

CHAPTER 48

PSYCHOLOGY

Doctoral Theses

540. BANERJEE (Alokesh)
Emotional Empowerment and Work Life Balance : A Study Among Executives in Power Sector Utility.
Supervisor : Prof. Gopa Bhardwaj
Th 18229

Abstract

The investigated the relations between the various Traits of the Emotional Empowerment (EE) and the dynamics of work life balance (WLB) of the respondents who are in their middle range career and in the very accountable position in the organizational hierarchy demands lots of accountability, flexibility and responsibility at their work as well as their pricate lives. Also the study is conducted to add to the body of knowledge about the Traits of EE, its measurement, its correlation with other dimensions of work-life of executives.

Contents

1. Introduction. 2. Review of literature. 3. The study. 4. Research method. 5. Results of the study. 6. Implication of results. 7. Conclusion.

541. GARIMA
Aggression and Its Control : A Study of Convicts.
Supervisors : Prof. Gopa Bhardwaj and Prof. S Sanyal
Th 18139

Abstract

The present research was having dual aims. It first established the extent of aggression, hostility frustration as well as different component of personality in different groups of convict. It was done to have glimpse of in-depth and critical state of the presence of these variables on camparative basis. The second aim was to establish the efficacy of yoga, meditation and

comprehensive intervention programs as well as examine their impact in reducing the aggression, hostility, frustration and its reactions dimensions and personality and its components, by using a pre-post design. Thus study was initially descriptive, correctional in nature and then comparative too. By going through the data collection in multiple phases the present research acquired a holistic, comprehensive and complex orders. The study provides an analysis which is unique in the sense that in India. In the convicts of different categories of crime, one can get a view regarding the presence of the different levels of aggression, violence, frustration, hostility, as well as personality related variables etc.

Contents

1. Introduction. 2. Review of literature. 3. Methods of research. 4. Results (tables & figures). 5. Discussion. 6. Summary & Conclusion. 7. Implications & recommendation limitations of the study. 8. References.

542. KUKREJA (Shilpi)
Human Experiences, Social Conditions and Creative Writing : A Dialectical Study.
 Supervisors : Dr. Suneet Varma and Dr. Sukrita Paul Kumar
 Th 18133

Abstract

This study, through its socio-historical contextualization of creativity and its evolution as a dialectics between writer's experiences and historical conditions has provided insights into how creativity may have its origin in writes' seeking authentic meanings (that may at times lead him or her to transcendental experiences) for one's self and how creative process in itself facilitate transcendence of ego and foster self-growth. Finally, it must be noted this study could have provided more enriched insight into the process of creativity and the self of the creative person had it included more number of creative writer of both gender. Also, keeping in mind the trend that the studies on creativity and creative self from a cultural and historical perspective or the need for these still do not find substantial space in the international literature.

Contents

1. Introduction. 2. Review of literature. 3. Introduction to the

writers. 4. Methodology. 5. Categories of writers' self creativity and their dialectics. 6. Joginder Paul : The person and the writer. 7. Bhishm Sahni : The person and the writer. 8. Discussion. References.

543. MAHDIEH RAHMANIAN
Cross Cultural Study of Information Processing and Personality Variables in Opium Dependents.
 Supervisor : Dr. S. P. K. Jena
 Th 18134

Abstract

The main aim of present study was the assessment of information processing, craving, personality and behavioral traits in opiate dependent individuals. In addition, in this study the associations among these variables and the effect of cultural differences on these variables were evaluated. Overall, the results of present study indicated that opiate dependent individuals were able to process information related to drugs faster and better than neutral data that reflected the presence of great cognitive biases (attentional, explicit and implicit memory biases) in these individuals. In addition, the results showed that attention and explicit memory impairments in opiate dependent individuals were greater than non dependent subjects; as opiate dependent individuals generally had longer reaction time in performance on dot probe task in compare to non dependent subjects, also in performance on explicit memory task amount of error in opiate dependents was greater than non dependent individuals. But there was not significant difference between dependent and non dependent subjects on implicit memory performance.

