and sex had no significant effect on acid victims adjustment with appearance.

15. *Afroz, Nazma and Huq, Md. Mozammel,* Some Correlates of Depressive Symptoms, *Rajshahi University. studies, Part-B, Journal. of science.* Vol. 32, 2004.

The present study investigated some correlates of depressive symptoms. The correlates were identified as gender, profession and marital status. Thus the main objective of the study was to explore gender, profession and marital status as correlates of depression. A total of 240 respondents constituted the sample. A

measure of Depressive Experiences Questionnaire (Bengali adaptation) was used for data collection. A 2x2x2 factorial design was used. A three-way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) representing two levels of gender (Male/Female), two levels of employment (Employed/Unemployed) and two levels of marital status (Married/Unmarried) was computed for the analysis of data. Three predictions were made. These were; (i) Women would feel more depressed as compared to men. (ii) Unemployed persons would feel more depressed as compared to employed persons. (iii) Unmarried people would feel more depressed as compared to married people. The results supported H_1 and H_2 . Thus female status and unemployed condition emerged as important factors underlying depression.

16. Sorcar, N. R & Pervin, Mst. Maleka. Drug Addiction Family Relations. *Dhaka Univ. J. Psychol.* Vol. 28, 2004. pp. 61-72.

The main objective of this study was to examine the contribution of family relationships to drug addiction. A Family Relation Scale (Consisting of 52 items pertaining to four dimensions of family relations such as; affection-negligence, supervision, parental relationship, mental illness/legal involvement), was constructed and administered to a group of drug addicts and a matched group of non-addicts (normal individuals). Data were collected from 30 drug addicts from a clinic (CREA Clinic) and 30 non-addict matched cases from Dhaka City. The result showed that the family relationships of addicts were less healthy than those of non-addicts. The addicts and non-addicts were found to differ significantly ($p<.0001$) on all the four dimensions of family relations. It was observed that the addicts were more neglected, less supervised and had poor relationship with parents. Compared to the non-addicts, the family members of the addicts were found to be more frequently involved in legal problems. It also came up, incidentally, that the addicts coming from the affluent families were more frequent to take treatment in the clinic than their poorer counterparts. Some preventive measures have been suggested on the basis of the findings.

17. Mahmuda, Ayesha and Parvin, Khurshida. Social Adjustment of Rape Victims in the Context of Bangladesh. *Bangladesh Psychological Studies*, 2005, Vol. 15, p. 51-62.

The present study was conducted to assess rape victims' social adjustment. For this a social adjustment scale was developed in Likert format. The scale consisted of 11 statements in Bengali. Based on preliminary scrutinizing and expert judgment for face validity, 29 statements were administered to 30 female rape victims for item analysis. Of the total 29 statements, 11 were found to have significant item- total

correlation ($r = 0.01$ to 0.05) and were retained in the final scale. For measuring reliability of this scale, Split-half (0.76) and Cronbach's alpha (0.74) were computed. All coefficients were significant ($p < 0.001$). This scale was administered to 30 incidentally selected rape victims did not vary significantly according to their age, place of residence and after attack duration although their social adjustment seems to be poor in general.

18. Khan, Md. Mozibul Huq, Azad and Latif, Md. Abdul. A Comparative Study of Subjective Well-being of Drug Addicts and non-Addicts. *Bangladesh Psychological Studies*, 2005, Vol. 15, p. 45-50.

The present study was designed to investigate the subjective well-being (SWB) of drug addicts and non-addicts in the context of Bangladesh. An adapted Bangla (Begum, 1990) short version of SWB Questionnaire of Nagpal and Sell (1985) was administered on 358 addicts collected from different parts of country following the criteria of addiction suggested by DSM-IV. The scale was also administered on a group of 358 non-addicts employing matched pair technique. The results showed that drug addicts had significantly poorer SWB than the non-addicts.

19. Huque, Parveen. Coping Strategies: Effect of Gender, Residential Status and Age. *Dhaka Univ. J. Psychol*, Vol. 29, 2005 .pp. 17-26.

