

Bangladesh Psychological Abstracts

2007-2011

Edited by
Hamida Akhtar Begum

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Printed by:
Printing Network
319, Dhaka University Market
Kantabone, Dhaka-1000
Phone: 8631321

Published by:
Centre for Psycho-Social Research and Training
(CPSRT)
8A, Dhanmondi R/A,
Road No.12
Dhaka-1209

Preface

This is the Fifth volume of the Bangladesh Psychological Abstracts covering the period of 2007 to 2011. Abstracts included in this volume are all published work of our psychologists collected from journals and books published at home and abroad. It also contains abstracts of some articles contributed to our local journals by some foreign psychologists. Major source of the abstracts was the local journals. Bangladeshi psychologists' international publications were collected through personal request made to all potential contributors.

The abstracts have been classified into six categories viz., Experimental and Cognitive, Social and Environmental, Developmental and Personality, Clinical, Industrial and Organizational, and Psychological Testing and Measurement. It must be admitted that this classification is not free from criticism. In many cases it was very difficult to decide which category would be right for placement of an abstract. In such cases major theme of the research was taken as the decisive factor.

The abstracts have been printed in their original form apart from some minor corrections or editorial work that was felt necessary. In case of publications having no abstract it was prepared as carefully as possible on the basis of the main theme and the major findings of the article.

A major limitation of this and also the previous volumes is our inability to collect all the publications of our psychologists in a given period of time. Lack of access to sources of information can be cited as the main reason for such unintended omission. I hope the authors of those articles will take such unintended lapses gracefully. At the end I would like to extend my heartfelt gratitude to all authors and my colleagues who have extended their kind cooperation and help in accomplishing this task.

Hamida Akhtar Begum
Editor

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ABSTRACTS 2007-2011

I. Experimental and Cognitive

1. Karim, A. K. M. R. (2007/08). The study of brain and behavior: A necessity of the age of brain competition. *The Dhaka University Studies*, 64/65 (1/2), 163-182.

Recent advances in brain imaging techniques have enabled scientists to gain more insights into the brain-behavior relationship. This review paper is an attempt to gain understanding of the importance of brain-behavior research, especially for a developing country like Bangladesh in the 21 Century. It analyzes briefly the major contributions of the brain-behavior scientists around the world and then evaluated the role of Bangladeshi psychologists within the global community. And finally it recommends a few courses of action to be taken to promote brain-behavior research in the country. Brain-behavior research is of great importance for the development of knowledge-based health society. Recently scientists around the world have become aware of this reality and their continuous effort has made tremendous progress in the study of brain mechanisms underlying the psychological processes of attention, perception, memory, learning etc. But, no effort has been made along this line in Bangladesh, as there has been a lack of skilled brain-behavior researcher and necessary research technologies even after half a century of the establishment of several psychology schools in the country. Although a couple of psychologists have attempted to contribute to the cognitive and visual psychology the have made little or no direct effort to relate brain mechanisms to the behavioral aspects of their interest. As a result, brain-behavior relationship has remained unexplored in the country for year after year. There should no longer be delay in taking appropriate courses of actions, as it is an urgent need to survive in this age of brain competition.

2. Karim, A. K. M. R., & Kojima, H. (2008). Perceptual learning of spatial position in the visual domain. *Human and Socio-environmental Studies*, Kanazawa University, Japan, 16, 1-11.

In this review paper we have analyzed the spatial image features being processed by our visual system. First, we have briefly laid out the importance of perceptual learning in general and visual perception in particular. Then raising some basic questions on visual spatial processing we looked for answers into the literature and finally we shared our own views on a novel concept- the concept of position relativity in such processing. Scientists in the last several decades had identified many stimulus factors underlying visual spatial perception such as perception of

vernier acuity. These factors include stimulus size, edges, orientation, retinal locus, spatial frequency, context and contrast etc. All the researchers demonstrated a common fact that the cellular changes that occur as a result of training in the V_1 are specific to these stimulus factors. However, the unresolved issue is the effect of position relativity of the vernier segments. That is, does the visual system have anything to do with position relativity of the two bars? This sort of question has been addressed neither experimentally nor theoretically by any visual scientist till today. Reviewing literature meticulously we have displayed its importance and argued some possibilities. We would like to address the issue in our future psychophysical experiments thus leaving it here with some explanatory statements only.

3. *Muhammad Noor, Zaman Fatema-Tu-Zohra Binte and Saifuddin Kazi. Effects of Sleep Deprivation on the Numerical and Mechanical Abilities of Adult Students. Bangladesh Psychological Studies, 2009, Vol. 19, P. 25-36.*

In an attempt to observe the effect of sleep deprivation on the numerical and mechanical abilities of adults two parallel experiments were conducted. The deprivation of sleep was defined here as single-night without sleep experience. Randomly selected students (44) from different classes of psychology department of the Jagannath University took part in this investigation. Of them 22 were randomly assigned to experimental group i.e. sleep deprivation and 22 were in the control group. Informed consent was taken from the experimental group. In order to measure numerical and mechanical abilities of the participants, adapted Bengali version of two sub-tests (numerical and mechanical ability) of DAT were administered on both groups (Experimental and Control). Results showed significantly ($p < .001$) lower level of performance for both abilities in the experimental group and a linear function has also been found from further analysis of data on numerical and mechanical abilities under sleep-deprivation condition.

4. *Karim, A. K. M. R., & Kojima, H. (2010). Configurational Asymmetry in Vernier Offset Detection. Advances in Cognitive Psychology, 6, 66-78. doi: 10.2478/V10053-008-0077-1.*

Two psychophysical experiments were conducted at the horizontal and vertical orientations respectively, demonstrating substantial main effect of configuration, but no effect of offset direction on vernier acuity. In Experiment 1, a pair of horizontal bars were arranged side by side with a large gap between them. The observers were, on average, significantly better at discriminating a vertical offset if the right-hand bar was below the left-hand bar than vice versa, regardless of which bar they experienced as displaced and which as constant. A similar asymmetry was evident in Experiment 2 where observers judged horizontal offset for a pair of

vertically oriented bars, where one was placed above the other. In this case average performance was better if the upper bar was on the right of the lower bar rather than on its left. There were large individual variations in the asymmetrical trend, but the effect could not be explained by subjective response bias. Furthermore, vernier acuity improved significantly and the asymmetry decreased more or less as a function of training. The average asymmetrical trend was consistent across training days and across two orientations, which indicates that the processing of line vernier stimuli is possibly configuration-specific in the cardinal orientation.

5. Karim, A. K. M. R., & Kojima, H. (2010). Perceptual Asymmetry in Vernier Offset Discrimination: A similar trend between the cardinal and oblique orientations. *The Japanese Journal of Psychonomic Science*, 29(1), 1-16.

Our previous study has demonstrated that in the cardinal orientation, offset detection depends on the relative position of the vernier bars, i.e., how the left and right or upper and lower vernier bars are displaced from each other in space (Karim & Kojima, 2008, 2010). The present study examined whether the fact can be generalized to the oblique orientation. Experiment 1 demonstrated that for a pair vernier bars, one displaced from the other and arranged side-by-side with a large gap between them at $+45^\circ$ orientation. In that case, average acuity was significantly better when the relative position of the upper right-hand bar was to the right of the lower left-hand bar than the relative position of the upper right-hand bar was to the right of the lower left-hand bar than the opposite. The asymmetries in performance were consistent across the two orientations and did not diminish with learning, thus indicating configuration-specific processing of the vernier stimuli.

6. Karim, A. K. M. R., & Kojima, H. (2010). The what and why of perceptual asymmetries in the visual domain. *Advances in Cognitive Psychology*, 6, 103-115. doi: 10-2478/V10053-008-0080-6.

Perceptual asymmetry is one of the most important characteristics of our visual functioning. We carefully reviewed the scientific literature in order to examine such asymmetries, separating them into two major categories: within-visual field asymmetries and between-visual field asymmetries. We explain these asymmetries in terms of perceptual aspects or tasks, the what of the asymmetries; and in terms of underlying mechanisms, the why of the asymmetries. The within-visual field asymmetries are fundamental to orientation, motion direction and spatial frequency processing. The between-visual field asymmetries have been reported for a wide range of perceptual phenomena. The foveal dominance over the periphery, in particular, has been prominent for visual acuity, contrast sensitivity and colour discrimination. This also holds true for object or face recognition and reading performance. The upper-lower visual field asymmetries in favour of the lower have

been demonstrated for temporal and contrast sensitivities, visual acuity, spatial resolution, orientation, hue and motion processing. In contrast, the upper field-right visual field asymmetries include the left field dominance in spatial (e.g., orientation) processing and the right field dominance in non-spatial (e.g., temporal) processing. The left field is also better at low spatial frequency or global and coordinates spatial processing, whereas the right field is better at high spatial frequency or local and categorical spatial processing. All these asymmetries have inborn neural/physiological origins, the primary why, but can be also susceptible to visual experience, the critical why (promotes or blocks the asymmetries by altering neural functions).

7. Ansary, T. M. & Karim, A.K.M.R. (2011). Cognitive emotion regulation in children as predicted by parents' marital adjustment and their nature of affect. *Bangladesh Psychological Studies*, 21, 1-16.

This study aimed to investigate the effects of parents' marital adjustment and their nature of affect on children's cognitive emotion regulation. Towards this end, 182 school children's emotion regulation was measured by the Cognitive Emotion Regulation Questionnaire. And their parents' marital adjustment and affects were measured by the Dyadic Adjustment Scale and the Positive Affect Negative Affect Scales respectively. Standard regression analyses of the data revealed that the model was significant and explained 75.4% of the variance in Adaptive cognitive emotion regulation and 76.8% of the variance in Less Adaptive cognitive emotion regulation of the children. Results showed that parents' marital adjustment was strongly and positively associated with the children's overall Adaptive emotion regulation, but negatively with their overall Less Adaptive cognitive emotion regulation. Furthermore, father's positive affect was strongly and positively associated with the children's overall adaptive emotion regulation. On the other hand, mothers' positive affect was strongly and negatively associated with the children's overall Less Adaptive emotion regulation, whereas their negative affect was positively associated it. Thus parents' marital adjustment and affective states were identified as good predictors of children's cognitive emotion regulation.

8. Zaman Fatema-Tu-Zohara Binte, Muhammad Noor, Saifuddin Kazi Effect of Fine Angles on the Muller-Lyer Illusion Presented Horizontally and Vertically. *Jagannath University Journal of Psychological*, 2011, Vol. 1, No.61-68.

In Order to investigate the effects of defferent degrees of fine angles on the perceptual deviations of Muller-Lyer Illusion, two parallel experiments were conducted in two phases. In the first experiment, the stimulus with different fine angles was presented horizontally on ten respondents in the Psychological lab of Jagannath University . In the second phase, same experiment was conducted in

which, same stimulus were presented on the same respondents as subjects were randomly selected from the psychology department in which there were five male and five female. Two hypotheses were formulated to examine in the present investigation: i) adjustment errors of obtuse angles would be fewer than that of acute angles, ii) adjustment errors of horizontally presented fine angles would be lower than that of vertically presented one. Results indicate that the adjustment errors of obtuse angles are significantly lower than that of acute angles ($P < .001$), Which confirms the first hypothesis. Result from the second experiment suggests that there is no significant difference of adjustment errors to explain Mullar-Lyer Illusion between horizontally and vertically presented form, meaning not to confirm second hypothesis. Additional analysis indicates no significant difference between male and female to perceive Mullar-lyer Illusion.

9. Saifuddin Kazi, A Pioneering Approach to the Engineering Psychology In Bangladesh. *Jagannath University Journal of Psychological*, 2011, Vol. 1, No.1,11-16.

A research approach of engineering psychology has been ongoing by Saifuddin and Saifuddin et al. in Bangladesh since 2002 to investigate the psychological phenomena in relation to the factors of acoustic environment. Such type of investigation and application procedure so far as Known, was not at all found before, in this country. Almost all the psychological approaches available in Bangladesh can be characterized mainly as social, industrial, experimental and clinical types rather than engineering one. Regarding this, the newly introducing autocorrelation function (ACF) device in the psychological research, Saifuddin's work would be acknowledged as a pioneering approach to the field of engineering psychology in Bangladesh. The ACF as an engineering tool can be explained by an integral calculus which is capable to be expressed as an electronic device. Meaning that the device is capable to operate machine using human-brain function. Further research and application of the engineering approach in the field of psychology using various technical tools in Bangladesh should be strengthened.

