

CHAPTER 50

PSYCHOLOGY

Doctoral Theses

01. AGGARWAL (Yogita)
Meaning of Work: A Study in Indian Organizations.
Supervisors: Dr. Anita Kant and Dr. Asha Bhandarkar
Th 23269

Abstract
(Not Verified)

For the past fifty years, the main focus of organizational research is on topics related to the strategies, structure and organizational environment (Barley &Kunda, 2001); such a trend shows the diminishing emphasis put on work especially in organizational researches. However, both work and organization are bound in a dynamic fashion, so as change in one leads to change in other. Thus, the main objective of the present research is to understand work and what meaning people derive out of it. Meaning of work has been studied in present research with respect to an individual's perception, i.e., how much importance he/she gives to his/her work. Also, various antecedent variables have been identified such as preferred workplace, karma-yoga and desired leader that can influence an individual's perception of work significance, along with various consequent variables such as psychological well being and organizational citizenship behaviour that could be influenced by work significance. A model was conceptualized with all the antecedent and consequent variables along with work significance. A sample of (n=300) people were given a set of self-administered from various private sector, public sector, and NGOs. On the basis of preliminary analysis, the model was set for testing using structural equation modeling. With the help of SPSS and SmartPLS, the hypothesized model was tested and the model was found to be stable and invariant across the different types of organization. The implications and limitations were further discussed in the thesis.

Contents

1. Introduction 2. Review of literature 3. Methodology 4. Data analysis and results 5. Discussion 6. Conclusions 7. References. Appendices.

02. AMRITA PAIN
Effect of Positive Psychotherapy on Correlates of Socio-Emotional Functioning of Young Adults.
Supervisors: Prof. Swasti S. Vohra and Dr. Uday K. Sinha
Th 23623

Abstract
(Not Verified)

Mental health and adjustment difficulties among the young owing to developmental demands and ecological stressors are on the rise. The effect of positive psychotherapy, which promotes the Complete State Model of Mental Health, in reducing symptom distress, difficulties in interpersonal relations, social roles, risk behaviours such as thoughts or acts of violence, substance abuse and

thoughts on suicide, and improving overall life satisfaction, was explored. It also studied its' effect on cognitive emotion regulation and improving self-esteem. A sample 37 female young adults (aged 18-29 years) were randomly assigned to the experimental and control group each, after fulfilling the inclusion criteria. The experimental group received approximately eleven, individual sessions each, structured on positive psychotherapy, while the control group received two counselling sessions. Statistical analysis (independent sample test, paired sample test, Reliability Change of Index, Effect size, Cronbach's alpha and Pearson's Product moment correlation) of pre-intervention and post-intervention assessment scores of the two groups on the Outcome Questionnaire 45.2, Cognitive Emotion Regulation Questionnaire and Rosenberg's Self-esteem Scale suggests effectiveness of positive psychotherapy in reducing symptom distress, socio-emotional and occupational difficulties. It was effective in reducing the frequency of blaming others, rumination and catastrophizing tendencies while coping with challenging situations. Levels of self-esteem improved in the experimental group as well. It did not have a clinically significant effect on reducing risk behaviours. Qualitative analysis of participants responses helped identify mediator variables that could have contributed to this change. The study helped determine the effect of symptom distress on socio-emotional and psychological wellbeing; it further explored that the absence of psychopathology can still lead to inadequate levels of life-satisfaction in the presence of persistent interpersonal and social conflicts. Understanding the role of cultural factors would have added to the mediating effects of positive psychotherapy on the outcome variables.

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1. Introduction 2. Literature Review 3. Methodology 4. Results 5. Discussion. Conclusions. References. Appendix.