Coping strategies adopted for dealing with stress by male and female respondents of different age groups in urban and rural setting was investigated in the present study. The sample comprised 471 adult respondents (243 men and 228 women). The Coping Scale (Huque, 2004) was used to measure the respondents coping behavior. Findings of ANOVA revealed males adopted significantly more confrontive and social withdrawal coping than females, whereas females adopted more religion, acceptance and self-criticism. Rural urban comparison showed urban respondents adopted more cognitive restructuring, express emotion, problem solving, social support and social withdrawal strategies than rural respondents. The different coping strategies were also found to differ with different age groups. The urgency of implementing effective stress management and other wellness programs are suggested.

20. Mahmuda, Ayesha. Unemployment and Psychological Well-Being. *Dhaka Univ. J. Psychol*. Vol. 29, 2005. pp. 77-88.

The purpose of the present study was to investigate the psychological well-being of unemployed literate and illiterate men and women living in Dhaka city and also to observe the relationship of unemployment with several other socio-demographic

variables like age and family income. The sample consisted of 300 adult respondents of which 150 were male (75 literate and 75 illiterate) and 150 were female (75 literate and 75 illiterate) unemployed respondents. To measure psychological well-being, a Bengali version (Begum-1990) of the subjective well-being questionnaire of Nagpal and Sell (1985) was used. The obtained data were analyzed by analysis of variance. It was observed that the overall psychological well-being of the unemployed men and women was poor. The psychological well-being of unemployed differed significantly as a function of gender (where males had poorer psychological well-being than females), literacy status (where illiterate unemployed respondents had poorer psychological well-being than literate unemployed respondents) and family income (where lower family income groups had poorer psychological well-being than higher family income groups). Moreover it was also observed that psychological well-being of the unemployed was a joint function of (a) gender and literacy status, (b) age and literacy status, (c) age and gender, (d) age, gender and literacy status, (e) family income and literacy status, (f) family income and gender and (g) family income, gender and literacy status. On the whole all groups of unemployed respondents had poorer psychological well-being.

21. Huque, Parveen and Islam Shaheen. Locus of Control as a Determinant of Conduct Behaviour Problem and Self Concept. *Dhaka Univ. J. Psychol.* Vol. 29. 2005. pp.1-8.

In order to investigate the influence of cognition on behaviour, the present study has explored the relationship of locus of control with children's conduct behaviour problem and self concept. The observed correlation coefficient indicated significant relationship of both conduct behaviour problem and self concept with locus of control of the children. Children having conduct behaviour problem had less internal oriented locus of control whereas higher self concept in children was associated with more internal locus of control. For self-concept, this relationship was also found to be significant over the gender and age groups, but significant negative relationship between behaviour problem and locus of control was found only for younger and female children.

22. Uddin Md. Zahir, Mohit Dr. M. A., Chowdhury Dr. Md. Khasru Pervez, Hossain Md. Shahanur, Hossain Md. Jamal, Karim Md. Enayet & Firoz A H M. Anxiety, Depression and Hopelessness Among 50 patients Having Obsessive-compulsive Disorder. *Bangladesh Journal of Pshchiatry* : December 2005 19 (2):28-38

Obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD) is a common neurotic disorder in psychiatric practice. The disorder is chronic in nature. So, it can be assumed that the patients suffering from OCD might also suffer from anxiety, depression and hopelessness. The present study was conducted to assess these psychological symptoms among OCD patients. Fifty diagnosed adult OCD patients were taken consecutively as sample in this study. Results of the study indicated that 70% of the sample had anxiety, 66% of the sample had depression and 30% of the sample had hopelessness feeling which is strongly associated with suicide.

23. *Rahman, Syed Tanveer and Rumana, Shamima Yeasmin.* Adjustment of Tribal and Non-tribal Male and Female Students of Dhaka University. *Dhaka Univ. J. Psychol.* Vol. 29, 2005. pp. 53-67.