ABSTRACTS 2007-2011

II. Social and Environmental

1. *Haque Md. Enamul, Rahman Md. Mostafizur & Samad Shahria Syeda.* Generational Differences as Related to Some Psychological Aspects. *Rajshahi University J. of Sci.* 35, 251-260 (2007).

The present study was conducted to explore the phenomenon of open minded and closed minded attitudes as related to gender difference among three occupational 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 male and female. The measure of Ara and Rahmans's Open minded- Close minded Attitude (OCA) Scale was used for collection of data. It was predicted that the older generation would differ significantly from younger and middle aged generation on open minded-closed minded attitude factor causing intergenerational differences. The main objective of the present study was to find out the intergenerational differences on open minded and closed minded attitudes. Two hypotheses were formulated: 1) The youngest generations would have significantly lowest scores on the attitudinal variables of open mindedness-closed mindedness as compared to the middle and older generations of Bangladesh 2) Male individuals of all three generations would possess significantly lower scores on open minded-closed minded attitudes as compared to their female counterpart. The results revealed that the younger and middle aged generation exhibited more open minded attitudes as compared to their female counterpart.

2. *Ziauddin Md. Syed.* A Study of Sociopolitical Attitude of Political and Apolitical Voters of Bangladesh. *Rajshahi University J. of Sci.* 35, 233-250 (2007).

The present study attempts to find out differential orientations of the urban-rural, male-female and political -apolitical voters of Bangladesh in the socio-political attitudes of conservatism-radicalism. Conservatism-Radicalism scale adopted by (Zia , 1991) was used for data collection in the present study. A high score was indicative of conservative and a low score was indicative of radical attitudes. The highest possible score in that scale was (23x5=115) and the lowest possible score was (23x1=23). A stratified random sample consisting of 320 voters were used. A 2x2x2 factorial design revealed that this main effects for group competition, 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. Apolitical group of Ss had higher scores in C-R scale as compared to political groups of Ss. Ss with rural background obtained higher scores in comparison to Ss with urban background. Female Ss exhibited significantly more conservative attitudes than male Ss.

3. *Rahman H M Saidur and Khanom Mahfuza*. Self Role Perception as a Function of Age, Sex, and Profession. *The Dhaka University Journal of Psychology*, 2008, Vol. 33, 87-94.

The study investigated self role perception of 120 adults belonging to three different categories of profession- teacher, doctor and service holder. Among them 60 were male and other 60 were female. All samples belonged to two age groups- below thirty and above fifty. Using self role perception scale and analyzing the data by t-tests and one way Analysis of Variance it was found that self role perception varied significantly as a function of age and sex. The respondents of below thirty age group perceived less active role than the above fifty age group respondents. The female respondents perceived less active role than the male respondents. But for profession no significant effect was found.

4. *Saha Asoke Kumar and Ghosh E.S.K.* Effect of Social Identity and Ethnicity on Group Decision Making. *Bangladesh Psychological Studies*, 2008, Vol. 18, P. 19-30.

The present study was designed to investigate the effects of social identity as self-orientation and group-orientation in a group decision making task of Hindus in India and Muslims in Bangladesh. Fifty high self oriented and fifty high group oriented participants from India and Bangladesh constituted the sample. The participants were divided into small groups of five persons each and examined for pregroup individual decision making ratings and consensus group decision making experiments on risk items. Results revealed that in both India and Bangladesh high group-oriented participants took riskier consensual decisions as compared to the self-oriented participants. The findings are discussed in the context of collectivistic orientation that characterizes both India and Bangladesh which are designated as traditional collectivistic societies.

5. *Warchal Judith, Masuchi Ayumi, Ahmed Rafiq and Mahmud S. H.* Value Preferences in Bangladesh, Japan and the United States: More Similar than Different? *The Dhaka University Journal of Psychology*, 2008, Vol. 33, 95-107.

This study analyzes the similarities and differences in the ranking of value preferences of teachers and students of three cultures: Bangladesh, Japan and the United States. The Schedule for Value Preferences, based on previous values studies by Singh (1975) and Parek (1988), was administered to 180 teachers and 360 students at universities in three countries. Results indicated that value

preferences for values identified as functional for national development were higher than those identified as dysfunctional for both teachers and students in the three countries sampled. Value preferences in all six groups were more similar than different; perhaps suggesting that one result of the recent trend toward globalization may be a homogenizing effect on value preferences.

6. Ara Shawkat, Kabir Balaka and Samad Shahria Syeda. Intergenerational Differences on Conventionalism-Progressivism Attitudes in Bangladesh. *Rajshahi University J. of Sci.* 37, 155-163 (2009).

The present study investigated the phenomenon of socio-political conventionalism progressivism attitudes as related to generation gap in the present socio-cultural context of Bangladesh. A total of 180 Ss equally divided into older, younger and youngest educational generation were utilized as the sample of the study. The age of three educational generations ranged from 45-60, 26-40 and 18-25 years for older, younger and youngest educational generation respectively. To measure conventionalism-progressivism attitudes of Haque's Bengali version of conventionalism-progressivism scale were used for the collection of data. Two hypotheses were formulated, i. The older educational generation would have significantly higher score on the conventionalism-progressivism attitudes as compared to the younger as well as youngest educational generation of Bangladesh, ii. Both male and female of older generation would have significantly higher score on conventionalism-progressivism attitudes as compared to both male and female of younger and youngest educational generation respectively. The findings revealed that the older educational generations exhibited more conventional attitudes as compared to younger as well as youngest educational generations. On the contrary, the results also revealed that the youngest educational generation expressed more progressive attitudes as compared to other two generations.

7. Keya Mahbuba Kaniz and Harun Rafael S.M. Psychosocial Situation of Arsenic Affected People of Rural Bangladesh. *Bangladesh Psychological Studies*, 2008, Vol. 18, p. 55-66.

The purpose of this study was to explore psycho-social situation of arsenic affected people living in some rural areas of Bangladesh. Quantitative data were collected through questionnaire-survey from 500 arsenic affected respondents living in 12 villages of the 4 unions of Rajshahi and Chapai Nawabgunj districts which constitute high risk zone of arsenic contamination. In addition 78 cases suffering from arsenicosis were interviewed and 15 case studies of severely affected arsenicosis patients yielded qualitative data. These data revealed that majority of the arsenic affected people were very poor, younger in age and used tube-well

water although they knew about the risk of arsenicosis as they did not have access to alternative water source. Losing job, getting divorced or separated and being secluded or rejected by neighbors and even family members were the major negative social consequences. A vast majority of the arsenicosis patients expressed their feeling of shame, anxiety, worthlessness, loneliness and distress. Fear of death, concern for children's future, particularly their daughters' marriage, and blaming fate were among other psychological reactions.

8. Akter Maksuda and Afrose Dilruba. Attitude Toward Female Employment as a Function of Gender and Generation. *Bangladesh Psychological Studies*, 2009, Vol. 19, P. 57-66.

The present study was aimed to investigate attitude toward female employment in respect of gender and generation. 120 participants were selected randomly where 60 of them were males and 60 were females. There were three age groups ranging from 20-25 years, 35-40 years and 50-55 years. In order to measure attitude toward female employment ATFE scale (Ilyas, 1992) was used and 2x3 ANOVA was used for analysis. Results showed that attitude toward female employment varied significantly as a function of gender and generation. The findings suggest that women hold more favorable attitude than men and the mean ATFE score for 20-25 age group was higher than 35-40 age group. The 50-55 age group obtained lower mean score on ATFE. Interaction between gender and generation was non significant.

9. Zaman Muhammad Akramuz and Khondokar Saiful Islam. Female Role Perception As A Function of Sex, Age, Education and Working Status. *Bangladesh Psychological Studies*, 2009, Vol. 19. P. 47-56.

The purpose of the present study was to investigate whether female role perception varies as a function of sex, age, education and working status. The sample consisted of 120 adults (59 males and 61 females), selected from Dhaka City by stratified random sampling. Female Role Perception (FRP) scale was used to measure perception towards female role. t-test was applied to see the effect of study variables on Female Role Perception. The results indicated that except sex the other variables including age ($t=2.029$, $df=118$; $p<.05$), education ($t=-9.454$, $df=118$, $p<.001$), and working status ($t=4.113$, $df=118$; $p<.001$) were significant in determining perception towards female role. Younger respondents were found to have more non-traditional perception towards female role than older respondents. More educated respondents were found to have more non-traditional perceptions towards female role than low educated respondents. Working respondents were found to have more non-traditional perception towards female role than non-working respondents.

10. *Enam Shahuria and Islam Md. Shariful*. Risk Taking of Activists and Non-Activists as a Function of Gender and Residential Background. *Bangladesh Psychological Studies*, 2010, Vol. 20, P. 1-12.

The present study is an attempt to conduct an empirical investigation on the prevalence of risk taking on activists and non-activists as related to gender difference and residential background. The sample of the study was composed of 280 respondents between 24 to 26 years of age. A 2x2x2 factorial design involving two levels of political orientation (activist/non-activist), two levels of gender (male/female) and two levels of residential background (urban/rural) was used. The Analysis of Variance was applied for the analysis of data. It was found that activists expressed significantly higher choice in favour of risk taking as compared to non-activists. Similarly, urban respondents expressed significantly higher choice in favour of risk taking as compared to rural respondents. Activists with urban residence expressed significantly higher choice as compared to their counterpart rural respondents but no urban-rural difference in case of the preference for risk taking was observed for non-activists.

11. *Hossain Md. Kamal*. A Study on the Locus of 1-E Control as Personality Correlate of Social Action in Chakma Tribe. *Bangladesh Psychological Studies*, 2010, Vol. 20, P. 39-50.

The present study was conducted to explore the relationship between 1-E Locus of Control and Social Action in Chakma tribe as related to their education, residence and gender in the context of Chittagong Hill Tracts in Bangladesh. A total of 240 respondents constituted the sample of the study. Bengali Adaptation of Rotter's 1-E Control Scale was used for data collection. It was found that undergraduate Chakma respondents were more internally controlled as compared to graduate Chakma respondents. Similarly, Chakma respondents of urban origin were more internally controlled as compared to Chakma respondents of rural origin. Again, Chakma male respondents were more internally controlled as compared to Chakma female respondents. In conclusion, it may be said that internal control of personality is positively correlated with social action of the Chakma tribe.

12. *Mahmud S.H. and Scholmerich Axel*. Immigration: Acculturation and Cultural Adaptation. *The Dhaka University Journal of Psychology*, 2010, Vol. 34, 47-57.

Since immigration is a world wide phenomenon, the study was guided by core questions: how do immigrants deal with the processes of acculturations; extent of their cultural psychological adaptation and relationship between acculturation and psychological adaptation (life satisfaction). The samples were drawn from some adult immigrant communities living in Germany. The results revealed that there is

a significant difference between immigrants and temporary residents (non immigrant status) in acculturation to Home culture with temporary residents having higher values, whereas in case of acculturation to German culture immigrants had higher values. Native Germans were found to have more satisfaction in life than immigrants. However, there were no significant difference in life satisfaction between immigrants and temporary residents. Acculturation was found to have a substantial and direct effect on cultural adaptation. It is suggested that Host Governments and societies receiving immigrants should pursue the integration or biculturalism in which the migrants incorporate components from both cultures in his or her identity.

13. *Muhammad Noor and Latif Md. Abdul.* Subjective Well-Being of Majority and Minority People of Bangladesh as a Function of their Income and Employment Status. *Bangladesh Psychological Studies*, 2010, Vol. 20, P. 13-24.

The present study was to investigate the subjective well-being of majority and minority people of Bangladesh as a function of their income and employment status. Thus the independent variables were group status, income and employment status of the respondents. The dependent variable was the score on subjective well-being scale of the respondents. A total of 720 respondents were used as subjects in the present study. Half of them (n=360) were Muslim and rest half (n=360) were Hindu respondents. All the respondents were selected from six administrative areas of Bangladesh. A Bangla version of the Subjective Well-being (SWB) Questionnaire of Nagpal and Sell (1985) was administered to measure subjective well-being of the respondents. Three hypotheses were framed: i) the majority people would express better subjective well-being than the minority people, ii) high income group would express better subjective well-being than low income group, and iii) employed people would express better subjective well-being than unemployed people. The data were analyzed employing analysis of variance and t-test. The results showed significant main effect for group status, income and employment status. The interaction effects between group status and employment status was also significant. Thus, the results of the study confirmed the hypotheses.

