

Activity Report of National Conference organised by ISCA & Surendranath College, Kolkata

Department of Psychology, Surendranath College participated in two days National Conference on Science & Technology: Rural Development organised by ISCA, Kolkata Chapter & Surendranath College, Kolkata on 20th and 21st January, 2020. Three eminent resource persons, namely, Dr. Chandana Aditya, Dr. Shraboni Chatterjee and Dr. Tinni Dutta delivered their lectures and presented research papers based on the central theme of science and technological contributions on rural development. On behalf of the department of psychology, two faculty members, namely, Ms. Debashree Sinha and Mrs. Sujata Saha presented their research papers separately. Students of the department also participated actively in poster presentations in this national conference. Detailed of the presentations are given below:

Detailed report of the Resource Persons:

- Resource Person 1

Personal Details: Dr. Chandana Aditya,
Assistant Professor,
Department of Psychology, Women's College,
Kolkata

Topic Presented: Resolving gender binary through digitalization in rural India: Emphasis on women empowerment.

- Resource Person 2

Personal Details: Dr. Shraboni Chatterjee
Assistant Professor, Department of Psychology
Bijoy Krishna Girls' College, Howrah.

Topic Presented: Common mental disorders and risk factors of people living in rural communities.

- Resource Person 3

Personal Details: Dr. Tinni Dutta
Assistant Professor, Department of Psychology
Asutosh College, Kolkata.

Topic Presented: Ego functioning of women in rural areas

Detailed report of the presentation of faculty members

- ★ **Name of the Faculty Member:** Ms. Debashree Sinha
Topic Presented: Use of social networking sites among college students of Howrah and Hoogly and its relation with their subjective well-being.

- ★ **Name of the Faculty Member:** Mrs. Sujata Saha
Topic Presented: A comparative study on menopausal symptoms and its effect on mental health in urban versus rural women.

Detailed report of Poster Presentation:

- ❖ **Swaswati Chatterjee** Email id: shaswatichakraborty1947@gmail.com
and **Mainak Dutta** Email id: mainakghosh657@gmail.com
- ❖ **Ankush Chakraborty** Email id: ankchak@gmail.com

Link for the Certificates of Paper presentations of the Resource Persons:

<https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1bCft3EuYz3ekZt2c--E8jEdb4qipu7wp?usp=sharing>

Link for the Certificates of Paper presentations of the Faculty Members

<https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1koTuaEu9oSUbtaTMyV-tfwMEgoYo8wPv?usp=sharing>

Link for the Certificates of Poster presentations of the students

<https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1EM6UjhojSJgvxSD5dnQvdBqRxCXC0oqA?usp=sharing>

Link of pictures of Paper Presentations of the Resource Persons

<https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1DyTJv97GdXgbkshxZlijqJzyp-9hXx-L?usp=sharing>

Link of pictures of Paper Presentations of the Faculty Members

https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1SpoE3DqE_cCaPEYJIUGSCxhISBm15pCL?usp=sharing

Link of pictures of Poster Presentations of the students

<https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1vfhB75Lao1WNclQDAraA5hk7Hywy066S?usp=sharing>



NATIONAL CONFERENCE
ON
SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY: RURAL DEVELOPMENT

20TH & 21ST JANUARY, 2020



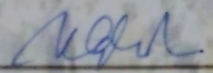
ORGANISED BY
ISCA, KOLKATA CHAPTER & SURENDRANATH COLLEGE, KOLKATA

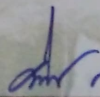
CERTIFICATE OF PARTICIPATION & POSTER PRESENTATION

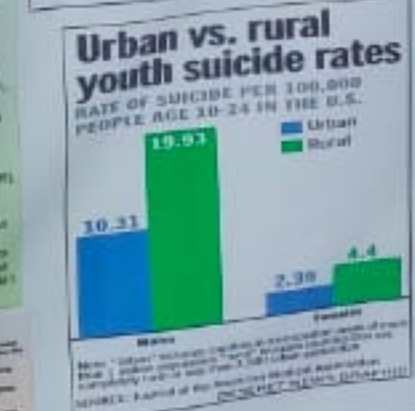
This is to certify that Prof./Dr./Mr./Ms

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.....
participated & presented a poster in the two-days National Conference
organised by ISCA, Kolkata Chapter & Surendranath College, Kolkata.


PROF. TUSHAR KANTI GHOSH
Convener, ISCA, Kolkata Chapter



DR. INDRANIL KAR
Chairperson, Organising Committee



Comments:
It may be concluded that there
exists an interesting relation
between the two variables.