The purpose of the present study was to investigate the adjustment of tribal and non-tribal male and female students of Dhaka University. 2x2 factorial design was followed and the sample was taken randomly. The Bangla version of Bell's Adjustment Inventory was administered to a sample of total 60 students out of which 30 (15 male and 15 female) were tribal and the rest 30 (15 male and 15 female) were non-tribal. Data were analyzed by two-way ANOVA. It was found that the non-tribal male students were better in home, health, and emotional adjustment than their tribal counterpart. They also showed more masculinity than tribal males. However, tribal females scored higher than the non-tribal female students in home, health, and emotional adjustments. And they showed less femininity than non-tribal female students. Comparing ethnicity, non-tribal students were found to have better home adjustment than the tribal students, while tribal students showed, more submissiveness and hostility than the non-tribal students. Furthermore, female students showed better home adjustment, less hostility, and less masculinity than their male counterpart; however, male students had better emotional adjustment than females.

24. *Chowdhury, Kamal Uddin Ahmed and Rahman, Mohammad Anisur.* Psychiatric Distress in Stroke Patients. *Bangladesh Psychological Studies*, 2006, Vol. 16, P. 21-26.

In addition to motor disabilities and other neurological impairments stroke victims frequently sustain psychological problems. Emotional reactions following stroke in many ways impede recovery and rehabilitation process. Numerous studies have concluded that anxiety and depression are the most common emotional reactions shown by the stroke survivors. The present study was undertaken to investigate the psychiatric distress as experienced by stroke survivors. The General Health

Questionnaire-12 was used to assess psychiatric distress of the 62 stroke survivors. It was found that a high percentage (79.03%) of stroke survivors is suffering from clinical level of psychiatric distress. No significant differences were observed between male and female groups and between younger and older patients in experiencing psychiatric distress.

25. *Deeba, Farah and Mozumder, Muhammad Kamruzzaman.* Psychological Service Analysis for Victims of Violence Against Women in Bangladesh: A Nationwide Survey. *Bangladesh Psychological Studies*, 2006, Vol. 16, p. 1-12.

In this survey, a total of 126 organizations were assessed from six divisions of Bangladesh. 81 of these organizations reported violence against women (VAW) as their area of work and 63 of them claimed having counseling service for the victims of VAW. But after an in-depth assessment using questionnaires and interviews only 6 organizations were found to have quality counseling service offered for their clients. Mental Health needs for the victims were ignored. Counselors also were found to suffer from unmanaged burnout and personal stress. A widely spread ignorance about the nature and importance of psychological counseling was evident among staff of most of the organizations.

26. *Rahman, Arifa and Islam, Shaheen.* Social Support, Life Stress, Coping Pattern and Mental Health. *Bangladesh Psychological Studies*, 2006, Vol. 16, p.93-103.

The present study was undertaken to investigate the relation between social support, life stress, coping pattern and mental health. Three aspects of social support were measured: 1) importance of social support, 2) satisfaction with social support and 3) number of social support. The sample consisted of 193 adult participants (93 male and 100 female participants). Results of the study indicated that all three levels of social support were significantly correlated with life stress. It was found that those having greater importance of social support use more problem focused and emotion focused and emotion focused coping strategies. Furthermore, greater satisfaction in social support was found to be related to better mental health.

27. *Azad, S.M. Abdul Kalam and Begum, Roquia.* Behavioral Problems in Primary School Children of Dhaka City. *Bangladesh Psychological Studies*, 2006, Vol. 16, p.67-78.

The present study was conducted to find out whether behaviour problems in primary school children vary as function of age, sex and place of residence of the children. Following stratified random sampling, 10 Government primary schools

(5 from New Dhaka and 5 from Old Dhaka) were selected from Dhaka Metropolitan area. A total of 300 primary school children (150 boys and 150 girls) were randomly drawn from these schools as sample. The age of the children ranged from 6 to 10 years. The Bengali version of the Teacher's Report Form of the Child Behaviour Checklist (CBCL) originally developed by Achenbach and Edelbrock (1986) was used to study behavioral problems in the children. It was found that 10.33% of primary school children fall in the clinical range of behaviour problem. Behaviour problems were found to be higher in boys (12%) than in girls (8.66%). Total behaviour problems varied significantly according to the sex of the children but not according to their age or place residence.

28. *Pervin, Maleka*. Influence of Self-efficacy on Perceived Physical Health and Academic Achievement. *Bangladesh Psychological Studies*, 2006, Vol. 16, p. 27-32.