14. *Saha Asoke Kumar.* Self and Group Perceptions as Related to Individualism and Collectivism. *Bangladesh Psychological Studies*, 2010, Vol. 20, P. 25-38.

The study seeks to examine the relationship between self-perception, own-group perception and individualism-collectivism. 100 Hindu participants from India and 100 Muslim participants from Bangladesh were administered individualism-collectivism questionnaire and social identity scale for measuring self and group perceptions. Results indicated that regardless of ethnicity, there were no

differences in individualistic and collectivistic orientations as related to self and own group perceptions. The implications of the findings are discussed with reference to intergroup social context and wider socio-cultural influences operating in this subcontinent. Finally, the need for reexamination of individualism-collectivism theory in its cross-cultural contextual implications is emphasized.

15. Khan Md. Mozibul Huq Azad. Value Pattern of the cannabis Using Undergraduates of Rajshahi University, Bangladesh. *Jagannath University Journal of Psychology*, 2011, Vol. 1, No1,91-96.

The present study was designed to examine value patterns in the undergraduate student population of the University of Rajshahi, Bangladesh. A total of eighty male undergraduate students were used as respondents in the present study in which 40 persons were cannabis users and 40 persons were non-users. Participants of one group were habituated in cannabis using and participants of other group were non-users. Bangla version of the Allport-Vernon-Lindzey Study of Values was administered on all the respondents. Results show that the cannabis using respondents scored significantly higher on Theoretical and Aesthetic values and lower on Social and Religious values in comparison to the non-users. But the differences in Economic and Political values were not significant.

16. Saha Asoke Kumar. Team Buildings as a Function of Social Identity in Relation to consensus Group Decision Making. *Jagannath University Journal of Psychology*, 2011, Vol. 1, No1, 25-34.

In organization and management team building is an important issue that includes group assessment, group decision activities, and group dynamics game. The study involved a '2x2' factorial design consisting of social identity as high group orientation (HGO) and high self-orientation (HSO) and two levels of religiosity (Hindus in India and Muslims in Bangladesh) in relation to consensus group decision. Twenty small groups in each country comprising 5 persons in a group making a total of 100 participants from each religious group in their respective country were used for the consensus group decision activities. Social Identity Scale (Majeed & Ghosh 1982) and Risk Decision Measure (Saha & Ghosh 1999) were used to collect data. The results were analyzed and discussed in the context of social identity as a team building factor over individualism-collectivism.

17. Singh Vijay Partap, Singh, Ranjana, Saha Asoke Kumar, Ethnic Group Membership and Causal Inputs to Corruption. *Jagannath University Journal of Psychology*, 2011, Vol. 1, No.1,81-90.

This study was designed to investigate the relationship between the perception of causal inputs to corruption and ethnic group membership, Sample consisted of 50

High Caste Hindu, 50 Scheduled Caste Hindu and 50 Muslim respondents, between ages 20-30 years. Graduate and postgraduate students at the university level were randomly selected. Data were collected using perception of causal inputs to corruption scale and analyzed using ANOVA. Results indicated that Muslim respondents and High caste Hindu respondents have higher perception for causal inputs to corruption in overall and in four areas inputs to corruption as compared to Scheduled Caste Hindu respondents.

18. *Shahinuzzaman, MD.* Noise Sensitivity and Psychological Aspect of Quality of Life for Adolescents. *Jagannath University Journal of Psychology*, 2011, Vol. 1, No.1,1-10.

A questionnaire study was conducted in a residential area in Dhaka city, in order to investigate the association between noise sensitivity of noise exposure, and psychological aspect of quality of life of adolescent. Psychological aspect of quality of life was measured by the General Health Questionnaire (GHQ-28) which yields a total score as an index of psychiatric disorder and four subscales. Noise sensitivity was measured by the Weinstein's noise sensitivity scale (1978). A total of 150 respondents from 12 local areas were chosen, those who were habitually living in the high noise area of Dhaka city. Results indicated that noise sensitivity explained 19.7% variance of anxiety/insomnia. 18.0% variance of somatoform disorder 12.8% variance of social dysfunction and 13.4% variance of severe depression.

19. *Keya, M.K. and Harun, S.M.R.* Riverbank erosion induced stress and coping of displaced women in Bangladesh. *Empowerment*, 2007, vol.14, p.17-30.

This paper presents the findings of an empirical study conducted on a sample of women immediately after they were displaced by the Padma riverbank erosion in Rajshahi, Bangladesh. Data were collected through interviewing the respondents by means of Perceived Stress Questionnaire (PSQ) and Ways of Coping Questionnaire (WCQ) developed by Keya (2005). In addition, the method of observation was used. The results showed that although their perceived stress was considerable the displaced women were found to adopt effective coping strategies. The findings were discussed in the light of available studies done in this area.

ABSTRACTS 2007-2011

III. Developmental and Personality

1. *Naher Jamiun and Sultana Aeysha*. Relation of Parental Rejection with Anxiety and Depression. *The Dhaka University Journal of Psychology*, Vol. 33, 67-78.

The present study was designed to explore the relation of parental acceptance-rejection with anxiety and depression. In the light of literature review, it was hypothesized that (1) higher the parental rejection, the more the anxiety and (2) higher the parental rejection, the more the depression. A total of 120 individuals (male=60, female=60) were selected purposively from Dhaka city. The measuring instruments used in this study were: (1) Demographic and Personal Information Questionnaire, (2) Adapted Bangla Version (Jasmine, Uddin & Sultana, 2007) of Rohner's (2005) Adult Version of the Parental Acceptance Rejection/Control Questionnaire for Father (Adult PARQ/Control: Father), (3) Adapted Bangla Version (Jasmine, Uddin & Sultana, 2007) of Rohner's (2005) Adult Version of the Parental Acceptance Rejection/Control Questionnaire for Mother (Adult PARQ/Control: Mother), (4) Anxiety Scale (Deeba & Begum, 2004) and (5) Depression Scale (Uddin & Rahman, 2005). Results confirmed the hypotheses. Correlational analysis indicated that paternal rejection and maternal rejection had significant positive correlation with anxiety and depression. R^2 change of regression analysis indicated that maternal rejection was the most important predictor which explained 10.2% variance of anxiety and 7.3% variance of depression. The beta coefficient showed that 1 unit increase in maternal rejection increases .357 unit in anxiety and .301 unit in depression of the individual respectively. These results suggest that parental, especially maternal rejection greatly influence offspring's mental health.

2. *Pervin Mst. Maleka and Rana Muhammad Shohel*. Self-Mastery, Optimism, and Depression of Working Women. *The Dhaka University Journal of Psychology*, 2008, Vol. 33. 79-86.

The purpose of the present study was to explore self-mastery, optimism and depression of working women and to investigate whether there was any significant relationship among them. A total of 60 respondents constituted the sample of the study. In order to measure the variables of the study Bangla version (Pervin, 2007) of Self-Mastery Scale (Pearlin & Schooler, 1978); Bangla version (Ilyas, 2004) of revised Life Orientation Test (LOT-R, Scheir, et al., 1994) and Depression Scale (Uddin & Rahman, 2005) were used. Pearson product moment correlation and multiple regressions were carried out to see the relations of self-mastery and optimism with depression and to investigate the effects of self-mastery and

optimism on depression respectively. Correlational analysis indicated that optimism and self-mastery were significantly but negatively correlated with depression in women's profession. Again, multiple regressions indicated that 27.7% of the variation in depression could be explained by both self-mastery and optimism simultaneously ($R^2=.277$, $p<.05$). These findings may explain that both self-mastery and optimism can influence depression in professional life.

3. Zaman Muhammad Akramuz and Khanam Mahfuza. Effects of Maternal Age, Education, and Marital Adjustment on Preadolescent Adjustment. *The Dhaka University Journal of Psychology*, 2008. Vol. 32, p.95-103.

The present study investigated the effects of the maternal age, education, and marital adjustment on preadolescent adjustment. A total of 400 respondents were selected from Dhaka city. Among them two hundreds were preadolescent children and remaining two hundred were their mothers. The instruments used were Adapted Bangla version of Spanier's Dyadic Adjustment Scale and Preadolescent Adjustment Scale (PAAS). The data were analyzed by three-way analysis of variance. Results showed that maternal marital adjustment had significant effect on preadolescent adjustment. It has been found that those mothers who have high marital adjustment; preadolescent children of them have also a high adjustment. Maternal age had no significant effect on preadolescent adjustment. Finally it has been found that maternal education had significant effect on preadolescent adjustment. Two way interaction between maternal age and education and three way interaction among maternal age, education, and marital adjustment were also found to be significant.

4. Sultana Fahema and Afrose Dilruba Psychological Adjustment of the Street Adolescents. *Bangladesh Psychological Studies*, 2008, Vol. 18, p. 79-85.

Despite the increasing number of homeless and street adolescents in Bangladesh little is known about this population especially about their adjustment problems. This cross-sectional study explored differences in self-reported adjustment problems of male and female adolescents living in street and home. Data were collected from 14 to 17 years old 30 street adolescents and 30 adolescents living in home and both the groups comprised equal number of males and females. Measures included demographic characteristic i.e. gender and place of residence and adjustment problems (total as well as externalizing and internalizing). Results revealed that street adolescents when compared with their counterparts in home reported more externalizing problems i.e. antisocial behaviour and anger control as well as more internalizing problems such as emotional distress and positive self. Gender difference was found in respect of emotional distress and total/ overall adjustment, males reporting more problems. However, when compared to males

(living in street or home) and females living in home more antisocial behaviour problems were reported by female adolescents living in street. These findings reflect that adolescents in the street are at risks for negative psychological consequences. However, further research is needed for the proper understanding of this understudied population of Bangladesh.

5. *Sultana Aeysha, Uddin Muhammad Kamal and Rahman Muhammad Gaziur.* Relationship between Parental Acceptance and Intimate Partner Acceptance. *Bangladesh Psychological Studies*, 2008, Vol. 18, p. 11-18.

The purpose of the present study was to explore the possible relationship between perceived parental acceptance in childhood and perceived partner acceptance in adulthood. One hundred Bangladeshi adults (50 male and 50 female) responded to three self-report questionnaires (Adult version of the Parental Acceptance-Rejection/Control Questionnaire for Mother; Rohner, 1990; Adult version of the Parental Acceptance-Rejection/Control Questionnaire for Father; Rohner, 1990; and Intimate Partner Acceptance-Rejection/Control Questionnaire; Rohner, 2005). The results showed that intimate partner acceptance was significantly related to both paternal ($r=0.382$; $p<0.01$) and maternal ($r=0.385$; $p<0.01$) acceptance. The results of multiple regression analysis showed that 18.3% variability of the perceived partner acceptance could be jointly explained by perceived maternal and paternal acceptance. Both paternal and maternal acceptance contributed significantly and uniquely to their offspring's partner acceptance. The results have been interpreted in the light of relationships between parent-child in the context of Bangladesh.

6. *Shahinuzzaman Md. and Haque Mahjabeen.* Personality Correlates of Marital Adjustment. *Bangladesh Psychological Studies*, 2008, Vol. 18, p. 31-42.

The purpose of the present study was to identify some personality factors that influence marital adjustment. For this purpose it investigated the relationship of self-esteem, interpersonal dependency and optimism with marital adjustment. A total of 150 married couples participated in this research. They were selected from different areas of Dhaka City by purposive sampling. The instruments used in this study were demographic and personal information questionnaire, Bengali version of Rosenberg's Self-esteem Scale (Rosenberg, 1965) Hirschfield et al.'s (1977) Interpersonal Dependency Inventory (IDI), Scheier et al.'s the revised life orientation test (LOT-R) and adapted Bengali version of Spanier's Dyadic Adjustment Scale. Results indicated that self-esteem, interpersonal dependency and optimism were predictors of marital adjustment. These three variables accounted for 21.1% variance of marital adjustment.

Among these three variables, interpersonal dependency was the strongest predictor, which alone explained 14.6% variance of marital adjustment.

7. Huque, Akib-Ul. Can Happiness Predict Self-Disclosure? *The Dhaka University Journal of Psychology*, 2008, Vol. 33, 21-33.

The objective of the present study was to investigate whether the components of subjective well-being (also called happiness) could explain self-disclosure. It was hypothesized that the subjective well-being components, namely life satisfaction, positive affect, and negative affect would explain variance in self-disclosure. Data were collected from 300 purposively selected respondents to test the hypotheses. Analyses of data identified negative affect as the strongest predictor of self-disclosure followed by positive affect, and life satisfaction. Negative affect also explained the variance in self-disclosure more than positive affect, and life satisfaction. Results further indicated the presence of reciprocal suppression situation.

