

# CHAPTER 49

## PSYCHOLOGY

### Doctoral Theses

558. ARORA (Shivi)  
**Study of Physical Function, Social, Support, Stress & Coping Strategies of Institutionalised & Non-Institutionalised Elderly.**  
Supervisors : Dr. Suneet Varma and Prof. Aruna Broota  
Th 22172

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1. Ageing : An introduction 2. Methodology 3. Results and interpretation 4. Discussion 5. Summary, Implication limitation and suggestions for further research. References and appendices.

559. BAWA (Bhavna)  
**Patriarchy and Battered Woman Syndrome : A Study of Battered Women in Punjab.**  
Supervisor : Prof. Ashum Gupta  
Th 22167

#### *Abstract*

This study explores the socio-cultural context, and the specific nature and dynamics of domestic violence in Punjab, India. The plight of a victim of domestic violence was highlighted and explained in great detail by Walker L. E. A. through her work on Battered Woman Syndrome. However it took attention away from larger constructs of the society. In Punjab the increased economic prosperity and development has been unable to curb the rapid increase in the violence against women. Therefore the need for the present study is to construct a more comprehensive theory of domestic violence, integrating individual plight with larger socio-cultural nuances. More specifically, the objectives of the present study was to analyze the causal factors, context, actions and interactions, process, and consequences of domestic violence in the socio-cultural milieu of Punjab. For this purpose 15 women who had suffered domestic violence in their marital homes were interviewed. The data was then analyzed using Grounded Theory as proposed by Strauss and Corbin (1990) and Corbin and Strauss (2008). Analysis generated nine categories elucidating various aspects of domestic violence in Punjab. These categories are: man and wife, coercive control, cycle of violence, role of the extended family, dowry, son preference, effects of violence, coping, and the process of leaving/separation. Linking all the categories together patriarchy emerged as core category that had greatest explanatory relevance. Patriarchal structures in the family were found to create the conditions for domestic abuse, patriarchal ideas in society contributed to it being condoned and accepted, and patriarchal notions in the victims and their families led to its tolerance and

perpetuation. Subjugation of women emerged as the underlying process. The findings of the study would help in deeper understanding of domestic violence in a highly patriarchal socio-cultural society of Punjab.

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560. DATTA (Shivani)

**Crossing Gendered Borders at Workplaces : Tokenism and Beyond.**

Supervisors : Prof. Gopa Bhardwaj and Dr. Suruchi Bhatia

Th 22169

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561. GERA (Priyanka)

**Investigation of Computerized Intervention for Improving Attention in Children with Attentional Difficulties.**

Supervisor : Prof. Ashum Gupta

Th 22173

*Abstract*

Attention refers to the ability to concentrate and is an important cognitive process, which affects performance. Posner and Petersen (1990) had divided the attention system of a human brain into three networks of attention, namely, alerting, orienting and executive. These networks develop gradually during childhood. The deterioration in development of these networks of attention leads to attentional difficulties. These attentional difficulties are core characteristics of Attention Deficit Hyperactive Disorder (ADHD). The primary aim of this study is to investigate the efficiency of the computerized attention training for improving attention in children with attentional difficulties. This study has been designed as a two-factor (group and time) experiment with repeated measures on one factor (time). Participants of this study were thirty children between age group of 9 to 13 years, diagnosed with ADHD. They were divided into two groups, the attention training group and the control group. The pre- and post-measures included, Connersø Rating Scales, Test of Variables of Attention (T.O.V.A.), Attention Network Test and Academic Performance. The results indicated that the attention training group compared to the control group improved on all assessment measures. Consistent with the other studies, the results suggest that the computer-based interventions are beneficial for children with ADHD. However, with increasing demands to score well on academics by the society today, the children are pressurized to perform well. Thus, computerized attention training provides support to schools for improving the underperformance in the academics due to attentional difficulties.

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562. GUPTA (Sunil)  
**Psycho-Social Study of Mass-Media Processes and It's Impact on Well-Being.**  
Supervisor : Dr. Navin Kumar  
Th 22166

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563. HARSHEETA  
**Phonological Awareness Intervention in Dyslexia.**  
Supervisor : Prof. Ashum Gupta  
Th 22165

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564. KAUL (Sakshi)  
**Developing Psychological Interventions to Enhance Subjective Well-Being of School Children.**  
Supervisor : Dr. Swasti Shrimali Vohra  
Th 22164

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565. MANISHA  
**Neuroprotective Effect of Leptin, Erythropoietin or Angiotensin II Inhibitor on Behavioral and Histological Tests in 6-Hydroxydopamine Treated Young and Aged Rat Model of Parkinson's Disease.**  
Supervisors : Dr. Bal Krishana, Dr. Shyam Lata Jain and Dr. R K Saran  
Th 22168

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566. NAGAR (Itisha)  
**Theory of Mind and Executive Functioning in Autism.**  
Supervisors : Prof. Ashum Gupta and Dr. Gulgoona Jamal  
Th 22170

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567. SAXENA (Vatsala)  
**Family Discourses and Development of Morality in Children.**  
Supervisor : Prof. Nandita Babu  
Th 22171

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1. Introduction and review of literature 2. Present study 3. Results and discussion 4. Conclusion. References and appendices.

568. SAROHA (Rashmi)  
**Occupational Stress in Indian Bureaucracy : An Exploratory Study.**  
Supervisor : Prof. N. K. Chadha  
Th 22660

*Abstract*

The purpose of the study was to empirically investigate levels of occupational stress in Indian Bureaucracy and to compare the same on the basis of category of service, gender and length of service. Job satisfaction, resilience and emotional intelligence of Indian bureaucrats was also analyzed and compared on the said bases. This was done in order to understand the variation, if any, in these variables arising out of the category of service, gender, or length of service. A sample of 120 civil servants (76 males and 44 females) was taken using the non-probability convenient sampling technique. Four different psychometric scales were used to measure the four variables. These were the Organizational Role Stress (ORS) Scale by Udai Pareek (1983); Brayfield & Rotheø (1951) Index of Overall Job Satisfaction; EQ Test by Chadha & Singh (2006); and the 10-item version Connor-Davidson Resilience Scale (CD-RISC-10). Occupational stress levels of bureaucrats as well as their Emotional Intelligence, Resilience and Job Satisfaction were compared across four categories of service, namely IAS, IPS, DANICS and Allied Service. The comparison was also made across three levels of administrative hierarchy, i.e. Short (less than 10 years of service), Medium (10 to 20 years of service), and Long (more than 20 years of service). Gender was also taken as a basis of comparison for all the four variables under study. It was found that occupational stress did not vary significantly from one category of service to another, or across genders. However, significant difference was found in stress levels across three levels of administrative hierarchy, wherein officers in Short service category showing the least amount of stress, while those in Long service category showing the highest amount of stress. Semi-structured interviews were conducted to

understand in depth the various factors contributing to the occupational stress in Indian bureaucrats.

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