

CHAPTER 46

PSYCHOLOGY

Doctoral Theses

01. DWIVEDI (Tosendra)
Power Dynamics among Youth : A Psychosocial Study.
Supervisors: Prof.Gopa Bharadwaj and Dr.Suruchi Bhatia
Th 24141

Abstract
(Not Verified)

An individual's existence in terms of survival depends on the power dynamics used in society. Since the evolution of human and animals on this planets have been largely dominated by the survival mechanism exercised by different species. In biology, Darwin's thought of the survival of the fittest is relevant in this context. In simpler terms, power can be understood by one's ability to get things done without any resistance or with the minimum possible resistance. As the human society got established which was reflected in well-structured home, agriculture and trade; the next major development was a concept of state which is again an extension of power in certain preferred and noble individuals who are given the authority to rule and to subjugate the majority of less powered people. In current scenario, motive for politics and power position among youth has emerged as a key topic. Therefore, in present research, researcher has studied motive for power positions in relation to well-being and personality. For this purpose, this study was conducted among 300 youth from urban and semi-urban contexts. It was found that motive for power positions exists in youth in a significant manner and influences their well-being in an important manner.

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02. HAWBAM (Sandhyarani)
Cognitive Training with Children at Risk of Dyslexia.
Supervisors : Dr.Dinessh Chhabra and Prof.Nandita Basu
Th 24139

Abstract
(Not Verified)

The study was conducted with the aim of studying the relationship between cognitive skills and reading skills and the effect of cognitive training on cognitive and reading skills in children at risk of dyslexia. It was done on 40 children screened as being at risk of dyslexia, divided into training group and control group of 20 children each. The training group was given cognitive training using the software 'Cogniplus' consisting of attention training and working memory training in sessions of 20-40 minutes for approximately 25 sessions. The data were quantitatively analysed with various descriptive and inferential statistical methods. The cognitive skills were found to have positive correlation with various reading skills namely phonological awareness, orthographic awareness, word attack, decoding, reading rate, accuracy and fluency. Attention and working memory were found to account for significant

amounts of unique variance in phonological awareness, orthographic awareness, decoding, reading rate, accuracy and fluency. It was found that cognitive training led to significant improvements in cognitive skills namely attention and working memory; and reading skills such as decoding, reading rate, accuracy and fluency. The effect of training on attention, working memory, reading rate and fluency was found to be sustained at the end of 10 months follow up but the improvements did not last in decoding and accuracy. It indicates that cognitive training could significantly improve many reading skills. This finding may have huge implication in further research as well as in treatment of dyslexia. The positive effect of cognitive training on reading skills gives an idea that it could help in bringing a new paradigm in treatment of dyslexia.

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1. Introduction 2. The Present study 3. Method 4. Results and interpretation 5. Discussion and conclusion. References and Appedices.

03. JUNEJA (Anisha)

Impact of Parent Child Relationship and Values of Vocational Preference and Quality of Life at Various Stages of Career Journey.

Supervisor : Dr. Monika Rikhi

Th 24138

*Abstract
(Verified)*

Making career decisions is a dynamic developmental task. In today's times, career decisions continue to remain fluid later in life with an individual following different career paths. Relatively less research base seems to be available for understanding the career paths of people from late adolescence to early adulthood, a time that has been covered primarily in terms of job prospects and market opportunities. Hence, the present study aimed to assess values, family environment and quality of life of undergraduates, post graduates and working professionals as well as their parents at each of the corresponding stage. The predictors of values and family environment have also been explored. The study follows a cross sectional research design with a mixed method approach, consisting of 240 participants- 40 undergraduates, 40 postgraduates and 40 working professionals with 40 parents of those undergraduates, 40 parents of those post graduates and 40 parents of those working professionals. The measures used were a Socio demographic data sheet, General Health Questionnaire-12, Family Environment Scale, Values Scale, Vocational Preference Inventory, World Health Organisation Quality of Life- Bref scale and a semi structured interview schedule prepared for the same. The tools were administered over a period of two sessions. The results of the research indicate a transition from one stage to another for the children. The children at different stages report different values, perceived family environment, vocational preferences as well as satisfactory domains of their quality of life. The parents seem to be relatively more stable across the stages but differ more from children in terms of the values they are seeking to fulfil through the child's vocational preference. Values and family environment were also found to be predictive of different vocational preferences. Since career decision making is a collaborative process, the need for informed and planned decision making is highlighted.