8. Mahmuda, Ayesha Emotional Adjustment and the Rape Victims in Bangladesh. *The Dhaka University Journal of Psychology*, 2008, Vol. 32, 55-62.

The present study was conducted to assess rape victims' emotional adjustment. For this an emotional adjustment scale was developed in Likert format. The scale consisted of 17 statements in Bangla. Based on preliminary scrutinizing and expert judgment for face validity, 38 statements were administered to 30 female rape victims for item analysis. Of the total 38 statements, 17 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 (0.81) and Cronbach's alpha (0.86) were computed. All coefficients were significant ($r = 0.001$). This scale was administered to 30 incidentally selected rape victims who came from different areas of Bangladesh. The data revealed that emotional adjustment of rape victims varied significantly according to their age where the younger rape victims' emotional adjustment seemed to be poorer than that of the older rape victims. However their emotional adjustment was poor in general.

9. Sultana, Aeysha and Leon Md. Iftekhar Ashik. Relation of Academic Self-Efficacy and Locus of Control with Life Satisfaction of Dhaka University Students. *The Dhaka University Journal of Psychology*, 2008, Vol. 32, 73-82.

The aim of the present study was to investigate the relation of academic self-efficacy and locus of control with life satisfaction of Dhaka university students. In the light of literature review, it was hypothesized that (i) higher the self-efficacy,

the more the life satisfaction and (ii) internals have more life satisfaction than that of externals. A total of 100 students (male=50, female=50) of graduate level were selected purposively from University of Dhaka. The measuring instruments used in this study were: (1) Demographic and Personal Information Questionnaire, (2) Academic Self-Efficacy Scale [Ilyas, 2001], (3) Adapted Bangla Version [Ilyas, 2000] of Duttweiler's (1984) Internal Control Index (ICI) and (4) Adapted Bangla Version [Ilyas, 2002] of Diener et. al.'s (1985) Satisfaction With Life Scale (SWLS). Results confirmed the hypotheses. Correlational analysis indicated that academic self-efficacy and locus of control had significant positive correlation with life satisfaction. R²-change of regression analysis indicated that academic self-efficacy was the most important predictor which explained 61.0% variance of life satisfaction.

10. *Rana Muhammad Shohel and Haque Mahjabeen*. A Comparative Study on Giftedness Between Urban And Sub-Urban School Students. *The Dhaka University Journal of Psychology*, 2008, Vol. 32, 83-94.

Giftedness means the multi-dimensionality of outstanding abilities of individuals. The present study compared the giftedness of the students as a function of school (type) and sex. For this purpose, a sample of 100 students was selected from two urban schools (25 boys and 25 girls) and two sub-urban schools (25 boys and 25 girls). Their age ranged from 10 years to 14 years. In order to measure their giftedness, the Bangla Version (Afrose & Salvin, 2006) of Pfeiffer & Jarosewich's Gifted Rating Scales for School Form (GRS-S) was administered. The students were rated by their class teachers. A two-way ANOVA of these ratings revealed that there was a significant difference between the students of urban and sub-urban schools on giftedness regarding intellectual ability, academic ability, creativity, leadership and motivation. It was also found that there was a significant difference between male and female students on giftedness regarding intellectual ability, academic ability and artistic talent. However, the interaction effect between school and sex was found to be significant only for intellectual ability, academic ability and creativity.

11. *Shahinuzzaman Md. and Ahmed Farjana*. Relation of Intimacy, Trust and Liking with Self-Disclosure. *Bangladesh Psychological Studies*, 2009, Vol. 19, P. 37-46.

The purpose of the present study was to examine the relationship of self-disclosure with intimacy, trust and liking. It was hypothesized that (a) self-disclosure and intimacy are positively correlated, (b) self-disclosure and trust are positively

correlated (c) the more is the liking, the more is the self-disclosure. For testing hypotheses 300 adult respondents were selected by purposive sampling from Dhaka University and different areas of Dhaka city. Measures used in the study were demographic and personal characteristics questionnaire; Bengali version (Illyas, 2005) of Filsinger's Liking People Scale (1981); Bengali version (Illyas, 2005) of Miller Social Intimacy Scale (1982); Bengali version (Illyas, 2005) of Rotter's Interpersonal Trust Scale (1971); Bengali version (Illyas, 2005) of Miller et.al. Self-disclosure Scale (1983). The results confirmed all the hypotheses except one. It was found that self-disclosure is positively correlated with intimacy and trust. However, hypothesis regarding relationship of self-disclosure and liking was not confirmed.

12. Chowdhury Mohammad Salim and Banu. Sultana. Hopelessness among Adolescents in Shelter Homes. *The Dhaka University Journal of Psychology*, 2010, Vol. 34, 58 – 62.

Hopelessness is a psychological construct that has been observed to underlie a variety of mental health disorders, particularly depression. The present study compared the level of hopelessness of adolescent boys and girls who were living either with their family or in shelter homes. Children and young people in shelter homes have suffered rejection, trafficking and/or abuse. A total of 200 adolescents aged 13 to 18 years took part. Of these 100 were living with family (50 girls and 50 boys) and 100 living in shelter homes of different non-governmental or governmental organizations (50 girls and 50 boys) in Dhaka City. The adolescents completed the Bengali translated version of the Beck Hopelessness Scale (Beck, et al. 1974). The adolescents living in shelter homes showed significantly greater levels of hopelessness than those who were living with family. Gender was a vulnerability factor for the adolescents as girls were at higher risk of hopelessness, particularly those in care. Adolescent girls who are living in any kinds of institutional care require access to psychological support in order to build hope for the future that will help them to survive.

13. Haque Mahjabeen and Rana Muhammad Shohel. Self-Concept of Orphans with Single Parent and No Parent. *The Dhaka University Journal of Psychology*, 2010, Vol. 34, 22-29.

The purpose of study was to investigate self-concept of orphans with single parent and orphans with no parents. 89 primary level orphans from two institutions (Sharkary Shishu Shadan and Sir Salimullah Orphanage Home of Azimpur area of Dhaka City) whose ages were between 8 and 15 years were purposively selected as

participants. Among them 57 were orphans with single parents and 32 were orphans with no parents and all of them studied in the classes from II to VII. A Bangla Version (Begum & Haque, 1976) of Piers Harris Children Self-concept Scale was administered with a view to studying their self concept. The obtained data were analyzed by employing independent-samples t-test and the findings revealed that there was a significant difference in self-concept between orphans with single parent and orphans with no parents and there was no significant difference in self-concept between orphan boys and orphan girls. Therefore, parents play a significant role in developing their children's self-concept and self-concept influences our self-assessments.

14. *Huque Akib-Ul and Sultana Tahamma*. Effects of Abuse and Perpetrator Status on Child's Self-Esteem. *The Dhaka University Journal of Psychology*, 2010, Vol. 34, 68-75.

The objective of the current study was to investigate the effects of pattern of abuse (physical and emotional) and identity of perpetrators (father, mother, siblings, relatives, peers, and teachers) on child's self-esteem. Data were collected from 100 boys and 100 girls aged between 9 and 11 years. Bangla version of Rosenberg's self-esteem scale (elementary version) was used to collect self-esteem data. Revised child physical and emotional abuse questionnaire was used to collect data on respondents' experiences of physical and emotional abuse. Part correlation coefficients indicated that children's self-esteem was accounted more by emotional abuse than by physical abuse. Standardized beta values showed that abuse by immediate family members (father, mother, and siblings) significantly affected child's self-esteem. However, abuse by other people (relatives, peers, and teachers) did not affect children's self-esteem. Considering both abuse pattern and perpetrator status we have found that child's self-esteem was affected most by emotional abuse by mother, followed by emotional abuse by siblings and physical abuse by father. Possible explanations have been put forth to account for the findings.

15. *Sultana, Sabina and Latif Laila*. Adolescence Aggression as Relayed to Gender and Birth Order. *Rajshahi University Journal of Psychology*, 2010, Vol.38, p.97-107.

In the present study an attempt was made to find out whether aggressive behaviour is related to gender and birth order of the adolescents. A Bengali version of the aggression scale of Edwards Personal Preference Schedule (EPPS) was administered to one hundred students from different colleges in Rajshahi city.

In order to investigate the relationship between aggressive behaviour and gender, they were divided into two groups, male and female and comparisons were made between them, on the basis of the scores obtained on the aggression scale employing 't' test. Secondly, in order to study the relationship between aggressive behaviour and birth order, the respondents were divided into two groups- first born and last born and comparisons were made between the two groups. The results of the study suggest that males are more aggressive than females and the last born children are more aggressive than the first born children.

16. Khan, Md. Mozibul Huq Azad and Haque, Md. Ariful, Manifest Anxiety of the Rural poor in Bangladesh: A Study on Possession of Cultivable Land. *Bangladesh Psychological Studies*, 2011, Vol. 21, P. 27-32.

This Study was designed to assess and compare the level of anxiety of different categories of rural poor in Bangladesh. The are categories as the 'landless', 'khas land allottees' and the 'share-croppers', Charghat and Puthia upazilla of Rajshahi district was the study area. Randomly selected ninety (thirty from each group) respondents were the subject of this study. To measure the anxiety the Bangla version of the Taylor's Manifest anxiety scale (TMAS, 1954) as adapted by Ahmad and Keya (1995) was administered on the participants. Results revealed that ownership of land has significant effect on manifestation of anxiety of all the groups studied and significant differences among the groups were also observed. It was also revealed that the level of anxiety of the 'Khas land allottees' was minimum and that of the 'landless' was maximum. On the other hand the level of anxiety of the 'share-croppers' was in the middle position.

17. Mollah Md. Shaheen, Iqbal Md. Jafar, Bashar Md. Abul, Islam Md. Rakibul, Emotional Intelligence and Psychological Adjustment of Jagannath University Students. *Jagannath University Journal of Psychology*, 2011, Vol.1, No.1, p.107-113.

The purpose of the present study was to assess the relationship between emotional intelligence and psychological adjustment of Jagannath University Students. A total of 100 participants were taken purposively from the different departments of Jagannath University. Among them 50 were male and 50 were female students. Data were collected from them through using two questionnaires: Emotional Intelligence Scale (EIS), and personality assessment Questionnaire (Adult PAQ). The data were analyzed by using descriptive statistics, t-test and Pearson product moment correlation. Findings of the present study showed that there is no significant difference in emotional intelligence and psychological adjustment

according to gender. The study also revealed a significant negative correlation ($r=.506$) between emotional intelligence and psychological adjustment of Jagannath University students. The Correlation Coefficient indicates that if emotional intelligence of a student increases, he or she has more capacity of psychological adjustment.

18. *Ahmed Farjana, Uddin Md. Rasel*, Relationship of Mental Health with Social Support, Self-Esteem, Stress, Anxiety, Occupation and sex. *Jagannath University Journal of Psychology*, 2011, Vol. 1, No. 1, p.17-24.

The objectives of the present study were to examine (a) the relationship of mental health with social support, self-esteem, stress and anxiety (b) whether mental health scores differ in case of occupation and (c) whether mental health scores differ in case of sex. For this purpose 300 adult respondents were selected randomly from different areas of Dhaka city. The instruments used in the study were demographic and personal characteristics questionnaire. General Health Questionnaire (GHQ-12) of Goldberg (1972); the Provision of Social Relations (PSR) of Turner, Frankel and Levin (1983); the Self Esteem Scale of Rosenberg (1995); the Social Readjustment Rating Scale (SRRS) of Holmes and Rahe (1967) and the Anxiety Questionnaire (Deeba, 2002). Results of Correlation analysis show that mental health score correlated negatively with social support [$r=-.806$, $p<.0005$] and self-esteem [$r=-.724$, $p<.0005$]; and positively correlated with stress [$r=.692$, $p<.0005$] and anxiety [$r=.745$, $p<.0005$]. It was found that occupation [$F=3.59$, $df=3,297$, $p<.01$] and sex [$F=16.172$, $df=1,299$, $p<.0005$] had significant effect on mental health score.

ABSTRACTS 2007-2011**IV. Clinical**

1. *Mozumder Muhammad Kamruzzaman*. Implementation of Cognitive Behavior Therapy in the Treatment of Obsessive Compulsive Disorder in Bangladesh: A Case Study. *Bangladesh Psychological Studies*, 2007, Vol. 17, P. 37-48.