The purpose of this study was to investigate the influence of self-efficacy on perceived physical health and academic achievement. The study was conducted on 250 respondents selected by purposive sampling from the university of Dhaka and different areas of Dhaka city. It was hypothesized that higher self-efficacy leads to better perceived physical health and higher self-efficacy leads to better academic achievement. The instruments used in the study were demographic and personal characteristics questionnaire and Bengali version (Ilyas, 2005) of Sherer's (1982) General self-efficacy scale. The significant main effects of perceived physical health and academic achievement indicated that both perceived physical health and academic achievement were better when self-efficacy of the respondents was higher.

ABSTRACTS: 2001-06

V. Industrial and Organizational

1. *Jahan, Rowshan and Rahman, Syed Tanveer.* Work Attitudes: A Comparative Study of Employees in Privatized, Private and State-owned Enterprises, *Bangladesh Psychological Studies*, 2001, Vol. 11, p. 1-16.

This study investigated whether work attitudes of employees differ according to category of organization (privatized, private, state-owned) and level of employee (managerial, blue-collar). Work attitude was measured in terms of 3 dimensions: Job Satisfaction (JS), Organizational Commitment (OC), and Job Involvement (JI). JS was measured by job satisfaction subscale (Warr et al., 1979), OC was measured by organizational commitment scale (Mowday et al., 1979) and JI was measured by job involvement questionnaire (Kanungo, 1982). The industries were chosen through stratified random sampling. Under each category there were 6 plants: 2 jute, 2 textile and 2 steel & engineering. In all, 18 industries were taken from each plant following incidental method. Thus in each category 90 (6×15) employees were chosen which means 270 (90×3) industrial employees comprised the entire sample. The participants were all male, aged 18 to 58 years. Data were analyzed by three 3×2 ANOVAs. The main effect of category was not significant for JS and OC; but it was significant for JI. The main effect of level of employee was not significant for any work attitude. In respect of JI, pairwise post hoc comparisons of means were computed using Tukey's test which revealed that the mean JI of employees belonging to state-owned enterprises was significantly higher than that of employees or privatized industries. The results have been discussed in the context of Bangladesh.

2. *Riaz Mah Nazir and Rahim Shamaila.* Motivation Orientation among Executives and Non-Executives. *Bangladesh Psychological Studies*, 2001, Vol. 11, p. 17-24.

The study was designed to see the difference in motivation orientation of Executives and Non-Executives. Work Preference inventory (WP) developed by Teresa M. Amabile was used. This inventory consists of two scales aimed at measurement of Extrinsic and Intrinsic motivators. The WPI was administered on a sample of 50 employees (all men) of a semigovernment organization. The sample included 25 Executives and 25 Non-Executives. The results indicate that there are significant differences in motivation orientation of Executives and non-Executives in terms of Intrinsic and Extrinsic motivators. The Executives show high intrinsic motivation and value challenging job and prefer work that

provides opportunity for self actualization. They seem to be motivated by recognition and judge their success as compared with other people. They demonstrate a preference for working conditions with clear goals. However there is no significant difference between Executives and Non-Executives in terms of compensation they receive for their work. They are keenly aware of their income and goals.

3. *Sarker, Bela Rani and Ahmed, Luthfor.* Quality of Working Life and Food Intake Behaviour Among Selected Primary School Teachers. *Bangladesh Psychological Studies*, 2003, Vol. 13, p. 47-55.

Quality of working life and food intake behavior among the primary school teachers of selected urban and rural locations were investigated. Mean score obtained for quality of working life by the urban teachers was 200.89 ± 20.19 and for the rural teachers it was 203.71 ± 13.57 , and the difference between the groups was not significant ($P=0.282$). 24-hr dietary recall shows significantly lower intake of calorie by the urban teachers than the rural teachers ($P<0.05$). Habitual pattern of food intake was noticed better among the urbanites. Intake of meat, fish, egg, milk and milk products was found at higher frequencies in their meals. Inter-group differences in the dietary intake were not associated with the quality of working life.

4. *Maqsood, Aneela and Rehman, Ghazala.* Employee's Perception of Real and Ideal Work Environment. *Bangladesh Psychological Studies*, 2004, Vol. 14, p. 1-18.