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04. KAPOOR (Chandra Prakash)

Social Context and Development of Religious Identity.

Supervisors: Prof. Nandita Basu and Dr. Indiar Misra

Th 24134

Abstract
(Not Verified)

This study was conceived to examine the factors that influence religious identity development. A sample of 320 adolescents and young adults from Hindu and Muslim communities living at Gaya in Bihar participated in the study. The study involved a 2 x 2 x 2, Religion x Gender x Developmental Stage, factorial design with 40 participants in each cell. A set of measures to assess religious identity development status and micro social context. The participants completed them individually or in small groups. The data were analyzed to determine the role of macro as well as micro level social contexts in shaping religious identity achievement. It was found that macro variables were less potent influences than micro variables. There were several similarities and differences in the pattern of religious identity achievement across various groups. Regression analysis was used to test the hypothesis that development of religious identity is predicted by social context variables such as sense of belonging and affirmation, involvement of religious practices, family characteristics, peer characteristics, and structured organisational involvement. Results indicated that the four religious identity statuses i.e. diffusion, foreclosure, moratorium and achievement are predicted by different social context variables. However, the effect of these variables on different religious identity statuses are partial suggesting that not all variables effect all the statuses and in the same direction.

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05. PRAGYENDU
When Do People Volunteer? Exploring Psycho-Social Determinants of Volunteerism in Everyday Life
Supervisors: Dr. Suneet Varma and Dr. Indiwara Misra
Th 24271

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1. Introduction 2. Method 3. Results 4. Discussion 5. Conclusion and future implication. References. Appendix

06. PRASAD (Ravi Bhushan)
Internet Communication : Understanding its Impact on Psychosocial Well-Being.
Supervisor: Dr. Navin Kumar
Th 24140

Abstract
(Not Verified)

At present scenario, the Internet is considered as one of the important and ready to use tool for communication. It is providing many significant tools such as instant messaging, social networking sites, blogging, and chatting etc. The most significant population which is affected by this new tool of communication is the youth generation. Present research is analyzing the Internet communication and its impact on the psychosocial well-being of the youth population. In the present study, 200 youth population has been studied about their different usage pattern of the Internet. The data was collected through random sampling technique and analyzed in the light of different objectives and hypothesis of the present study. In order to understand the impact of the Internet communication mainly quantitative techniques have been used. The main findings of the present study indicate that (i) There is a significant

influence of the Internet on different psychosocial domains of our well-being. (ii) There is a significant difference between high Internet users group and low Internet users group. (iii) The groups that are more dependent on the Internet, their psychosocial well-being is negatively influenced (iv) There is a significant difference among different age groups of youth population with respect to their Internet usage and significant impact on their psychosocial well-being. (v) There is a significant difference in the mean scores of Internet addiction of various age-groups. (vi) There is a significant effect of numbers of hour's usage of the Internet on different aspects of the psychosocial well-being of the youth population. (vii) There is a significant negative effect of different activities on the Internet such as online chatting, blogging, instant messaging, social networking sites, and web browsing on psychosocial well-being of the young population. *Keywords:* Internet, Internet communication, Youth, and Psychosocial Well-being.

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1. Introduction 2. Review of literature 3. Methodology 4. Result and analysis 5. Discussion 6. Conclusion 7. Implication, limitation and suggestions for the future research. References and Appendices.

07. RAI (Anamika)

The Role of Leadership Competencies and Cultural Practices in Relation to Effectiveness of Schools.

Supervisor : Prof. Anand Prakash

Th 24136

Abstract (Not Verified)

