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Psychology and Societal Development

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EDITOR'S CORNER

It is with great pleasure, I present to you the second volume of Newsletter for Division 3, Psychology and Societal Development. The Newsletter would be published twice a year, Issue 1 (January-June) and Issue 2 (July-December). Through this Newsletter, the members would be able to connect to other members, share resources and researches with the wider Division and the Association. We encourage the members to actively participate and connect.

Shail Shankar (Newsletter Editor and Website Liaison, Division 3)

Indian Institute of Technology Mandi, Mandi, India



PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

I would like to thank Dr. Shail Shankar, News Letter Editor and Website Liaison for timely release of the Vol. 2, No.1 of the News Letter of the Division 3, Psychology and Societal Development. The News Letter facilitates our communication and development of collaborative academic programs. Your kind attention is drawn particularly to forth coming the Regional Conference of Psychology in Hanoi, Vietnam (November, 28 to December 1, 2017) and to the 29th International Congress of Applied Psychology, Montreal, Canada (June 26-30, 2018). I seek your participation and involvement in development of programs and activities particularly of the Division. Please respond to announcement made in this issue of the News letter.

Prof. Janak Pandey

President, Division 3, Psychology and Societal Development



Mutual Intercultural Relations in Plural Societies.

John Berry,

Queen's University, Psychology Department, Kingston, Canada, and
Higher School of Economics, Department of Sociocultural Research,
Moscow, Russian Federation



There is probably no more serious challenge to social stability and cohesion in the contemporary world than the management of intercultural relations within culturally plural societies. Successful management depends on many factors including a research-based understanding of the historical, political, economic, religious and psychological features of the groups that are in contact. The core question is “How shall we all live together?” I am currently completing a book (Cambridge University Press), called *Mutual Intercultural Relations*. It is based on a project entitled Mutual Intercultural Relations in Plural Societies (MIRIPS). A description of the project is available on line at <http://www.victoria.ac.nz/cacr/research/mutual-intercultural-relations-in-plural-societies-mirips>).

The first goal of the project is to evaluate three hypotheses of intercultural relations (multiculturalism, contact and integration) across societies in order to identify some basic psychological principles that may underlie intercultural relations across cultural contexts. This goal is pursued by repeatedly examining some features of intercultural relations in a number of societies that vary in their intercultural contexts. The second goal is to relate the pattern of findings to the contextual features of these societies, including a country's extant cultural diversity and their policies that deal with their diversity, and their historical, political and economic characteristics that may influence intercultural relationships. The third goal is to employ the findings and relationships to propose some policies and programmes that may improve the quality of intercultural relationship globally.

The research has been carried out by colleagues in 16 countries, who have arranged and adapted the evaluations to be appropriate for their particular contexts. In each country, two or more samples were drawn that represent the dominant ('national') group, and the non-dominant ('ethnic') group.

The core ideas that are addressed in the project have been derived from the Canadian policy of multiculturalism. They are:

- (i) Multiculturalism hypothesis: When individuals feel secure in their place in a society, they will be able to better accept those who are different from themselves; conversely when individuals are threatened, they will reject those who are different.
- (ii) Contact hypothesis: When individuals have contact with, and engage with others who are culturally different from themselves, they will achieve mutual acceptance, under certain conditions.
- (iii) Integration hypothesis: When individuals identify with, and are socially connected to, both their heritage culture and to the larger society in which they live, they will achieve higher levels of well being

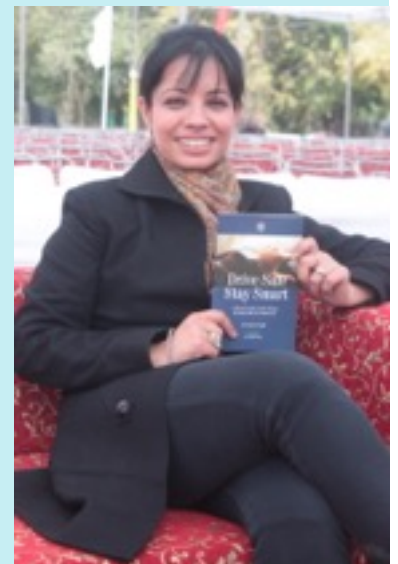
than if they relate to only one or the other culture, or to neither.