This research is a case study of a private cellular company, aimed to explore employee's perceptions of real and ideal work environment. Sample included 130 employees, taken from three major cities (Islamabad, Lahore, Karachi) of Pakistan. For the measurement of Real and Ideal Work Environment, parallel forms of Work Environment Scale (WES, Form R & Form I) developed by Moos (1986b) were used. Results indicated that employee's perceptions of real workplace are high on the dimensions of task orientation, managerial control, and involvement, whereas, for ideal work environment, they aspired high on clarity, involvement and task orientation. Employees reported moderate emphasis on work pressure, clarity, autonomy, and coworker cohesion, whereas they aspired more autonomy, innovation, physical comfort and managerial control. Employees least endorsed for physical comfort, involvement, and supervisor support. For ideal work environment, least endorsed dimension were work pressure, supervisor support, and peer cohesion. The findings indicated significant differences between real and ideal

work environment of executives and non-executives, and men and women employees on the total scores and on each subscale, except on managerial control. In addition, women employees showed non-significant differences on task orientation subscale. Besides, the impact of age, gender, education and professional cadre were found to be highly significant on certain dimensions of real and ideal work environment. The findings of the study are discussed in human resource perspective to improve healthy work environment at the work place.

5. Karim, A K M Rezaul and Islam, Md Zahidul. Self-esteem of Managerial Personnel and Some Organizational Variables. *Dhaka Univ. J. Psychol.* Vol. 28. 2004. P.73-92.

This research paper examined the differences in self-esteem of the managerial personnel as a function of some organizational variables e.g., level of industry (i.e., public and private) and type of industry according to products (i.e., textile and ceramic). It also analyzed the sex-linked differences in self-esteem of the managerial personnel irrespective of the level and type of industry and within each level of industry. For these purposes, the Bangla version of the "Revised Janis-Field Self-esteem Scale" was administered individually to 100 managerial personnel, 50 coming from the public industries (male=37, female= 13) and 50 from the private industries (male =38, female = 12). The industries included in the study were the textile and ceramic industries both at public and private levels. The statistical treatment of the data was done by the t-test. It was revealed that there is a significant difference in self-esteem of the managerial personnel of the public and private enterprises, the latter having higher self-esteem ($p=0.10$). But, no significant difference was found in self-esteem of the managerial personnel of the textile and ceramic industries. Similarly, no sex-linked difference was observed in self-esteem of the managerial personnel when studied regardless of the level and type of industry. But, it was revealed that self-esteem was significantly higher ($p<0.10$) in the male respondents than in the female respondents of the private industries, although the same finding was not replicated in case of the public enterprises.

6. Karim, Shamim F. and Kabir, Syed Sajjad. Influence of Type of Bank and Sex on Self-Esteem, Life Satisfaction and Job Satisfaction. *Dhaka Univ. J. Psychol.* Vol. 29, 2005. pp.41-52.

This study was designed to examine the differences in self-esteem, life satisfaction and job satisfaction of the managerial personnel as a function of type of bank (i.e. public & private). It also analyzed the sex-linked difference in self-esteem, life satisfaction, and job satisfaction of the managerial personnel irrespective of the

type of bank. For these purposes, the Walter W. Hudson's Index of Self-Esteem (ISE), the Sharon Griffin et al's Satisfaction With Life Scale (SWLS), and Warr et al's Job Satisfaction Scale (JSS) were administered individually to 160 managerial personnel, 90 participants coming from the public bank (male=55, female=35), and 70 from the private bank (male=40, female=30). The statistical treatment of the data was done by two way ANOVA. It was revealed that there was significant difference in self-esteem (AR squared=0.338) and life satisfaction (AR squared=0.140) of the managerial personnel of public and private enterprises. However, no significant difference was found in job satisfaction (AR squared=0.005) of the managerial personnel of the public and private bank. Similarly, no sex-linked difference was observed in job satisfaction of the managerial personnel regardless of the type of bank. But, it was revealed that significant sex-linked differences were found in self-esteem and life satisfaction of the managerial personnel of public and private bank.

7. *Rahman, Wan Rafaei Abdul and Mustaffa, Che Su Binti.* Relationship between Work Culture and Organizational Staff Work Performance: A Comparative Analysis. *Bangladesh Psychological Studies*, 2005, Vol. 15, p. 75-96.