Contents

1. Introduction. 2. Review of literature. 3. Method. 4. Results. 5. Discussion and conclusion. 6. References and Appendices.

544. MASOUMEH SEYFOLLAHI
Cognitive Patterns in Obsessive - Compulsive Disorder.
 Supervisor : Prof. Ashum Gupta
 Th 18135

Abstract

The aim of the present study was to examine the cognitive patterns in the obsessive compulsive disorder (OCD). Comparison

of cognitive patterns between clinical and normal control groups formed an integral part of the study. For this purpose, two clinical groups (OCD checker, n=30 and OCD washer, n=30) and a normal control group (n=30) were taken. Overall, it can be concluded that the checker and washer groups scored significantly higher than the normal control groups on the measures of obsession - compulsion, anxiety, depression, dysfunctional and responsibility attitudes, guilt and mental control. Further, in case of checker and washer groups, anxiety and depression were the significant predictors of aspects related to obsessive-compulsive behavior, such as guilt, dysfunctional and responsibility attitudes, whereas no such pattern was found in case of normal control group. It is proposed that obsessions are caused by catastrophic misinterpretations of the significance of one's intrusive thoughts (images, impulses) (Rachman, 1997).

Contents

1. Introduction and review of literature. 2. The present study. 3. Methodology. 4. Results. 5. Discussion. 6. Summary, conclusion, implications, limitations and suggestions for future research. 7. References and Appendices.

545. SHARMA (Ritu)
Role of Life Style Interventions in Psychological Health and Well-Being of the Elderly.
 Supervisor : Prof. N K Chadha
 Th 18136

Abstract

The present research shows that very soon a large number of Indian population is moving towards the twilight years. Most of the older people as per this research are unable to make positive utilization of their potentials and not participating constructively in social, economical and mental sphere as most of the older people were found to be depressed. Most of older people are illiterate or have only five to seven years of schooling experience which is insufficient for better quality of life. Dependency is more among women and large numbers of women are widowed. It is found that the psychological well-being is not influenced by the age, gender, marital status, education level. However living arrangement affects the psychological well-being. It is found that if older people are economically independent and living spouse in family or widowed living with children. Therefore there is a strong need of economic independence among older

people; so that they can survive independently and to become socially productive for high PWB.

Contents

1. Introduction. 2. Review of literature. 3. Methods. 4. Intervention. 5. Results and analysis. 6. Discussion. 7. Summary. 8. Conclusions, limitations and suggestions. References and Appendix.

546. TRIPATHI (Devesh Nath)
Role of Self Construal and Context in Value Preferences Among Adolescents.
 Supervisor : Dr. Suneet Verma
 Th 18138

Abstract

The present study was undertaken to understand the role of self construal and acontext in the value preferences among adolescents. The most critical question whether the context and self construal have any effect upon the value preferences of late adolescents. The horizon about understanding of value preferences that self and context do have a significant effect upon the value preferences. In addition, this study also attempted specifically to understand the perception of parental behaviour, and nature of self construal and preferences of value in boys and girls of rural and urban India. Findings revealed that family acts as an anchor for the adolescents. In Indian context, family as an institution has been taken to have a potent role to play. It was also found that all the parental behaviour in itself and a self construal moderator play a vital role for preferences of values. Girls enjoyed more parental acceptance and supervision, whereas rural adolescents had more parental acceptance. Interestingly, these two groups, i.e., girls and rural adolescents were also found to prefer all the values in comparison to their counterparts. Urban adolescents were more psychologically controlled, which was preferred least by all the adolescents, as well. In India, till date due to our ancient one has the support and encouragement of family in good as well as crisis times. In Western countries dismantled families and the shackled relationship among the family members create a vicious vacuum of independence in the young minds.

Contents

1. Introduction. 2. Methods. 3. Results. 4. Discussion. 5. Conclusion. 6. References and Appendix.