In this single case study, an adult female client with symptoms of obsessive compulsive disorder (OCD) has been treated using cognitive behavior therapy (CBT). The principal therapeutic techniques used in this case were psycho-education, thought challenge, analogical evidence and exposure with response prevention. The outcome was measured through pre-post comparison of different subjective and objective indicators. Result revealed substantial improvement in all the indicators. The effectiveness of CBT in dealing OCD was evident from the analysis of the outcome. This study also demonstrated successful implementation of CBT in treating OCD case in Bangladesh.

2. *Chowdhury Kamal Uddin Ahmed and Begum Roquia*. Mental Health and Job Satisfaction of Physicians as a Function of Location of Work and Type of Organization. *Bangladesh Psychological Studies*, 2007, Vol. 17, P. 71- 78.

The aim of the present study was to investigate whether location of work (Dhaka and outside Dhaka) and type of organization (public and private) have any effect on the mental health and job satisfaction of physicians and to see the nature of correlation between job satisfaction and mental health. A total of 317 medical doctors were randomly selected, of whom 135 doctors were working in public hospitals and colleges and 182 were working in private or autonomous health institutions. Two hundred and thirty three were from Dhaka while 84 of them were from outside Dhaka. Bengali version of the Mental Health Questionnaire (Goldberg, 1978) and Job Satisfaction sub scale (Warr, Cook and Wall, 1979) were administered to assess mental health and job satisfaction among physicians. Results showed significant effect of type of organization on the mental health of physicians and two way interaction effect of location of work and type of organization on the mental health of physicians: public physicians enjoy better mental health than their private counterparts. No significant effect of location of work and type of organization was found on the job satisfaction of both groups of medical doctors. Significant correlation was also found between job satisfaction and mental health.

3. *Shahid Binte Shelina Fatema and Begum Roquia*. Assessing Mental Health Problems of Acid Burn Survivors and the Need for Psychological Services. *Bangladesh Psychological Studies*, 2007, Vol. 17, P. 15-26.

The main objectives of the present study were to assess the mental health problems of the survivors of acid burn and to apply appropriate psychological interventions to the survivors. Qualitative case study design was used in the present research. Thirteen acid burn women victims in the age range of 14 to 35 years served as the sample of the study. Among the participants, 6 experienced the traumatic incident of acid attack within a month and the rest 7 participants experienced the traumatic incident of acid attack at least four months to 17 years ago. In-depth interview, Anxiety Scale (AS), Depression Scale (DS) and the 0-10 point Rating Scale were used for data collection. The results of the present research showed that acid burn survivors were suffering from various types of psychological problems both in their immediate and long-term phase. Their mental health state was very poor, which affected their life in various ways and prevented them from enjoying life. It was also found that the outcome of the psychological treatment provided to them was satisfactory in most of the cases. Therefore, it can be said that appropriate psychological intervention can bring positive change and progress to the acid burn survivors and they need psychological service both in immediate and long-term phases after acid attack.

4. *Ahmed Munsia Naureen*. Maternal Communication Patterns in Problem and Non-problem Adolescents. *Bangladesh Psychological Studies*, 2007, Vol. 17, P. 01-14.

The present study was conducted to compare communication patterns of mothers of problem and non-problem adolescents. Problem and non-problem adolescents were selected from 240 students (120 boys, 120 girls) of six schools of Dhaka city on the basis of their total score obtained on the 'Self report behaviour problem checklist for adolescents in Bangladesh' (Arjuman, 2002). In the present study, ten percent of the adolescents who scored highest on the checklist were taken as problem adolescents. Another ten percent who scored lowest and matched in terms of sex and SES with the problem group were selected as non-problem adolescents. Mothers of both groups of adolescents were compared in respect of communication patterns. Results showed that mothers of non-problem adolescents adopted significantly healthier patterns of communication than the mothers of problem adolescents.

5. *Afroz Nazma*. Sociodemographic Differences of Depression of Children from Nuclear Family. *Rajshahi University J. of Sci.* 35. 261-274 (2007).

The study has focused on detrimental effect of nuclear family on childhood depression as a function of gender, residence and socio-economic status. A total of

180 children between 10 to 12 years of age from nuclear family constituted the sample of the study. Children's Depression Rating Scale was used for data collection. A factorial design involving two levels of gender (Boy/ Girl), two levels of residence (Urban /Rural) and three levels of socio-economic status (High/Middle/Low) was utilized for the analysis of data. The results reported statistically significant main effect for socio-economic status. Interaction effects between gender and residential background, gender and socio-economic status and residential background and socio-economic status were also significant. The findings provided empirical supports to all the predictions. Children with middle socio-economic status reported significantly more depression followed by children of high socio-economic status and least by children with low socio-economic status. Moreover, detrimental effect of nuclear family on childhood depression was confirmed.

6. *Matsumoto David, Hossain Muhammad Salim, Uddin Muhammad Kamal, Karim A. K. M. Rezaul.* Ethnic and Gender Equalities in Emotion Regulation. *Bangladesh Psychological Studies*, 2007, Vol. 17, P. 27-36.

The way one regulates his/her emotion can be implicated to a number of psychological attributes, e. g., inauthenticity, interpersonal functioning, and well-being (Gross & John, 2003). People with better emotion regulation have less anxiety, culture shock, depression, homesickness, and report higher levels of happiness, well-being, marital satisfaction, language proficiency, and income. It has been reported that there are ethnic and gender differences in emotion regulation (Matsumoto et al., 1988; Scherer, 1997 a, 1997b). The present study was carried out to see whether the same holds true for Bangladesh as well. One hundred and forty adults responded to a self-report questionnaire for measuring emotion regulation. Results of analyses revealed that emotion regulation did not vary between genders or between ethnic groups.

7. *Mozumder Muhammad Kamruzzaman and Begum Roquia.* Symptomatology of Obsessive Compulsive Disorder in Bangladesh. *Bangladesh Psychological Studies*, 2008, Vol. 18, p. 01-10.

This study was aimed at understanding the symptom patterns of Obsessive Compulsive Disorder (OCD) in Bangladeshi cases. Symptoms of OCD among 86 diagnosed cases were assessed using a Bangla version of the Maudsley Obsessive Compulsive Inventory (MOCI). Most common symptoms in the sample of cases were frequently getting nasty thoughts (81.4%), often being late because of failing to finish tasks on time (88.1%), becoming upset by intrusive unpleasant thoughts (89.5%), having serious doubt in daily activities (84.9%) and failure to feel

performance as quite right even after doing it very carefully (89.5%). Comparison of symptom patterns between cases having family history of OCD symptoms and cases not having family history revealed significant difference in 14 items depicted in the MOCI ($\chi^2=4.02$ to 20.99 , $p=0.01$ to 0.05). In all these 14 items, the cases having family history had higher prevalence of symptom than those who did not have family history. The cases were also classified according to checking and washing subtypes. Most of the cases (43%) fulfill the criterion of having both checking and washing subtype of OCD. Single subtype was found among 33.7% of cases where 22.1% of cases were of checking type and 11.6% were of washing type.

8. Pervin Mst. Maleka. Loneliness and Depression in Males and Females. *The Dhaka University Journal of Psychology*, 2008, Vol. 32, 47-53.

The present study investigated whether there is any difference between males and females in loneliness and depression. The study also explored whether there is any relation between loneliness and depression. A total of 80 respondents constituted the sample for the present study. Of them 40 were males and the remaining 40 were females. Their age ranged from 18 to 35 years and educational level ranged from higher secondary to postgraduate. The Bangla version (Pervin, 2007) of the revised UCLA loneliness scale (Russell, et.al. 1978) and the depression scale (Rahman & Uddin, 2005) were used to collect data. t-test and Pearson product moment correlation were used to analyze the data. Results indicated that loneliness and depression differ significantly according to sex and it was also found that loneliness and depression are positively related.

9. Hossain Muhammad Salim, Banu Tanjima, and Uddin Muhammad Kamal. The Relationship between Emotion Regulation and Psychological Adjustment of Indigenous and Non-indigenous People. *The Dhaka University Journal of Psychology*, 2008, Vol. 32, 21-34.

The present study explored the relationship between emotion regulation and psychological adjustment of indigenous and non-indigenous people. It also explored whether there are any ethnic and gender differences in psychological adjustment and emotion regulation. Emotion Regulation Questionnaire (ERQ) and adult Psychological Adjustment Questionnaire (PAQ) were administered on 102 incidentally drawn respondents. The results revealed that emotion regulation was negatively correlated ($r=-.195$, $p<.05$) with psychological adjustment. Further investigation, however, showed that this negative correlation ($r=-.230$, $p<.05$) exists only with the reappraisal aspect of emotion regulation. It was also found that

emotion regulation can explain 3.8% variation of psychological adjustment ($R^2=.038$, $p<.05$). The results further revealed that ethnic and gender differences were observed to be significant in emotion regulation but non-significant in psychological adjustment. These findings suggest that the more we express our emotional experiences the less we are psychologically maladjusted.

10. Islam Md. Nurul and Huque Parveen. Life Stress and Coping Strategies Adopted by Elderly People. *The Dhaka University Journal of Psychology*, 2008, Vol. 32, 1-8.

The present study investigated life stress and coping strategies adopted by elderly males and females. A total of 173 elderly people (92 male and 81 female) age ranging from 56 to 71 years were selected as the sample of the study. The Bangla version of the "Life stress Questionnaire" and the "Coping Scale" were used for investigating the life stress and coping strategies. Results of the present study indicated that gender had no significant effect on life stress and adaptive coping strategies, but had significant effect on non-adaptive coping strategies. Residential status had significant effect on life stress ($F=4.947$, $df=1$, 171, $p<0.05$) and non-adaptive coping ($F=4.947$, $df=1$, 171, $p<0.05$) and non-adaptive coping strategies ($F=6.297$, $df=1$, 171, $p<0.05$).

11. Huque Muhammad Akib-Ul. Demographic and Personality Correlates of Subjective Well-Being. *The Dhaka University Journal of Psychology*, 2008, Vol 32, 105-115.

The aim of the present study was to investigate the relation of demographic (i.e. age, gender, span of education, and marital status) and personality variables (i.e. self-esteem, optimism, locus of control, and purpose in life) with subjective well-being (SWB). It was hypothesized that variation in SWB would be accounted by demographic and personality variables. Data were collected from 254 adults (137 male and 117 female). They were selected using purposive sampling technique from Dhaka and Chittagong city. The instruments used for collecting data were: (1) Demographic and personal information questionnaire, (2) Bengali version (Ilyas, 2003) of Rosenberg's (1965) self-esteem scale, (3) Bengali version (Ilyas, 2004) of Life Orientation Test-Revised (LOT-R; Scheier et al., 1994), (4) Adapted Bengali version (Ilyas, 2000) of Duttweiler's Internal Control Index (ICI) (1984), (5) Bengali Version (Ilyas & Huque, 2005) of Crumbaugh & Maholick's (1969) Purpose in Life Test (PIL), and Bengali Version (Ilyas and Haque, 2005) of Oxford Happiness Inventory (OHI; Argyle, Martin, and Crossland, 1989). Results partially confirmed the hypothesis. Standard regression analysis indicated that the model explained 39% variance in SWB where purpose in life was the strongest significant predictor followed by self-esteem and age.

12. Miah Mohammad Abdul Awal, Chowdhury Kamal Uddin Ahmed, and Begum Roquia. An Exploratory Study of Family Factors Related to Substance Abuse in Bangladesh. *The Dhaka University Journal of Psychology*, 2008, Vol. 33, 11-20.

The aim of the present study was to explore the relationship of certain family factors and their relationship with drug taking behavior of the clients. Five male clients were selected from a drug treatment and rehabilitation center through purposeful sampling technique. In depth interview was used as a tool for data collection following a topic guide developed with the aim to collect qualitative information regarding substance abuse and role of family factors. It was found that family history of drug abuse, lack of information from parents regarding harmful drugs, drug abuse prohibiting rules, lack of consistent supervision about drug abuse, authoritative or permissive style of parenting, poor relationship with parents and spouse, marital discord between spouse, traumatic family crises, separation from family and history of psychiatric illness in the family can contribute to drug taking behaviors and help to develop dependency on drugs.