The differences found in the practice of culture of a particular society contribute to the different elements found in the context of organizational management. This study attempts to explore the relationship between Malay work culture adopted by certain organizations with the performance of the staff of the organizations and simultaneously compare these aspects between the district offices that won the quality award (Anugerah Kualiti Pejabat Daerah) and those did not participate in the competition. The method used in this study was a survey using a standard questionnaire and a questionnaire designed by the researchers themselves. The questionnaire developed by the researchers was used to measure work culture of the Malays based on Tonggak 12. A total of 475 respondents were involved in the study. The outcome of the study shows that a relationship between work culture and organizational staff job performance exists. An analysis was also carried out to identify the dimensions in the work culture that showed a relationship with staff job performance. The dimensions identified to be significant include cooperation, assumption that work is a deed (ibadah) and innovation.

8. *Elias, M. Shamsuddin and Sorcar, Nihar, Ranjan.* Job Satisfaction of the Public and Private School Teachers. *Dhaka Univ. J. Psychol.* Vol. 29, 2005. pp.69-76.

The present study is an attempt to find out whether the nature of the schools-public or private, and other variables like age, experience, sex and educational

qualifications have any effect on the job satisfaction of the school teachers. The sample of the study consists of 130 teachers-85 males and 45 females randomly selected from private and public schools. Half of them were selected from private school and another half from public schools. The schools were located at Bagmara Upazila under Rajshahi District. Brayfield Rothe Job Satisfaction Scale (1951) was administered to collect the data. The result showed significant difference in job satisfaction between the public and private school teachers. Public sector school teachers were found to be more satisfied with their job than the private sector school teachers. The result also showed that female teachers were significantly more satisfied than the male teachers, and the older and experienced teachers were more satisfied than the younger ones. The study, however, did not find any significant effect of levels of education on the job satisfaction of the school teachers.

9. *Mustaffa, Che Su Binti and Rahman, Wan Rafaei Abdul*. The Implication of Organizational Citizenship Behavior on Job Satisfaction and Organizational Commitment. *Bangladesh Psychological Studies*, 2006, Vol. 16, p. 47-66.

Since organizational citizenship behaviors (OCB) existed as an empirical research area in 1983, it has since then received attention from various disciplines. This research was conducted to explore the implication of the behavior of organizational staff from the perspective of OCB on job satisfaction and organizational commitment. A total of 475 respondents were involved in this research using quantitative method. Questionnaire survey was employed to measure organizational citizenship behavior while job satisfaction was measured using Minnesota job satisfaction questionnaire and organizational commitment questionnaire by Meyer and Allen (1990). The results indicate that OCB (individual) has a significant relationship with job satisfaction and organizational commitment. The dimensions that are significant include altruism, courtesy, civic virtue and sportsmanship.

ABSTRACTS: 2001-06

VI. Educational, Psychological Testing and Measurement

1. *Latif, Md. Abdul and Huq, Sultana Zakiya*, Bengali Adaptation of Depressive Experiences Questionnaire, *Rajshahi Univ. Stud, Part-B, J. of Sci.* Vol. 29, 2001.

The study attempted Bengali adaptation of Depressive Experiences Questionnaire (DEQ) originally developed by Blatt, D'Afflitti and Quinlan (1976a). The original form of DEQ contained 66 items. It was designed to measure two major dimensions of depression. These were anaclitic depression and introjective depression. The investigators conducted factor analysis and 3 factors emerged. Factor I measured interpersonally oriented personality type. Factor II measured self-critical personality type. Factor III measured a positive picture of secure goal striving. Blatt and his associates named 3 factors as dependency, self-criticism and efficacy. The Bengali adapted form of DEQ selected 35 items from the original form. These were given to six judges for final selection. The judges showed complete agreement for 23 items. These items were included in the final form of Bengali adaptation of DEQ. The split-half reliability was computed and coefficient of correlation was 0.31.

2. *Sani, Mahbuba Naznin and Jahan, Rowshan*. The Purdue Pegboard: Investigating Sex Difference and Developing Norms for Young Adults. *Dhaka Univ. J. Psychol.* Vol, 25, 2001. pp. 27-38.

