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Title of Thesis: PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL BEING, EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE AND SELF EFFICACY AMONG MILITANCY AND NON MILITANCY AFFECTED PEOPLE IN KASHMIR.

ABSTRACT

The aim of the present research was to study “Psychological well-being, emotional intelligence and self-efficacy” among militancy and non-militancy affected people in Kashmir. For measuring psychological wellbeing, the scale of Verma & Verma (1987) was used. For the purpose of collecting data for emotional intelligence, the emotional quotient inventory developed by Reuven Bar-On (1996) was used. For assessing the self-efficacy Indian version of Schwarzer (1992) was used. Mathias Jerusalem and Ralf Schwarzer developed the German version of this scale in 1979. The sample for the present study comprised of 120 militancy affected and 120 non-militancy affected individuals; the places worst hit by militancy affected were identified. The independent variables included were gender (male/female), type of group (militancy affected/non-militancy affected, and socio economic status (lower middle class/upper middle class) and the dependent variables included were emotional intelligence, psychological wellbeing, and self-efficacy.

MAJOR FINDING

1. Militancy, gender and socio economic status had a significant effect on psychological wellbeing. The interaction of militancy affected group and gender also had an influence on psychological wellbeing.
2. Militancy, gender and socio economic status had a significant effect on emotional intelligence.
3. Militancy, gender and socio economic status had a significant effect on self efficacy. The interaction of militancy affected group and gender also had an influence on self efficacy.
4. Significant difference was found between militancy and non militancy subjects on the measure of psychological wellbeing.
5. Significant difference was found between male and female subjects on the measure of psychological wellbeing.
6. Significant difference was found between lower middle and upper middle subjects on the measure of psychological wellbeing.
7. Significant difference was found between militancy and non militancy subjects on the measure of emotional intelligence.

8. Significant difference was found between male and female subjects on the measure of emotional intelligence.
9. Significant difference was found between lower middle and upper middle subjects on the measure of emotional intelligence.
10. Significant difference was found between militancy and non militancy subjects on the measure of self efficacy
11. Significant difference was found between male and female subjects on the measure of self efficacy.
12. Significant difference was found between lower middle and upper middle subjects on the measure of self efficacy.

13. Significant difference was found between militancy and non militancy subjects of both genders on the measure of psychological wellbeing.

14. Significant difference was found between lower middle and upper middle class militancy and non militancy groups on the measure of psychological wellbeing.

15. Significant difference was found between militancy and non militancy subjects of both genders on the measure of emotional intelligence.

16. Significant difference was found between lower middle and upper middle class militancy and non militancy groups on the measure of emotional intelligence.

17. Significant difference was found between militancy and non militancy subjects of both genders on the measure of self efficacy.

18. Significant difference was found between lower middle and upper middle class militancy and non militancy groups on the measure of self efficacy. Self efficacy is also significantly different between militancy and non militancy affected subjects belonging to two different socio economic status.

19. There is an overall significant correlation of psychological wellbeing with emotional intelligence and self efficacy and also between emotional intelligence and self efficacy.

20. Significant correlation exists between psychological wellbeing with emotional intelligence and self efficacy among non militancy affected subjects. The relationship between self efficacy and emotional intelligence also exists among this group.

21. Significant correlation exists between self efficacy and emotional intelligence among militancy affected subjects. But the correlation of psychological wellbeing with emotional intelligence is not significant and self efficacy is not significant.

22. Significant correlation exists between psychological wellbeing with emotional intelligence and self efficacy as well as between self efficacy and emotional intelligence among male subjects.