DO HAPPINESS AND ANXIETY CONTRIBUTE TO PATHOLOGICAL NARCISSISM? : PSYCHOSOCIAL EXPLORATION

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ABSTRACT : Pathological Narcissism in its varied forms can provide a deeper insight into dynamics of an individual's overall personality. The present study probes into a psychosocial study of Pathological Narcissism (described in terms of Grandiosity vs. Vulnerability), along with its selected contributory correlates in terms of Happiness and Anxiety (having dimensions of trait and state anxiety). The sample chosen comprised 200 graduate and post-graduate students, which was, in turn, divided into two groups of males and females (N=100 each). Standardized tools and questionnaires were used to assess the various dimensions of narcissistic grandiosity, narcissistic vulnerability, happiness, state and trait anxiety. Statistical analysis revealed profile differences in terms of the dimension of exploitativeness, a sub-dimension of narcissistic grandiosity, with males scoring higher than females. A number of statistically significant inter-correlations have also been found among the chosen variables and its respective dimensions. Finally, results have revealed that for both the dimensions of Pathological Narcissism, trait anxiety has highest relative contribution, followed by happiness and state anxiety; however the relative contribution of trait anxiety was higher in case of narcissistic vulnerability than narcissistic grandiosity; state anxiety contributes negatively to narcissistic vulnerability. The current findings are of much significance in understanding the relationship matrix of individuals having high pathological narcissism such that avenues may be adopted to mend their profiles along psychotherapeutic angles.

KEYWORDS: Pathological Narcissism, Happiness, Anxiety.

SOCIAL COGNITION & THEORY OF MIND (ToM)

Sangeeta Goswami

ABSTRACT: Humans are social animals and we spend a great deal of time in social relationships. As children develop, they gain a better understanding of peers and adults around them. They become aware that people can differ on what they believe, know, and want. Their values and goals can be different from their own. This is called social cognition which is acquired through a specific cognitive mechanism known as Theory of Mind (ToM).

Theory of Mind (ToM), refers to the ability of an individual to make inferences about what others may be thinking or feeling and to predict what they may do in a given situation based on those inferences. It is a composite function, which involves memory, joint attention, complex perceptual recognition (such as face and gaze processing), language, executive functions (such as tracking of intentions and goals and moral reasoning), emotion processing-recognition, empathy, and imitation. Various neuro developmental disorders, such as autism spectrum disorders, apergers, attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, developmental language disorders, and schizophrenia, as well as acquired disorders of the right brain and traumatic brain injury impair ToM. This lack of ToM is called mind blindness. Social Cognition and ToM allows us to interpret and respond to social information which is aided by language development in a child. Hence, ToM development is dependent on the maturation of the executive function of the brain and is shaped by parenting, social relations, training, education and the social environment. This paper looks at the importance of ToM and social cognition in the developmental stages of a child as well as how these abilities play a role in allowing successful and mutual exchanges of information between individuals.

CONSTRUCTION OF A SCALE FOR ASSESSING THE PRONENESS TO ACCIDENTS OF PEDESTRIANS IN KOLKATA

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ABSTRACT : Road Traffic Accident (RTA)can be considered as one of the leading causes of public health hazard all over the world.The present study attempts to construct a scale for assessing "accident proneness of pedestrians" in Kolkata. Psychiatric disorders and physical disability induced by accidental injuries pose major health concerns, singularly as well as cumulatively.Hence, the present study found it a necessary imperative of constructing a scale to assess pedestrian accident proneness to explore the relationship between accident proneness and psychiatric morbidity. The sample consisted of 301 young adult males (N = 149) and females (N = 152), mean age of male participants being 25.1 years and mean age of female participants being 24.34 years. Socio demographic datasheet and General Health Questionnaire were used as tools. The scale construction involved three steps-1. Statement / Item preparation & Relevance Judgement, 2. Administration of first draft of scale, Item Analysis & Principal Component Analysis& 3. Preparation of Norms & Computing relationship with Psychiatric Morbidity. The final version of the scale consisted of 26 items and four factors; with corresponding items having a factor loading greater than 0.33. The results revealed that male participants have higher levels of accident proneness in comparison to females. The study also revealed that risk for encountering an accident (irrespective of biological sex) as a pedestrian was statistically associated with presence of morbid psychological processes.

EFFECT OF BRIEF MINDFULNESS TRAINING ON ATTENTION & EXECUTIVE FUNCTION OF BENGALI YOUNG ADULTS

Sanchita Ghosh & Arshia Chatterjee

ABSTRACT : There has been a plethora of research to study the effect of mindfulness-based intervention programme on the effects of cognitive functions. But there is a dearth of study in this area in India. So the present study aims at observing the effects of brief mindfulness training on the attention and executive functioning of the Bengali young adults. A quasi-experimental design has been used to see the effects of the training. Parts of attention and executive functioning module of Neuropsychological Assessment Batteries and Content analysis of subject introspection reports have been used as research tool. The findings indicate that there has been a significant improvement in attention and executive functioning of the Bengali young adults.

KEYWORDS: Mindfulness, attention, executive function.

THE CORRELATION BETWEEN EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE AND CREATIVITY AMONG THE UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS OF KOLKATA.

Malabika Tripathi

ABSTRACT : The present study aims to examine the relationship between emotional intelligence and creativity of Undergraduate students in Kolkata. This research aims to understand the nature of emotional intelligence (EI) in undergraduate students with respect to the five domains of Self Awareness, Self-Regulation, Motivation, Social Awareness, and Social Skills with the help of descriptive statistics. Other objectives being: to analyze the strength and

significance of the correlation between emotional intelligence and creativity of the sample .and to compare the difference between means of males and females with respect to emotional intelligence and creativity. This is a descriptive-correlation study and the sample was selected using the convenient sampling method. Torrance's test of Creativity and Singh's Emotional Intelligence Questionnaire were administered on 100 undergraduate students enrolled in various courses across Kolkata. The two questionnaires investigated participants' emotional intelligence, encompassing the domains self awareness, self regulation, motivation, social awareness and social skills along with measuring creativity. Obtained data were analyzed using both descriptive (tables and charts) and inferential statistics (Pearson correlation coefficient). The results indicated that There exists a significant positive linear correlation between emotional intelligence and creativity among undergraduate students in Kolkata. The mean difference between males and females regarding emotional intelligence and creativity was found to be non-significant.