The present study attempted to investigate if there is gender difference in psychomotor abilities. Psychomotor performance of young adults was measured by the Purdue Pegboard. The aim of the study was also to establish norms of the Purdue Pegboard for young boys and girls. The sample consisted of 220 university students of whom 110 were boys and 110 were girls. The age of both boys and girls ranged from 18 to 25 years. They were undergraduate and graduate students of different Departments of Dhaka University. All participants were volunteers. The Purdue Pegboard test was administered individually in the laboratory following standardized procedure. The results show that the girls achieved significantly higher scores than those of boys in all subjects which indicate that girls better in manipulative and assembly type of tasks. Percentile norms have been developed separately for boys (N=110) and girls (N=110).

3. Akter, Shaheen. Competency-based Achievement: Development of Tests for the Primary graduates. *Bangladesh Psychological Studies*, 2002, Vol. 12, p. 103-117.

The study attempted to develop two parallel sets of achievement tests to measure learners achievement as terminal competencies specified by the National Curriculum and Text book Board (NCTB) at the end of the five year primary education cycle. In this study 26 cognitive competencies were considered for developing two parallel sets of tests out of the 53 competencies. Test items were developed by the help of experts participating in a specially organized workshop. The experts developed large number of items and finally, these were compiled into two sets; 'Ka' and Kha' based on expert judgement. Each of the 'Ka' and 'Kha' sets were comprised of five subject areas of Bangla. English, Mathematics, Social Science and Science. These two sets ('Ka' and 'Kha') were tested and re-tested on the learners of six different types of schools in Comilla and Dhaka in December 1999. The areas were selected purposively and the schools were selected randomly. The analyses of the instruments were done by computing test-retest reliability, the Cronbach, alpha, the correlation matrix and the alternative reliable method. The validity of the test was determined by the experts, in terms of face validity and content validity as well as reliability indices. The findings revealed that the tests were reliable and valid for assessing the learners' level of achievement in terms of their terminal competencies.

4. Deeba, Farah and Begum, Roquia. Development of an Anxiety Scale for Bangladeshi Population. *Bangladesh Psychological Studies*, 2004, Vol. 14, p. 39-54.

The purpose of the present study was to develop a scale for measuring anxiety. The initial scale consisted of 39 items in 5- point Likert format. Item analysis of these item was done using 102 clinical and 102 non-clinical subjects. 36 items were selected for the final scale on the basis of item- total correlation and discrimination value (both significant at $\alpha=0.01$). Experimental try-out was conducted on 410 participants (207 clinical and 203 non clinical). Split- half reliability of the scale was 0.916 ($\alpha=0.01$). and the Cronbach-alpha reliability was 0.9468. The test-retest correlation ($r= 0.688$) was also found to be significant ($\alpha= 0.01$). The content validity of the scale was ensured by strictly following the sequential system model of scale development and by experts' input in different stages of item construction. Three external criteria were selected to assess the criterion related validity and all

the three were found to be positively correlated with the present scale score (Psychiatrists' rating, $r = 0.317$; Patients' self-rating, $r = 0.591$; HADS, $r = 0.628$; $p < 0.1$). Construct validity was assessed by discriminability of the scale among clinical and non-clinical samples ($F = 60.275$ at $\alpha = 0.01$), and item total correlation (which ranged from $r = 0.399$ to $r = 0.748$, $p = 0.01$). Both severity and screening norms were developed for the current Anxiety Scale.

5. Uddin, Md. Zahir and Rahman, Mohammad Mahmudur. Development of A Scale of Depression for Use in Bangladesh. *Bangladesh Psychological Studies*, 2005. Vol. 15, p.25-44.

The present study was undertaken to develop a new scale of depression in the cultural context of Bangladesh. To achieve this aim, the study was done in three phases. In the first phase, 48 items were constructed and 16 judges were asked to evaluate these items. Based on such judgment, 61 items were available for measuring depression, which were then administered on 144 depressed and non-depressed adults, 72 depressed and 72 non-depressed in the second phase. Item analysis was conducted to select valid items and 30 items were selected for the final scale. In the third phase, this newly constructed depression scale was administered on 263 subjects, of them 124 were depressed and 139 were non-depressed. Based on the data available in the third phase, various reliability and validity estimates were obtained for this new scale of depression. A tentative norm was also developed for assessing the severity of depression and a screening norm for obtaining the cut off point for deciding about the clinical level of depression for a given individual. The obtained results indicate that the newly constructed depression scale has reliability and validity at acceptable level, and with the norms developed on the scale, it is now ready for use in Bangladesh, for both research and clinical purposes.