03. CHOUDHURY (Shyamolima Ghosh)
New Discourses on Womanhood and the Negotiation of Feminine Identity.
 Supervisors: Dr. Rachana Johri and Dr. Vinita Kshetrapal
 Th 23268

Abstract (Not Verified)

Public discourse about women today abounds in language, rhetoric of choice and freedom. The present set of historical circumstances is characterized by the assertion of both "nonliberal" forces as well as neoliberal market discourses. As tradition is displaced, women find themselves in an ambivalent position with respect to their identity. In this research we have tried to examine how single, urban women negotiate between the traditional and the new discourses on womanhood, what comprises the newness of the "new woman", and the mental health implications of proliferating identity options. Theoretically we have felt it necessary to bridge feminist poststructuralism and psychoanalysis, and have thus turned to Winnicott's (1968) "negotiation approach" and Layton's (2004) 'Negotiation Model of Gender Identity'. We have argued that it is important to pay attention to women's desires, as well as their familiar familial repetitions to understand why any particular woman responds to cultural change the way she does. Through an examination of the life stories of 13 women we have found that there is a strong presence of the parental figures in the psyche of the women. Fantasies of Jodi often persist even though these women may be single by "choice". There are significant departures in women's ways of relating with the family, sexual relationship, relationship with body, their strong work identities, their relationship with money and self care. Overall it may be said that the contemporary social structure does create conditions of possibility for the existence of subjectivities which were unthought of in the earlier generations. The implications of this for mental health, for agency and resistance as well as for creative negotiation of identity is discussed. Methodologically this research has been carried out within a psychodiscursive framework that involves attention to history, theory and subjectivity.

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1. Introduction 2. New discourses on womanhood 3. Theoretical considerations around 'Negotiation' and 'Feminine Identity' 4. Methodology 5. Life stories 6. Discussion. References.

04. DUTT (Shereya)

Performance and Perception: Case of Performance Management in Government of India.

Supervisors: Prof. N. K. Chadha and Dr. Avinash Kumar
Th 23722

Abstract
(Not Verified)

With the advent of government performance management (GPM), countries are experiencing a paradigm shift in the way governments function. While there are a number of tools and techniques that fall under the ambit of GPM, Performance Agreements (PAs) is emerging as one of the most commonly used techniques of GPM. Two forms of PAs exist in Government of India (GOI) which have been studied: (a) Results Framework Document (RFD) (for Central ministries and departments), and (b) Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) [for Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs)]. Nine research hypotheses were devised and data was collected through convenience sampling from three sample groups: (1) senior bureaucrats of the GOI, (2) Ad Hoc Task Force (ATF) members; and (3) senior CPSE executives, through questionnaires developed for this Study. The results of the Study showed that out of the three sample groups, highest percentage of ATF members held a positive perception towards the PAs, followed by CPSE executives and civil service officers. The t-test analysis also revealed significant differences in perception towards PAs among the sample groups, with maximum differences being observed between the civil service officers and ATF members and least differences between the CPSE executives and ATF members. This demonstrates that differences in perception held by the 'implementer' and the 'implementee' diminish over time because introduction of performance management systems lead to changes in the DNA of an organization which take time to fructify. Even though initially only the 'implementer' sees the advantages of the system and the 'implementees' are wary, the perception of the latter changes with time as these changes bring about the desired outcomes in the long run. Based on the findings of the Study, a number of major implications were identified which are relevant to all stakeholders including policy-makers, researchers, practitioners and performance management experts alike.

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1. Introduction 2. Conceptual framework and literature review 3. The present study 4. Research methodology 5. Results and interpretation 6. Discussion of results 7. Implications, limitations and suggestions. References. Annexures.

05. GUPTA (Ashna)

Effect of Mindfulness, Cognitive Behavior Therapy and Academic Training on Conduct and Academic Problems of Disadvantaged Children.