The present study aims to investigate teachers' perception regarding principals' transformational leadership competencies (TLC) and work cultural values (WCV) in relation to effectiveness of schools. Sample (120 teachers) was drawn with the help of purposive sampling method. For measuring TLC, transformational leadership questionnaire developed (Rai & Sinha, 2000) was used. Similarly, for WCV and SE - the value grid scale (Sinha, 1990) and organizational effectiveness scale (OES) (Taylor & Bowers, 1972) were used. In qualitative data interviews were also taken from the respective principals of selected schools. For analyzing quantitative data, descriptive (M & SD) and inferential (ANOVA, Tukey Post Hoc Multiple Comparisons, Correlation and Stepwise Multiple Regression) statistics were used. Qualitative data was analyzed using thematic analysis. Findings of this study revealed that teachers' have perceived their principals as transformational leaders exhibiting the competence of being '*capable and participative*'. Regarding teachers' work culture values, *self-realization* and *socio-economic support* were found to be highly valued and practiced whereas, *status enhancement* and *ulphitic values* were least practiced in all the different management types of schools. While comparing these variables, results showed a significant relationship among the teachers' perception regarding these variables. Regression results revealed that capable and participative leadership competence of principals found as a common predictor of teachers' satisfaction (CGS & SGS), group functioning in state govt. schools and goal integration in private schools. Similarly, self-realization value was found as a common predictor effecting teachers' group functioning (CGS, SGS, & SAS), satisfaction (CGS & SAS) and lastly goal integration (state aided in private schools) of perceived school effectiveness. The critical perspective of these findings are useful in understanding how this set of key variables as a whole defines the effectiveness of schools at all levels. Finally, it provides few implications and recommendations for policy development to bring about improvement.

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08. RASTOGI (Himanshi)
Personal and Contextual Factors Influencing Pro-environmental Behaviour.
Supervisors: Prof. Girishwar Misra and Prof. Anand Prakash
Th 24133

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1. Introduction 2. Methodology 3. Results and analysis 4. Discussion. References and Appendix.

09. RAVI (Ravi Shankar)
Social Identity and Protest Behaviour.
Supervisor: Prof. Girishwar Misra
Th 24137

Abstract
(Not Verified)

While Protest as a form of collective action is increasingly witnessed in the contemporary sociopolitical life that concerns an array of complex issues, its social psychological investigation is a relatively recent venture. The available researches, however, have been conducted in experimental tradition that has ignored subjective experiences of protesters in natural life circumstances. Against this backdrop, this study explored the dynamics of protest occurring in the natural setting. To this end a field driven qualitative enquiry from the social identity theoretical perspective was conceived and undertaken to co-construct the processes of protest in relation to social identity. The *Narmada Bachao Andolan* (Save the Narmada Movement) was taken as a case and the Narmada valley became the site for study. A multi-pronged research strategy was adopted which included participant observation, in-depth interviews, conversation, and document analysis. The study yielded the themes such as "grievance and perceived injustice", "collective identity", "cultural submergence and displacement", "community disintegration", "place affiliation", "emotions", "movement effectiveness", "movement's impact on people's life", "leadership", "religio-spiritual beliefs", "cost-benefit analysis" as main aspects of protest. These themes were described and discussed by situating them and deciphering their meaning(s) in context. Some of the emergent themes played the role of antecedent factors in motivating and mobilizing people to protest. Similarly some themes emerged as consequences of protest participation. They were integrated into a model of protest participation depicting that there exists a reciprocal relationship between antecedent factors and protest participation and also between participation in protest and its consequences. The notion of social identity was found to be construed cutting across various themes in the context of movement and intricately linked to the protest process. Implications of the study are discussed and limitations are indicated.

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10. SINGH (Ritu)
Exploring the Emerging Complexities of Caste Identity : A Study of the Teachers of Delhi University.
Supervisor : Dr. Alka Bajpai
Th 24143

Abstract
(Not Verified)

The social stratification of the Hindu society did not allow marginalized, depressed and suppressed classes to be treated on par with High Caste people. Those previously known as Untouchables and

Harijans are today increasingly adopting the term “Dalit” as a denotative term for themselves. “Dalit” refers to one’s caste rather than class; it applies to members of those low Castes which have born with the stigma of “untouchability”. This hierarchy was so rigid that it did not allow any social and occupation mobility among the low Caste people for centuries. And even in the independent India the problems of Caste persists with different and new garbs of exploitations and victimizations. Since the rise of identity politics, Dalits are very conscious of their Caste identity and its construction. They do not like to be identified with a stigmatized identity and they are asserting in the public space through various modes of self-assertions like, social movements, new genre of Dalit writings, social media. This is very clear that identity reconstruction is a matter of negotiations and a perennial process. The thesis makes three principal arguments. Firstly, it argues that field-based understanding of Caste and Dalit identity; secondly, Caste identity has multi-layered existence and it problematizes the making of the Dalit Self; thirdly, Dalit is not a homogeneous category symbolizing all the Dalits irrespective of their sub-castes. The thesis is broadly divided into two main sections, as the sample includes teachers from across the colleges of Delhi University. So the first section analyses the problems of Caste and Dalit identity. And it majorly enquires into what psychological forces like social stigma, stereotyping, Othering participate in the construction and reconstruction of Dalit identity. The second section analyses the narratives of the participants and aims to come up with field-base understanding of Caste and identity.