13. Khatun Mosammat Nazma and Begum Roquia. Cognitive Behavior Therapy for Patients with Paraplegic Spinal Cord Injury. *The Dhaka University Journal of Psychology*, 2008, Vol. 33, 35-44.

The present study aimed to see the impact of cognitive behavior therapy (CBT) in the management of psychological complications of paraplegic spinal cord injury patients. Purposive sampling technique was used to select the sample of the present study. Six patients who had clinical level problems in psychometric scale were selected for CBT intervention. All the samples were taken from the "Centre for the Rehabilitation of the Paralyzed" (CRP) Savar, Dhaka. The researcher followed an exploratory research design under the qualitative methodology. A cognitive behavior therapy structure was developed for the assessment and treatment session for the patients treated under CBT. Besides this, subjective rating scale (0-100), Anxiety Scale, Depression Scale and Bengali version of General Health Questionnaire (GHQ-12) were administered to measure the changes in the severity of the psychological complications. From the content analysis it was found that CBT was effective in reducing the severity of the symptoms. All paraplegic patients except one reported significant improvement in their psychological disturbances like anxiety and depression symptoms. The subjective rating of problem severity was also consistent with the psychometric scale score.

14. Hossain Md. Shahanur, Deebe Farah, and Begum Roquia. Exploring Cognitive Distortions Among Different Individuals with Depressive Disorder. *The Dhaka University Journal of Psychology*, 2008, Vol. 33, 57-66.

The present study was conducted to explore different types of cognitive distortions present within the clients of depressive disorder. Five diagnosed clients of

depressive disorder were purposively taken as the sample of the study. No psychotic symptom was present among the sample. Their age range was between 25-43 years ($M=32.2$; $SD=8.58$) and were suffering from depression for not less than one year. In-depth interview techniques along with self-report method were used to assess the cognitive distortions of the clients. In the present study qualitative data analysis method was used to analyze the obtained data. The results showed that all clients had the cognitive tendency of overgeneralization and jumping to conclusion and only one client had all or nothing type of cognitive distortions.

15. Hossain Md. Shahanur and Chowdhury Kamal Uddin Ahmed. High Risk Situations as Determinant of Relapse in Drug Addiction: Bangladesh Perspective. *Bangladesh Psychological Studies*, 2008, Vol. 18, P. 67- 78.

The aim of the present study was to identify intrapersonal and interpersonal environmental determinants among drug dependent clients that precipitate their relapse as well as increase their vulnerability to relapse. Twenty male participants were selected from a treatment and rehabilitation center in Dhaka city who had at least one history of relapse. They ranged in age from 20 to 46 years. A semi-structured in-depth interview guideline adopted from Marlatt and Gordon (1980) was used to collect information and all the clients were interviewed in a clinic setting. The study revealed that in 55 percent of cases, intrapersonal environmental determinants acted as high risk situation to relapse. Among these groups 30 percent of the clients relapsed due to negative emotional state, 25 percent due to interpersonal conflict, 15 percent due to testing personal control and 15 percent due to social pressure in the case of precipitating high risk situations to relapse. In the case of predisposing high risk situations to relapse, it was found that, 65 percent relapsed due to negative emotional states, 50 percent due to testing personal control, 45 percent due to urges and temptation, 65 percent due to interpersonal conflict and 45 percent due to social pressure. The importance of managing both the interpersonal and intrapersonal factors associated with relapse in the relapse prevention program for drug abusers was highlighted.

16. Keya, Mahbuba Kaniz, Begum, Hamida Akhtar and Haque A. B. M. Zahirul. Mental Health of Arsenicosis Patients. *International Journal of Cross-Cultural Studies*, 2009, Vol.1, p.87-96.

This study aims at examining the mental health condition of arsenicosis patients as well as explaining the socio-environmental predictors of mental health. Using Probability Proportional to Size (PPS) technique two hundred arsenicosis patients were included in this study. One hundred and ninety four healthy (non-affected) participants were included as controls. General Health

Questionnaire (GHQ) was used to explore the mental health condition of the participants and a questionnaire was used for socio-demographic and arsenic related information. Results showed that age and duration of arsenicosis were negatively and income was positively correlated with the mental health. Further, regression analysis showed that socio-environmental factors (age, income, arsenic toxicity and duration of arsenicosis) explained 68% of the mental health condition of the participants most of which was contributed by arsenic toxicity. Moreover, it was found that arsenicosis patients had poorer mental health in comparison to non-affected participants.

17. *Sharmin Sadia and Begum Roquia*. Effect of Family Life on Children Having Psychological Problems. *Bangladesh Psychological Studies*, 2009, Vol. 19, P. 01-08.

The present research was conducted to study the psychological problems in secondary school children of Dhaka city and to find out whether psychological problems of the children (120 boys and 120 girls) vary according to their sex, family life factors such as upbringing of the children during the first five years of their life, family size, maternal employment. The Bengali version of the Teacher's Report Form (TRF, Begum, 1993) of the Child Behavior Checklist (CBCL) originally developed by Achenbach and Edelbrock (1986) was used to study the psychological problems of 12 to 16 years old children. Results showed that 14.58% of children fall in the clinical range of psychological problems. Psychological problems were found to be higher in boys (16.66%) than in girls (12.50%). Total psychological problems varied significantly according to the sex of the children. No significant differences were found between problem and non problem children in family life factors such as upbringing of the children during first five years of their life, family size and maternal employment. The findings of the present study were interpreted in the light of existing literature and further research in this area with large sample was recommended.

18. *Deeba Farah, Tanjin Tamima and Shahid Binte Shelina Fatema*. Satisfaction Level of Drug Addiction Service Receivers in Dhaka City: A Preliminary Study. *Bangladesh Psychological Studies*, 2009, Vol. 19, P. 09-24.

The study was conducted to assess the level of satisfaction of service receivers of different drug addiction treatment centers to see the effectiveness of existing services in our country. Thirty-eight addicts were collected from three drug detoxification and rehabilitation centers of Dhaka city. All of them received all types of services from the respective centers where they were residing. A questionnaire was used to assess the treatment satisfaction level among them and a checklist was administered for identifying different services available in the

rehabilitation centers. Both quantitative and qualitative methods were used for analyzing the collected data. In quantitative analysis, significant difference was found in satisfaction level of the service receivers of the three centers. It was found in the qualitative analysis that when a center was well equipped, maintains physically, psychologically and socially healthy environment, the drug treatment receivers were more satisfied.

19. *Rahman Afroza, Begum Roquia and Rahman Mohammad Mahmudur. Psychological Management of HIV-Patients. Bangladesh Psychological Studies, 2009, Vol. 19, P. 67-77.*

The present study was carried out to know the psychological problems of HIV-infected individuals and to evaluate the effectiveness of Cognitive Behavior Therapy (CBT) in the management of the psychological problems of HIV patients. The sample of the study comprised of 10 diagnosed HIV patients. Of the 10 samples, 6 were males and 4 were females. Their age range was from 25 to 44 years and they were from different socio-economic background. The samples were divided into two groups: Experimental group (5 cases) and Control group (5 cases). To collect data the researcher used in-depth interview method along with some psychometric tools like Anxiety Scale (Deeba & Begum, 2002), Depression Scale (Zahir & Rahman, 2000), and Self-Rating Scale. Cognitive Behavior Therapy (CBT) which was used as method of intervention was given only to the Experimental group. The findings of the study showed that HIV positive people were suffering from various psychological problems which affected every part of their life and prevented them from enjoying their life. It was also found that the outcome of the psychological treatment was satisfactory. It was interesting to see that the significant improvement in the areas of cognitive, affective, physical etc. were reported by the patients themselves.

20. *Khan Md. Mozibul Huq Azad. Impact of Socio-economic Status and Place of Residence on Subjective Well-being of Drug Dependents in Bangladesh. Bangladesh Psychological Studies, 2010, Vol. 20, P. 51-56.*

The study was designed to investigate the subjective well-being (SWB) of drug dependents and normal respondents as a function of socioeconomic status and place of residence in the context of Bangladesh. SWB Questionnaire of Nagpal and Self (1985) was administered on 348 drug dependents following the criteria of addiction suggested by DSM-IV. The scale was also administered on 348 normal respondents employing matched pair technique. The results showed that drug dependents had significantly poorer SWB than the normal respondents but no significant effect of socioeconomic status (Upper, Middle and lower) and place of residence (Urban and Rural) on SWB of the drug dependents was observed.

21. *Sharmin Sadia and Begum Roquia.* Effect of Maternal Mental Health on Children Having Psychological Problems. *Bangladesh Psychological Studies*, 2010, Vol. 20, P. 57-66

The present research was conducted to study the psychological problems in secondary school children of Dhaka city and to find out whether psychological problems of the children (120 boys & 120 girls) of Dhaka city and to find out the relationships between psychological problem scores of children and maternal anxiety scores, depression scores and general health problem scores. The Bengali version of the Teacher's Report Form (TRF, Begum, 1993) of the Child Behavior Checklist (CBCL) originally developed by Achenbach and Edelbrock (1986) was used to study the psychological problems of 12 to 16 years old children. The results were analyzed by using correlation. Significant positive correlations were found among TRF scores of the children and anxiety scores, depression scores and general health problem scores of their mother. The findings of the present study were interpreted in the light of existing literature and further research in these areas with large sample was recommended. It was concluded that for proper management of psychological problems of the secondary school children and their mothers' mental health problems services of clinical psychologists are necessary.

22. *Ahmed Farjana, Shahinuzzaman Md., and Haque Mahjabeen.* Effects of Noise Sensitivity on Anxiety and Mental Health. *The Dhaka University Journal of Psychology*, 2010, Vol. 34, 76 – 84.

The purpose of the present study was to investigate the association of noise sensitivity with specific psychological factors such as anxiety and mental health. A total of 300 adult respondents from 12 local areas were chosen, those who were habitually living in the high noise area of Dhaka city. The instruments used in the study were demographic and personal information questionnaire, The Anxiety scale, (developed by Deeba and Begum, 2004), The General Health Questionnaire, GHQ-12(developed by Goldberg, 1978 and translated by Ilyas, 2002), Bengali version (Shahinuzzaman, 2010) of Weinstein's (1978) Noise Sensitivity Scale. Results indicated that noise sensitivity explained 37.6% variance of mental health. Another result indicated that noise sensitivity explained 35.9% variance of anxiety.

23. *Azad S.M. Abul Kalam, Khatun Mossmmat Nazma and Chowdhury Kamal Uddin Ahmed.* Self-esteem of Patients with Psychological Disorders. *The Dhaka University Journal of Psychology*, 2010, Vol. 34. 63- 67.

Self-esteem is an important component of psychological health. Low self-esteem frequently accompanies many psychological disorders including depression,

substance abuse, suicidal behavior etc. In this study, Bengali version of Rosenberg's Self-esteem Scale and Bengali version of General Health Questionnaire (GHQ-12) were the measuring instruments. The objectives of the study were to see the level of self-esteem among patients with psychological disorders compared to healthy controls and to see whether self-esteem of the psychologically disordered patients change after receiving psychotherapy. Sample was comprised of 200 adult respondents of which 100 were patients with psychological disorders and 100 healthy controls without any psychological disorder matched with the patient group with respect to age, sex, education and monthly-income. Patients were selected purposively from Psychiatry Department of BSMMU and National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH), Dhaka, Bangladesh. All the 100 patients were receiving psychiatric medication and they were referred for psychotherapy. Among them 23 patients were given psychotherapy by 4 trainee clinical psychologists of the Department of Clinical Psychology, University of Dhaka and these patients were followed up at three-months. The results showed that mean self-esteem scale scores of the patients were significantly lower than the healthy controls ($t=14.739$, $df=198$, $p<.001$). The self-esteem of the 23 patients increased significantly at the end of the three-month long psychotherapy ($t=3.272$, $df=22$, $p<.005$).

24. AnarKaly, Mozumder, Muhammad Kamruzzaman, Rahman Mohammad Mahmudur and Parveen Zohra. Clinical Psychology Service at Non-medical Setup: Service Development and Profile of Clients Attending Students Guidance and Counseling Center of the University of Dhaka. *The Dhaka University Journal of Psychology*, 2010.Vol.34.1-II.