Supervisors: Dr. S. P. K. Jena
Th 23721

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

06. MONA RANGA
Neuropsychological Functioning in Right Versus Left Hemispheric Brain Damage Patients with Ischemic Stroke.
 Supervisors: Dr. Dinesh Chhabra and Dr. Geeta Anjum Khwaja
Th 23723

Abstract
(Not Verified)

Aim- The neuropsychological functioning of right versus left hemispheric brain damage patients with ischemic stroke. Objectives- 1. To study the neuropsychological functioning of right hemisphere damage and left hemisphere damage patients with ischemic stroke as compared to neurological control. 2. To study the neuropsychological functioning of right hemisphere damage as compared with left hemisphere damage with ischemic stroke patients. 3. To find out the correspondence of neuro-imaging data with the neuro-psychological assessment of the patients in some cases (Ten cases only). Method- The sample (n= 30) consisted of patients with ischemic stroke, drawn on the basis of inclusion criteria of established infarct or brain damage confined to the right or left hemisphere on neuroimaging, age above 18 years age. The neuropsychological functions were obtained with the help of AIMS comprehensive test battery (Hindi). Result- The patients with ischemic stroke had higher neuro-psychological impairments than normal. The patient with ischemic stroke in left brain had higher neuropsychological impairments than the patients with ischemic stroke in right brain. The neuropsychological impairments of visual, writing, arithmetic and total functions of left hemisphere damage were more as compared to the right hemispheric brain damaged patients. The patients with the left hemispheric ischemic stroke had higher neuropsychological impairments on the left frontal, parietal- occipital and temporal lobe than the patients with right hemispheric ischemic stroke. The deficits of the motor, visual, tactile, receptive speech, expressive speech, reading, writing, arithmetic, memory, intellectual processing, right hemisphere, left hemisphere and pathognomonic scale, in the patients with ischemic stroke could be judged for the rehabilitation.

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2. Introduction 2. Review of literature 3. Method of study 4. Data analysis and interpretation 5. Results. References. Annexure.

07. ROY (Ashis)
Journey to Commitment and Beyond: A Psychodynamic Study of the Self and the other in Intimate Hindu-Muslim Relationships.
 Supervisors: Prof. Ashok Nagpal and Dr. Suneet Verma
Th 23271

Abstract
(Verified)

This Ph.D research, undertaken within a qualitative research tradition, is titled *A Journey to Commitment and Beyond: A Psychodynamic Study of the Self and the Other in Intimate Hindu Muslim Relationships*. This study aims to understand the construction of the religious Self and Other in the interpersonal spaces of a Hindu-Muslim relationship. Previously, the history of the two communities has been fraught with suspicion, violence and fear. This study focuses on the aspects in the lives of individuals that enabled them in forging such a commitment and their struggles in re-imagining a new intimate history between communities through such a commitment. The study captures the hopes and anxieties about the future of such relationships symbolised in the narratives presented by the couples. The thesis has chapters that are laid out as follows. The first chapter introduces the study,

the second chapter provides a review of literature and the conceptual frame that informed the work. The third chapter presents the research methodology that guides the study. The fourth chapter is on psychoanalysis and religion. The fifth chapter is on Thirdness in psychoanalysis - Social and Cultural Thirdness. The next chapter contains the psychobiographies and reviews of cinema. The last chapter contains the discussion with the relevant themes from the psychobiographies.

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3. Introduction 2. Review of literature 3. Research methodology 4. Psychoanalysis and religion 5. An exploration of inter-personal thirdness in psychoanalysis and social third: An arrival at the in-between non-personal and impersonal layers of the psyche 6. Psychohistories 7. Cultural representations: An analysis of three Indian films (Bombay, Mr. and Mrs. Iyer and Dharm) 8. Discussion. Bibliography. Transcripts.

08. TIWARI (AbhayAnand)
Study of Leadership Styles and Related Psycho-Social Factors among Civil Services Aspirants as a Function of Socio-Economic and Demographic Profile: An Empirical Research.

Supervisors: Prof. Gopa Bhardwaj and Dr. Avinash Kumar
Th 23273

Abstract
(Not Verified)

The present study was conducted on civil services aspirants and the design of present investigation is comparative and correlational in nature. Sample size was 204 and purposive random sampling was used. NEO-FFI, Leadership Styles questionnaire by J.B.P Sinha and descriptive questionnaire have been used to collect data. Data was analysed by using SPSS. Results are really interesting, mean is the highest in conscientiousness and lowest in trait of Agreeableness. On Leadership styles mean is highest in Nurturant task and lowest on Authoritarian. Parameter of Extraversion and Openness are positively correlated with NT. Agreeableness is significant with NT, Authoritarian and Bureaucratic. Conscientiousness is not significantly correlated with any of the leadership styles

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1. Introduction 2. Review of literature 3. Methodology 4. Analysis of results 5. Discussion 6. Summary, conclusions and suggestions. References. Appendices.