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EFFECT OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS ON SATISFACTION WITH LIFE AND SELF ESTEEM IN RURAL POPULATION

Ankush Chakraborty

ABSTRACT

In West Bengal 88.12 percent (82102113 individuals) of people live in villages or rural area (census 2011). Life satisfaction is the perceived assessment of whether one is content with one's life. The present study was conducted with the aim to measure satisfaction with life, self-esteem and the socio-economic status in a rural setting in order to find out if the socio-economic status of an individual has an effect on the Satisfaction with life and self-esteem of the individuals. The method used to collect data were interview based on the questionnaire. The questionnaires used were Bengali adaptations of Satisfaction with life scale by David L. et al. (1985) and Rosenberg self-esteem scale by Rosenberg, M. (1965). The total number of subjects who took part in this study was 703 between ages 18 years to 64 years, out of which 333 (47.36%) were males and 370 (52.64%) were females. The subjects for this study had been selected to the process of random selection. The data was collected from different parts of the area of Baghmari, West Bengal, India. It had been hypothesized that there would be a positive correlation between socio-economic status and satisfaction with life, as well as a positive correlation between socio-economic status and self-esteem. However, the findings show that there is a significant positive correlation in the case of socio-economic status and satisfaction with life, and a significant negative correlation between socio-economic status and self-esteem.

INTRODUCTION

West Bengal has a 88.12 percent rural population. The self-esteem and satisfaction with life with life are very good indicators of the physiological and psychological well-being of an individual as suggested by Edwards, L. N., & Keremack, C. L. (1973). The socioeconomic status (SES) and life satisfaction and self-esteem of an individual seem to be quite related to each other. The socioeconomic status (SES) of the individual is usually thought to affect their psychological and social well-being. Studies have shown a significant relationship between SES and life satisfaction. Studies have also shown that a higher SES scores are correlated with higher self-esteem scores and vice versa. In this study, we tried to see if there is a correlation between Socioeconomic Status and Life Satisfaction and Self Esteem.

METHODS AND MATERIALS

The sample population was selected randomly from the Voter list of Baghmari, West Bengal, India. Data was collected from the individuals who consented to data collection. Survey method was used for data collection. To analyse research to answer the question of whether socioeconomic status affects an individual's self-esteem and satisfaction with life, a 25-question questionnaire was designed. The first part of the questionnaire was structured to assess the demographics (name, age, sex, address) of the individuals and family educational and socioeconomic status derived Nupurawari's 2019 revision of SES scale. The next part of the questionnaire was concerned with assessing the life satisfaction of the individual using the Satisfaction With Life Scale by Diener et al. (1985). The last part of the questionnaire was structured to assess the self-esteem of the individual using the Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale (1965). The subjects were warned during answering the questionnaire to avoid the effect of suggestion by someone else. The questionnaire was then adapted into a Bengali version, to minimize the error of reporting due to misunderstanding of the questions. Once developed, the questionnaire was evaluated for content validity by asking experts in the educational field for their comments on the appropriateness of questions in measuring the various concepts. After re-adjustment, the questionnaire was administered to the sampled population. Subject responses to the completed questionnaire were written down as physical questionnaire and later updated on a spreadsheet. STATISTICA version 10 was used to conduct the necessary statistical analyses.

RESULTS

The results show that there is a positive significant correlation between Socio-Economic Status (SES) and Satisfaction with Life (significant at 0.01 level, $p < 0.0044$), and there is a negative significant correlation between Socio-Economic Status (SES) and Self Esteem (significant at 0.01 level, $p < 0.0000$).

FIG 1 : Graph Showing how Life Satisfaction differs across different Socio-Economic Status scores

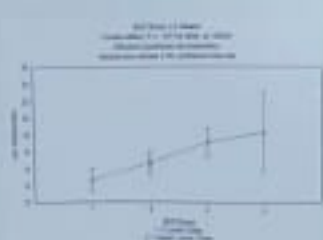


FIG 2 : Graph Showing how Self Esteem differs across different Socio-Economic Status scores

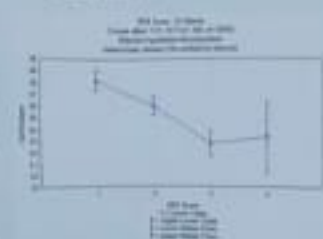
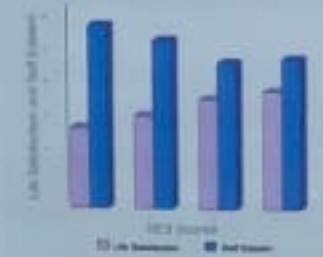


FIG 3 : Graph Showing how Life Satisfaction and Self Esteem differs across different Socio-Economic Status scores



DISCUSSION

Socio-Economic Status and Life Satisfaction

The findings of this study fall in line with the findings of Edwards and Keremack (1973), where they stated that there is a significant relationship between SES and Life Satisfaction. It also complements the findings of Larson (1978), where he said that well-being of an individual is related to Socio-Economic Status.

Socio-Economic Status and Self Esteem

The findings of this study does not fall in line with the findings of Mullis AA, et al. (2002), who found the mediational effects of socioeconomic status were minimal on self-esteem. The findings contradict the findings of Jean M. Twenge and W. Keith Campbell (2002), who said that SES has small but significant relationship with self-esteem. It also doesn't complement the findings of Weverka et al. (2002).

CONCLUSIONS

We can conclude by saying that in rural West Bengal, individuals with higher socioeconomic status are more satisfied with life, however, the self-esteem of those individuals tend to be lower when compared to individuals with a lower socioeconomic status, and vice versa.

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