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1. Introduction 2. Method 3. Data analysis and interpretation 4. Discussion 5. Conclusion. References and Appendices.

11. SINGH (Sanjana)
Overweight Misperceptions and Self Concept : A Psychosocial Study of Adolescents.
Supervisor : Prof. Nandita Babu
Th 24135

Abstract (Not Verified)

The objectives of the research were to investigate the effects of perceived body weight, age and gender on body shape dissatisfaction (BSD); effect of perceived body weight on self-concept; and the relationship between body shape dissatisfaction and self-concept. The study also investigated the lived realities of adolescents with and around overweight misperceptions and perceptions. The study was conducted in two phases. Quantitative study was followed by a qualitative study. In Phase I of the study, participants comprised of 270 male and female adolescents aged 15, 17 and 19 years. BSD was measured using Body Shape Questionnaire (BSQ), and self-concept was measured using Multidimensional Self Concept Scale. ANOVA was calculated to measure the effect of perceived body weight on body shape dissatisfaction and self-concept. Pearson product moment correlation and simple linear regression were calculated to measure the relationship between body shape dissatisfaction and self-concept. Findings suggested overweight and misperceived overweight group had higher BSD, lower global and physical self-concept than normal weight group. Girls experienced higher BSD than boys. Poor global, physical, affect, social, competence, academic and family self-concept predicted BSD. In the second phase of the study, 33 overweight and misperceived overweight participants with moderate to extreme scores on BSQ were interviewed, using a semi-structured interview schedule. Thematic analysis of the interviews revealed body shape preoccupation; parents, peers and media influences mediated by social comparison and internalizations; self-objectification in girls; girls and boys aspiring for ‘thin’, ‘lean and muscular’ ideal respectively; low self-esteem; social appearance anxiety; appearance management practices of body concealment; cyclic and unhealthy diet and exercise routines.

The findings have theoretical and practical implications for researchers, clinicians, schools, health professionals and government health policymakers. The results have been discussed in the context of Cognitive and Feminist models of body image and previous research findings.

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1. Introduction and review of literature 2. The Present study Phase I: 3. Method 4. Results 5. Discussion Phase II: 6. Method 7. Results 8. Discussion 9. General discussion and conclusion. References and Appendices.

12. VERMA (Mansi)

A Study of the Quality of Intergenerational Relationship and its Impact on Subjective Wellbeing of Three Generations.

Supervisor : Dr. Salma Seth

Th 24142

*Abstract
(Verified)*

Deterioration in intergenerational relationships may significantly influence the quality of life or wellbeing of all generations. An important contributory factor can be imbalance between negative and positive interpersonal constructs. The present study aimed at understanding the quality of intergenerational relationships and its impact on the subjective well-being of three generations, namely, grandparents (G1), parents (G2), and grandchildren (G3), living as a joint/ extended family. Three generations from 10 middle class households, living in Delhi/ NCR region, selected using purposive snowball sampling technique, were interviewed using semi-structured schedule, WHOQOL BREF and SUBI. Data was analyzed in two parts, in part A using Interpretative Phenomenological analysis (IPA), 24 superordinate themes were identified, such as factors modulating the perception of life satisfaction, qualities enhancing interpersonal bonding, sources of conflict, etc. In part B, quantitative analysis was done using SPSS version 24 to support the qualitative findings. Habits and life style choices were identified as the most prevalent source of conflict. A significant correlation between various intergenerational solidarity variables, subjective well-being and quality of life, for all 3 generations was observed. Similarly, a difference in level of quality of life and subjective well-being across 3 generations was discovered. It can hence be concluded that, importance of maintaining quality of intergenerational relationships, is often underrated, but this imbalance may significantly overwhelm every generation. Analysis of such relationship can help us understand the grievances and expectations of each generation, which can further be utilized for enhancing the overall bonding, well-being and quality of life. Key words: intergenerational relationships in India, IPA, joint/extended family systems, subjective well-being, Running head: familial relations and subjective well-being.

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1. Introduction 2. Review of literature 3. Methods 5. Results 6. Discussion 7. Conclusion, implications, limitations and suggestions for future research. References and Appendices.