6. Huque, Parven and Begum, Hamida Akhtar. Development of Scale for Measuring Psychological Well-Being for Use in Bangladesh. *Bangladesh Psychological Studies*, 2005, Vol. 15, p. 63-74.

The paper describes the process of developing a psychological well-being scale for use in Bangladesh. The psychological well-being scale (PWBS) comprised 72 items (36 positive and 36 negative) covering 7 dimensions of well-being. The dimensions refer to physical, psychological, social, work-related, life satisfaction, emotional and family related items. All items were initially judged valid by assessment on a 3-point likert scale by 10 mental health specialists. Results of item

analysis showed that corrected item total correlation's for all the 72 items were significant at .01. The PWBS was also found to be reliable and valid measure of people's well-being in the Cronbach Alpha .88 (whole scale); test-retest reliability (4 weeks interval), .86; convergent validity with Goldberg's 12 item GHQ ($r=.76$) and criterion-related validity was ($t=6.78$) which was significant at $p<.001$. The PWBS is a standardized scale and can be used by the mental health professional for assessment and research.

7. *Mozumder, Muhammad Kamruzzaman and Begum, Roquia*. Development of a scale of Obsessive Compulsive Disorder and Assessment of its Psychometric Properties. *Bangladesh Psychological Studies*, 2005, Vol. 15, p. 115-131.

The study was conducted to develop a scale for measuring Obsessive Compulsive Disorder in our culture. The scale was developed through systematic procedure of item construction, item selection and item analysis. After several careful revisions of the initial items pool, 82 items were presented to 31 judges for evaluation. Based on their evaluation 32 items which met the selection criterion were compiled in the first draft of the scale using 5 point Likert format. The final scale of 20 items was devised from item analysis of these 32 items. Internal consistency, reliability measured by split-half ($r=0.89$, $p<0.01$) and Cronbach alpha (0.94) indicates high internal consistency of the present scale. Test-retest reliability also revealed satisfactory ($r=0.918$, $p<0.01$) result. Criterion related validity of the scale was ensured by high significant correlation ($r=0.74$, $p<0.01$) between the present scale and the Maudsley Obsessive Compulsive Inventory. Construct validity evidence came-from convergent validation (significant correlation if scale score with impairment of social and family functioning) and discriminant validation (significant difference between clinical and non-clinical group with $F=336.29$, $p<0.01$). Screening norm was developed using sensitivity and specificity calculation. The ideal cut-off score for screening OCD was found to be 17 with sensitivity of 87% and specificity of 90%. Diagnostic performance of the scale was assessed using ROC curve. The area under ROC curve was found to be 0.92 ($p<0.01$). Severity norm was constructed using percentile method.

8. *Keya, Mahbuba Kaniz*. Development of a Scale of Perceived Stress for Use in Bangladesh. *Bangladesh Psychological Studies*, 2006, Vol. 16, p. 79-92.

The present study was designed to develop a scale of perceived stress culturally appropriate to Bangladesh. In the first phase 52 items were constructed and evaluated by 5 judges. Based on their opinion 40 items were administered on 90

respondents, their responses were factor analyzed using principal component analysis. Factor analysis showed 15 factors with eigen value over 1, which accounted for 73.61% of the variance; the remaining factor had no item loading that exceeded 0.03. At the third phase, alpha values were determined. Factors contained alpha reliability coefficient 0.60 or above were included in the final form of the perceived stress questionnaire (PSQ). Alpha value of the total scale was acceptably high ($\alpha=0.77$) Finally, the PSQ was constructed with 20 items as an internally consistent and reliable measure of perceived stress. Temporal stability was established using test-retest method ($r=0.73$). Content and criterion validity were assessed. Scores on PSQ were found to be much higher for those who were evicted from their shelter. Thus the developed PSQ was shown to be psychometrically sound in all cases, with a Likert scoring method.

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