Clinical psychology is a referral based mental health profession, which closely works with medical setup. Students Counseling and Guidance Center of Dhaka University is a unique setup where clinical psychologists (qualified and in training) have been providing quality mental health service to the student population in a non-medical environment. This paper presents a brief history on the development of psychological support services at the center. Using archival data, this study also summarized some key features of the clients attending to psychological services at the center from January 1998 to December 2007. From a collection of data on 1055 clients it was revealed that the service is mostly utilized by male (63.7%), hall residing (67%) students (74.4%) of Dhaka University while 25.6% of the clients were outside of the university student community. They received an average number of 6 sessions for their problems. Depressive symptoms (21.3%), generalized anxiety (12.8%), social anxiety and assertion problem (8.7%),

obsessive compulsive problem (6.2%) etc. were most common overall presenting problem among the clients. Separate analysis of the student clients also revealed the same problems as the predominant presenting problems adding up relationship problem (6%) and adjustment problem (6%) in the list. Suicidal ideation was presented by 2% of the clients. Gradually increasing uptake of the psychological service from the center clearly indicates the need for continuation and enhancement of the services.

25. *Hossain Kazi Nur and Huque Akib-Ul*. Effects of Social Support and Social Undermining on Subjective Well-Being. *The Dhaka University Journal of Psychology*, 2010, Vol. 34, 30-38.

The objective of the present study was to investigate the relation of social support and social undermining with the dimensions of subjective well-being (SWB). It was hypothesized that social support and social undermining would account for the variations in the components of SWB (i.e., positive affect, negative affect, and life satisfaction). Data were collected from conveniently selected 100 participants (52 male and 48 female) from Dhaka City. The instruments used were: (1) Demographic and personal information questionnaire, (2) Bangla version (Ilyas & Hossain, 2007) of social support and social undermining scale (Abbey, Abramis, & Caplan, 1985), (3) Bangla version (Ilyas, 2002) of the positive and negative affect schedule (Watson, Clark, & Tellegen, 1988), and (4) Bangla version (Ilyas, 2001) of satisfaction with life scale (Diener, Emmons, Larsen, & Griffin, 1985). Results confirmed all the hypotheses. Correlation analysis indicated that social support had significant positive correlation with positive affect and life satisfaction, but significant negative correlation with negative affect, whereas, social undermining had significant negative correlation with positive affect and life satisfaction, but significant positive correlation with negative affect. Standardized coefficients of beta indicated that for both positive affect and life satisfaction social support was the strongest predictor. On the other hand, negative affect was predicted most by social undermining. Taken together the predictors explained 16.1% variance in positive affect, 12.6% variance in negative affect and 22.2% variance in life satisfaction.

26. *Sultana Most. Aeysha, Akhter Shamima and Islam Shaheen*. Relationship Between Suicidal Ideation and Depression. *Bangladesh Psychological Studies*, 2011, Vol. 21, P. 91-106.

The purpose of the present study was to explore the relation between suicide ideation and depression. In view of literature review, the formulated hypothesis

was: higher the depression score; higher would be the suicide ideation score. Eighty five participants (male=34, female=51) were selected through purposive sampling technique from different areas of Dhaka City. The measuring instruments used in the study were: (1) the Depression Scale (Uddin & Rahman, 2005), (ii) Adapted Bangla Version (the researchers) of Beck Scale for Suicide Ideation (BSSI) [Beck & Steer, 1991]. Result obtained by applying Pearson's correlation confirmed the hypothesis. Highly positive correlation ($r(83)=0.82$; $p<0.001$) exists between suicide ideation and depression. The present research evidence may make the professionals more cautious to consider the suicide proneness among the depressed patients seriously. Moreover, the BSSI adapted by the researchers into Bangla may be used as a valid, reliable and internally consistent measure of suicidal ideation in the context of Bangladesh.

27. *Tanjina Tamima, Rahman Anisur*, Efficacy of psychological Management of Conversion Disorder. *Bangladesh Psychological Studies*, 2011, Vol. 21, p.17-26.

The present study was carried out on 3 male and 13 female patients suffering from conversion disorder to observe the efficacy of psychological management, particularly, cognitive behavior therapy. Their age range was 14-32 years and their average age was 20.25 years. The study was a qualitative one and followed case study method. Pre-post design was used to assess change in conversion symptoms and functional level of the clients in six areas. The measures used were in-depth interview. Anxiety Scale (Deeba & Begum, 2002) Depression scale (Uddin & Rahman, 2000), Illness Behavior Scale (Pilowsky & Spence, 1975), 11 point verbal rating scale and observation. The psychological management used was mainly cognitive behavior therapy. The results of the study clearly demonstrated that symptoms of the conversion disorder of the patients at the pre-intervention phase significantly disappeared in the post intervention phase. So, the hypothesis that psychological management of persons with conversion disorder would be efficacious was confirmed by the findings of the study.

28. *Khan Nabila Tarannum, Rahman Mohammad Mahamudur*, Investigation of Neuropsychological Problems and Current Status of Functioning of Patients with Head Injury. *Bangladesh Psychological Studies*, 2011, Vol. 21, p.33-34.

The aim of the present study was to explore neuropsychological problems and current status of functioning of patients with head injury. To fulfill this purpose, 10 Head injured patients (9 male, 1 female) were included as research participants from the Neurosurgery Department of Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujib Medical

University, Dhaka. Case study method was used to explore neuropsychological problems of the ten head injured patients. their age ranged from 20 to 45 years. The researchers interviewed both the patients and the caregivers to assess their neuropsychological problems where in-depth interviews, semi-structured questionnaires, Bangla version of Mini Mental State Examination (MMSE), Bangla version of Neurobehavioral Functioning Inventory (NFI) were applied. It was found that head injured (HI) Patients were suffering from different forms of neuropsychological problems, such as physical problems (e.g. vision problem, physical co-ordination problem speech problem, etc.) cognitive impairments (memory problem, concentration problem, forgetfulness problem, attention problem, executive functioning problem, learning difficulties, amnesia etc.), behavioral problems (sexual dysfunction, restlessness, impulsivity problem, assertiveness problem, aggressive outburst etc.) and emotional changes (anger problem, frustration, self-centeredness, anxiety, depression etc.). It was also found that head injured patients were affected in different areas of functioning such as: physical, social, occupational and family. These findings suggest their need for rehabilitation to overcome the long term devastating consequences of head injury.

29. *Gayen Tarun Kanti, Mozumder Muhammad Kamruzzaman.* Burnout among the Clinical Psychological Service Providers of Bangladesh. *Bangladesh Psychological Studies*, 2011, Vol. 21, p.75-90.

The aim of the present study was to assess burnout among clinical psychology service providers in Bangladesh and also to explore relatedness of defferent demographic and work related variables to burnout among the same population. Forty six clinical Psychology Service Providers participated in the study. A Bengali form of Copenhagen Burnout Inventory (CBI) was used to measure respondents' buronout. Demographic and work related variables were collected through another questionnaire. Both quantitative and qualitative data analysis was done. Results showed that a good percentage of clinical psychology service providers in Bangladesh have burnout problem.

30. *Akter Maksuda, Begum Roquia, Begum Hamida Akhtar,* Education, Income and age at Marriage as Determinants of Mental Health Problems of Women in Divorce Process. *Bangladesh Psychological Studies*, 2011, Vol. 21, p.57-74.

The present research was conducted to investigate the effect of education, income and age at marriage on mental heath problems of women in divorce process. Fifty five women aged from 20 to 58 years from lower to upper income group who were undergoing divorce process and taking legal support were selected by purposive sampling technique from Bangladesh National Women's Lawyers Association

(BNWLA) as the sample of the present study. Anxiety Scale (Deeba and Begum, 2004), Depression Scale (Uddin and Rahman, 2005) and the Bengali version of General Health Questionnaire (GHQ-12, Ilyas and Ayesha, 2002) were administered to measure the mental health problems of the participants. Analysis of Variance indicated that anxiety and depression scores varied according to different levels of education. The respondents who had poor education scored higher in anxiety, depression and GHQ than respondents having higher education. It was also found that anxiety scores, depression scores and GHQ scores varied significantly as a function of their monthly income and there were significant interactions between age at marriage and level of income for all three measures i.e. anxiety, depression and overall mental health condition. The results showed that women in divorce process had higher level of anxiety, depression and lower mental health condition except women whose age at marriage was above eighteen years and own monthly income ranged from Tk 10001-avove. Respondents with lowest income group were found to have scored higher on anxiety, depression and general emotional disturbance. Thus income, education and age at marriage were found to have determined the anxiety, depression and mental health condition of women undergoing divorce process in a complex way.

ABSTRACTS 2007-2011

V. Industrial and Organizational

1. Kabir Md Sajjad, Syed, Amanullah. A.S.M, and F. Karim Shamim. A Comparative Study of Self-Esteem and Life Satisfaction of Public and Private Bank Managers. *The Dhaka University Journal of Psychology*, 2008, Vol 32, 9-20.

This study was designed to examine the differences in self-esteem and life satisfaction of the managerial personnel as a function of type of bank (i.e. public and private). It also analyzed the gender-linked differences in self-esteem and life satisfaction of the managerial personnel irrespective of the type of bank. For these purposes, the Walter W. Hudson's Index of Self-Esteem (ISE) and the Sharon Griffin et al.'s Satisfaction With Life Scale (SWLS) were administered individually to 160 managerial personnel. 90 participants coming from the public bank (male=55 and female=35), and 70 from the private bank (male=40 and 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 and life satisfaction of the managerial personnel of public and private enterprises. The managerial personnel of private bank had possessed better self-esteem and life satisfaction than their counterparts. It was also observed that significant gender-linked differences were there in self-esteem and life satisfaction of the managerial personnel of public and private banks.

2. Nirobe Md, Nobin Nore and Hossain Afroza. Locus of Control and Its Relation to Job Satisfaction and Job Performance of the Garment Workers in Dhaka City. *The Dhaka University Journal of Psychology*, 2008, Vol. 32. 35-45.

This study was designed to investigate the locus of control and its relation to job performance and job satisfaction of the garment workers in Dhaka City. The sample of the study consisted of 150 (75 male and 75 female) garment workers. They were selected from Dhaka city by purposive sampling. The instruments used in this study were an Adapted Bengali Version of Duttweiler Internal Control Index (Ilyas, 2000) and an Adapted Bengali Version of Job Satisfaction Scale (Rahman, 2003). Data were analyzed by mean, standard error Pearson's Product-Moment Correlation and ANOVA test. Correlational analysis indicated that internal locus of control tends to produce a better job performance and a high level job satisfaction than externals. But there is no significant correlation between job satisfaction and job performance. The significant F-values are found on the main effect of sex and the interaction effect of marital status and sex on locus of control, marital status on job satisfaction.

3. *Shimul Mohammad Asheek and Islam Shaheen*. Some Personality Correlates of Job Burnout. *Bangladesh Psychological Studies*, 2008, Vol. 18, p.43-54.

The purpose of the study was to investigate self-esteem, locus of control and social support as the personality correlates of burnout. It was hypothesized that the variation in burnout could be accounted by self-esteem, social support and locus of control. 213 professionals from different professions participated in this study. Incidental sampling procedure was used for collecting the data. For testing the hypothesis, one demographic and personal information question; Bangla version (Huque, 2002) of Rosenberg's (1965) Self-esteem scale; Bangla version of Multidimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support (Zimet, Dahlem, Zimet & Farley, 1988); Bangla version of Rotter (1965) Locus of Control scale, and Shimul Burnout Inventory (SBI) were used. Results partially confirmed the hypothesis. Correlational analysis indicated that social support self-esteem and locus of control had significant negative correlation with burnout. Standardized betas of multiple regression analysis indicate that social support and self-esteem were the predictors of burnout. But locus of control was not found as predictor of burnout.

4. *Shimul Mohammad Asheek and Siddiqa Ayesha*. Can Turnover Intention be Predicted by Organizational Reward and Demographic Factors? *The Dhaka University Journal of Psychology*, 2010, Vol. 34, 12-21.

The purpose of the present study was to identify whether organizational reward and some selected socio-demographic variables as predictors of employee turnover intention. It was hypothesized that turnover intention would vary with organizational reward and also with those selected socio-demographic variables. Following convenient sampling method 120 respondents participated in this study. Translated Bangla version of Organizational Reward Scale (Eisenberger, 1997) and translated Bangla version of Turnover Intention Questionnaire (Shore & Martin, 1989, Simmon, Cochran & Blount, 1997) were used in this study. Turnover intention was found to be significantly correlated with organizational reward ($r = -.676$, $p < .01$), and job experience ($r = -.264$, $p < .01$). Stepwise multiple regression analysis showed that, employee turnover intention significantly varies according to organizational reward and sex.