09. VERMA (Aneesha)
Sexual Objectification of the Indian Women: An Experiential Account.

Supervisors: Prof. Anand Prakash
Th 23270

Abstract
(Not Verified)

The goal of this study was to understand Indian women's experiences of sexual objectification by placing them in a matrix of interlocking socio-cultural identities. Sexual objectification theory was propounded by Fredrickson & Roberts in 1997 & concentrates heavily on women's biological vulnerability to sexual objectification. Though the propounders of this theory did acknowledge that women's diverse identities can alter their experience of being objectified but for them the homogeneity of women's experience was more central to understanding objectification. This is a limitation of sexual objectification theory. The perspective that disallows the use of gender as a dichotomous category is known as intersectionality. Therefore, objectification theory and intersectionality theory together make up the conceptual framework for

this research. Accordingly, the objectives of the study were to examine the forms of sexual objectification together with its consequences and coping mechanisms used by women to manage such experiences. For this purpose, a diverse sample of Indian women (N=35) in terms of ethnicity, age, socio-economic status, religion, education, caste and region were located using convenience and snowball sampling. To collect data, unstructured interviews were conducted. Data was subjected to rigorous phenomenological analysis. Results obtained for the study have been explained under four heads- forms of sexual objectification, consequences of sexual objectification, coping with sexual objectification and intersectionality. Eight different forms were elicited. Eight consequences of sexual objectification have been described. Two different styles of coping were reported. To take care of the intersectional nature of gender oppression, cases where gender identity was interacting with one other prominent social identity or two social identities were examined in detail. These findings were discussed by placing women's experiences of sexual objectification in the centre of Indian patriarchy, history, culture, crime, law, governance and women's mental health. In the end, directions for future research have been given.

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1. Introduction 2. Method 3. Data Analysis 4. Discussion 5. Bibliography. Appendices.

10. YADAV (Virendra Pratap)

Body Image and its Psychosocial Correlates in Adolescents.

Supervisors: Prof. Nandita Babu

Th 23272

Abstract (Not Verified)

The present study aimed to explore Body image and its psychosocial correlates among adolescents in urban and rural residential settings. The sample comprised of 240 adolescents (Males=120, Females=120) in the age range of 15-18 years. They were selected from various public and private schools and colleges of different districts of Uttar Pradesh and Delhi state. The adolescents in both the settings belonged to middle class families. The study followed both the Qualitative and quantitative research paradigms. Within the Qualitative approach, focus group discussion was used to learn the subjective understanding of the adolescents on the issues pertaining to the various aspects of body. Through, focus group discussion Urban and rural adolescents shared their concern vis-à-vis their bodies. It brought forth their perception regarding body weight, height and built, role of family, peers and media and implications on anxiety, and self-esteem, in everyday life of a young adolescent. They also shared their strategies of dealing with the issues, by reporting their indulgence in body image enhancing activities. For investigating the correlates of body image perception of adolescents, the Quantitative approach was followed. The participants were administered Multidimensional Body-Self Relations Questionnaire, Socio-cultural Attitude towards Appearance Questionnaire-4, Rosenberg Self-esteem Scale, Physical Appearance State and Traits Anxiety Scale to assess body image concern; pressures from family, peer and media; self-esteem; and anxiety related with physical appearance respectively. Correlational analysis of the data showed that body image concerns were positively related with family, peer and media influences. Regression analysis revealed significant contribution of self-esteem, socio-cultural attitude, and appearance related anxiety in explaining the variance in body image concern.

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4. Introduction 2. Method 3. Results and discussion 4. General discussion and conclusion. References. Appendixes.