5. *Jabber Mohammad Abdul, Hossain Muhammad Salim, and Wadud Nasreen*. Organizational Size and Control vs. Commitment Human Resource Practice. *The Dhaka University Journal of Psychology*, 2010, Vol. 34, 39-46.

Control and commitment Human Resource (HR) practices are the polemical issues in business community which has been coming since 18th Century. These two practices have been influenced by several factors like firm size, sector, goals and strategy and firm age. Our present study is aimed at investigating the possible HR

practice differences according to firm size of the enterprise (Large and Small). To achieve this goal an Inventory of Commitment-Control HR practice (Jabber & Hossain, 2009) had been administered over 90 employees of large and small organizations ranging from the age of 25 to 35 years. Use of incidental sampling technique was the basis of the study. The findings indicate a significant difference of commitment-control HR practice between large and small enterprises ($t = -9.54$, $df = 88$, $p = 0.00$). This implies small enterprises are commitment HR practice oriented ($M = 64.61$) and large are control HR practice oriented ($M = 88.31$). The study also revealed that this finding is significant for each of the control-commitment HR dimensions like job scope, task assignment, supervision, employee role, employee participation, social activities, and payment basis.

6. Kaila, H L Preventing Accidents through Behavior Based Safety: A Research Summary. *Jagannath University Journal of Psychology*, 2011, Vol.1, No. 1, 53-60.

This paper includes an original organizational cases and field observations prepared during behavior based safety (BBS) training interventions in a period of fifteen years between 1997 and 2011 across multi-national organization (such as petroleum, engineering, automobile cement, power, chemical, pharmaceutical etc.) as a part of an on-going national action research survey of BBS in India including 1751 executives and 713 workers in 64 organizations. During BBS training interventions, the trained participants used a checklist of critical unsafe/safe behaviors to collect observation data from their respective workplace with the help of behavior observation and feedback process (BOFP) which is based on cognitive behavior modification approach. It is assumed that the information gathered from this longitudinal nature of the research and the robust sample size shall be considerably useful for human resource/safety professionals while they would be implementing the concept and process of BBS for reduction of accidents and promoting safe behaviors for developing injury-free culture in their organizations. The findings in this survey would hopefully enrich the theoretical and pragmatic foundations of behavioral safety approach.

7. Muhammad Noor, Islam Md. Sirajul, Islam ASM Azizul, Akhter Masuma. Relationship of Absence and Lateness with Job Satisfaction. *jagannath University Journal of Psychology*, 2011, Vol.1 No. 1, 43-52

The present study was designed to investigate the relationship of absence and lateness with job satisfaction of the English medium school teachers in Dhaka city. One hundred female teachers were selected by purposive sampling method as respondents in the present study. In order to measure job satisfaction Brayfield Rothe scale was administered on them. Lateness and absence were calculated from their attendance register with the permission of the school authority. Two hypotheses were formulated to test: (i) job satisfaction is negatively correlated with absence;

(ii) job satisfaction is negatively associated with lateness. The results indicate that there is significant negative relationship between absence and job satisfaction. Result also shows that absence explains 4.7% variance of job satisfaction. The results confirm the first hypothesis. On the other hand, the findings of the present study suggest that lateness and job satisfaction are ($r=-0.63$, $\beta=-0.46$, $t=-.354$, $p<0.01$) negatively correlated, which confirm the second hypothesis. Moreover, lateness is the most important predictor which alone can explain 38.8% variance of job satisfaction. Consequently, the present study suggests that when the satisfaction is high, absence and lateness tend to be low and when the satisfaction is low, absence and lateness tend to be high.

ABSTRACTS 2007-2011

VI. Psychological Testing and Measurement

1. *Jasmine Umme Habiba, Uddin Muhammad Kamal, and Sultana Sabina.* Adaptation of the Parental Acceptance-Rejection Questionnaire and Personality Assessment Questionnaire in Bangla Language. *Bangladesh Psychological Studies*, 2007, Vol. 17, P. 49-70.

The present study adapted the Parental Acceptance-Rejection Questionnaire (Adult PARQ: Father and Adult PARQ: Mother; Rohner, 2005) and Personality Assessment Questionnaire (Adult PAQ; Rohner & Khaleque, 2005). for use in Bangladesh. The four- dimensional Likert-type 60-item Adult PARQ and seven-dimensional 63-item Adult PAQ were translated in Bangla by the authors and then submitted them to 8 experienced teachers of the University of Dhaka for determining their content validity. The modified versions of the questionnaires were administered on purposively selected samples of university students for determining their reliability and validity. Corrected item-total correlations calculated separately for PARQ and PAQ were found significant. Also upper lower index calculated from the samples showed that all three questionnaires have high discriminating capacity. The reliability coefficients as measured by split-half, Cronbach alpha, and composite reliability methods were .94, .95, and .95, for PARQ: Father; .89, .92, and .92 for PARQ: Mother and .88, .88 and .92 for PAQ, respectively. The analyses also revealed that the questionnaires were satisfactory in criterion and construct validity.

2. *Hossain Muhammad Salim, Yeasmin Khaleda, and Uddin Muhammad Kamal.* Adaptation of Inventory of Interpersonal Problems. *The Dhaka University Journal of Psychology*, 2008, Vol. 33, 1-10.

The Inventory of Interpersonal Problems is an instrument that has been used to identify dysfunctional patterns in a person's interpersonal interactions. The present study aimed at adapting the Inventory of Interpersonal Problems (Horowitz, Alden, Wiggins, & Pincus, 2000) in Bangla. After proper checking by the Subject Matter Experts, the translated form was administered over 232 adults ranging from 18 to 40 years of age through incidental sampling by following the cross sectional survey research design. Split-half (odd-even) (0.908), Cronbach alpha (0.880), Parallel reliability (0.074 - 0.651) were found to be significant. Validation of the inventory was assured by Content validity and Construct validity, where Construct validity included Item analysis and Convergent validity. Satisfactory level of validity was found for the Bangla version of IIP. The Bangla version of IIP has

been found usable in the context of Bangladesh. This inventory can be used in clinical as well as in other related sector.

3. *Islam Shaheen and Ayman Ummay*. Psychometric Properties of Test Anxiety Scale: A pilot study. *The Dhaka University Journal of Psychology*, 2008, Vol. 32, 63-72.

Recognizing the existence of test anxiety among the students in classroom situation the present study attempted to develop a measure for determining the extent of test anxiety in an evaluative learning situation. For this purpose effort was to adapt and appraise feasibility of the existing measuring instrument "Test Anxiety Scale" by Sarason (1980) as suitable for using in Bangladesh. The psychometric properties of the piloting are documented in this paper.

4. *Shimul Mohammad Asheek and Islam Shaheen*. Construction of a Scale for Measuring Job Burnout in Bangladesh. *The Dhaka University Journal of Psychology*, 2008, Vol. 33, 45-55.

The purpose of the study was to develop a valid, reliable and culturally suitable scale for measuring burnout of professionals in Bangladesh. A total of 40 professionals from different professions participated in this study. For constructing the Shimul Burnout Inventory (SBI) standard psychometric procedures were maintained such as, item analysis, factor analysis, reliability, and validity. Three sub-scales emerged from the data analysis: emotional weariness, depersonalization, and reduced personal accomplishment. Various psychometric analyses showed that the scale has test-retest reliability coefficient $r=0.803$, $p<.01$, Cronbach alpha coefficient $\alpha=0.87$, and subscale reliability of $r=0.86$ (emotional weariness), $r=0.787$ (depersonalization), $r=0.407$ (reduced personal accomplishment). The scale has also satisfactory levels of face validity as well as discriminant ($r=-0.33$, $p<0.05$) and criterion related validity ($t=2.971$, $p<0.01$).

5. *Ara, Shawkat and Rahman, Md. Mustafizur*. Development of A Scale for Measuring Open minded--Close minded Attitudes(OCA), *Rajshahi University J. of Sci.* 2008, 36, 23-37.

This paper describes the development of a new scale for measuring open minded--close minded attitudes (OCA). OCA scale is a 26 item Likert type scale in Bengali. Each item has five response alternatives. Items of the scale cover questions related to individuals open minded--close minded attitudes in terms of more or less attitude. The initial scale contained 120 items constructed from the related literature, opinions of experts, and instructed interviews with different occupational generations. These items were presented on a sample of 60 respondents and as a result of which 15 items were dropped. Then face validity of

remaining 105 items were assessed by 10 judges. Seventy items were considered appropriate by majority of judges,. These items were administered on 60 officials for calculating discriminative power (DP). On the basis of DP values, 26 items were selected for validity and reliability study and were administered on 360 respondents. Highly significant item to total correlation indicate the reliability of OCA scale. In split-half method the reliability coefficient was 0.837. In split-half method the reliability coefficient was 0.837. The test -- retest reliability coefficient was found to be 0.892. High correlations between scale scores and self rating/peer rating scores indicate the validity of OCA scale. The co-efficient of correlation between two equivalent forms of the test in the pilot of study (N=60) was 0.76 and that of final study (N=360) was 0.71. This high correlation in the final study is an indication of the predictive validity of the OCA scale.

6. *Arifa Rahman and Islam Shaheen*. Adaptation of the COPE Inventory for use in Bangladesh. *Bangladesh Psychological Studies*, 2011. Vol. 21, P. 45-56.

The present study was aimed to translated and adapt COPE in Bangla. The COPE inventory is a theoretically based 60 item self-report measure. This multidimensional coping inventory consists of three main groupings with five scales per group - a) problem focused coping: active coping, planning, suppression of competing activities, restraint coping, and seeking of instrumental support;b)emotion focused coping: seeking of emotional social support, positive reinterpretation and growth, acceptance, turning to religion and humour, and c) dysfunctional coping: focus on and venting of emotions, denial, behavioural disengagement, mental disengagement, and alcohol/drug use. The COPE scales were translated in Bangla by the authors and then evaluated by four teachers of the Department of Psychology, University of Dhaka. Then the scale was back translated by two teachers of the Department of English, University of Dhaka. The final translated version was administered to a sample of 289 undergraduate students of the University of Dhaka for assessing psychometric properties of the scale. Cronbach alpha reliability coefficients of the scales were all above .5, though four scales were found to have lower values. With a few exceptions the individual COPE scales were not strongly intercorrelated.

7. *Zaman Muhammad Akramuz, Islam A.S.M. Azizul, Haque Md. Ariful*, Adaptation of Inferiority Questionnaire. *Jagannath University Journal of Psychology*, 2011, Vol.1 No. 1, 35-42

The inferiority Questionnaire (IQ) is an instrument that is used to identify dysfunctional patterns in a person's inferiority problems. The present study aimed at adapting the inferiority Questionnaire (pati, 1974) into Bangla version. After careful checking by the Subject Matter Expert (SME), the translated form was

administered over 200 adults ranging from 18 to 30 years of age through purposive sampling during February to March, 2011. Split-half (odd-even method) ($r=0.74$), Cronbach alpha ($r=0.79$) were found significant. Validation of the Inventory was assured by Content and Construct Validity where Construct Validity included Item analysis. Satisfactory level of validity was found for the Bangla version of IQ. The Bangla version of IQ has been found useful in the context of Bangladesh. This inventory can be used in clinical as well as in other concerned sectors.

8. Ahmed Farzana, Uddin Muhammad Kamal, Islam Muhammad Jahidul, Preliminary Evidences for Psychometric Properties of the Bangla Parental Power-Prestige Questionnaire. *Jagannath University Journal of Psychology*, 2011, Vol.1, No. 1, 97-106

The present study assessed psychometric properties of the Bangla version of youth Parental Power-Prestige Questionnaire (3PQ). A self-report questionnaire package comprising of Personal Information Form (PIF) and the Bangla version 10-items 3PQ was administered on a sample of 108, 11- through 16-year-old adolescents selected purposively from 3 schools of Dhaka. The reliability of the questionnaire was confirmed by the acceptable value of alpha coefficient and the validity by the high correlation between power and prestige scores. Additionally, Principal Component Analysis was performed to see the component structure of the instrument. The result revealed that all five of the power items loaded more strongly onto component one, which is clearly a power factor. Three of the five prestige items loaded more strongly on component two, which is identifiably a prestige factor. The prestige item, pp8 had an equal loading of .51 on component one (power) and component two (prestige). Again, the prestige item PP10 loaded much more strongly on power component which is a clear exception. This paper concludes by suggesting a need for further research with different samples to confirm the component structure of the Youth 3PQ.

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