The overall findings are that out of 19 possible evaluations of each hypothesis, the multiculturalism hypothesis is supported in 16 of the national samples, and in 15 of the ethnic samples (with 2 opposing findings). The contact hypothesis is supported in 12 of the national and 11 of the ethnic samples (with two opposing findings). The integration hypothesis is supported in 12 of the national and 13 of the ethnic samples (with 5 opposing findings).

This pattern of findings is interpreted as generally supporting the three hypotheses, but with some variations according to national demographic, historical, political and economic factors. On this basis, I consider that there is sufficient support to propose that plural societies should seek to achieve positive intercultural relations by providing: (i) a secure environment for all groups that is free of threats and discrimination; (ii) opportunities for intercultural contact; and (iii) advocating for integrative identities.

Book Published: Psychology, Societal Development and Road Safety

Road traffic injuries are gaining epidemic proportions and with over 1.2 million lives lost worldwide everywhere, it is a matter of grave concern. Imagine the enormity of the problem. Every four minutes one person is dying. Nearly 3,500 people die on roads every day worldwide and around 377 on Indian roads which is akin to a jumbo jet crash. Ironically, road crashes are the leading cause of death and 40 percent of those involved are young people aged between 15 to 29 years. These new drivers lack role models and the longstanding culture of traffic safety that has been established in Western countries over the past century. It is praiseworthy to see that new roads are being built, new legislation is being prepared, and new enforcement technologies are being adopted by the police, but this is not enough; it is time to ensure that techniques for fostering better driving behavior catch up with these developments in roads, law and policing. One of the prime factor to influence and change the behavior of the children so that grow up to be responsible and safe drivers who conform to the rules, is parents. In my book “Drive Safe. Stay Smart” (2016, published last year by with the support of the Chandigarh Traffic Police), outlines the role of parents, family, peers and teachers to become the role models and make conscious effort to correct their own driving behavior so that their children can pick up the right practices. Verbalising and trying to teach to the children the traffic mannerisms starts with the parents, who are unknowingly showing their children as to how to behave on the road. Their own behavior becomes an example for them. This is the psychological aspect of driving behavior which need to be inculcated in the society to remodel the behavior of the next generation.



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Road Safety Specialist

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FAMILIES FOR YOUTH DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA (FYDA)

Families as shaping contexts for youth well-being and successful adult transitioning

Prof Itumeleng P. Khumalo (PhD), North-West University, South Africa

Dr Pamela Wadende (PhD), Kisii University, Kenya

The comparative study, FYDA will explore how family (structure, functioning, and interaction with proximal community role-players) contributes to well-being promotion and successful transitioning to adulthood. The objectives include investigating Family structure and functioning; Young adults well-being and successful transitioning to adulthood; Adolescent well-being and success in developmental tasks; Local meanings and explanations of “family” and “successful adulthood transitioning”; and Interaction between family structure and functioning (independent variables) and youth well-being and development outcomes (dependent variables). The multi-method, multi-phased project will comprise qualitative and quantitative methods. Young adults (18 to 25 years), and adolescents (14 to 18 years) will be the primary participants, and adult members of the families will be secondary respondents. Individuals and their families of origin will be the units of analysis. Quantitative survey with measures of individual and family functioning will be completed by young adults and adolescents from rural and urban areas in both countries. Diverse qualitative methods including focus groups, individual interviews, drawings, and photo-elicitation will be implemented. For a comparative study project, all research activities will be implemented similarly, albeit with minor local adaptations, in both countries. This project responds to significant research gaps as far as exploring well-being promoting and/or thwarting factors embedded in families and communities that shape the lives of young people. Not only will this study respond to this important research question, useful for counseling psychologists, social workers and others working with youth in Africa, but it will also record important trends in family structure and functioning, and psychosocial health of Kenyan and South African youth.



Emerging Trends in Basic and Applied Psychological Science in India: Agenda for Collaboration

Janak Pandey, University of Allahabad

19th National Conference of the Chinese Psychological Society

October 14-16, 2016, Xi'an, China

India like other ancient civilizations (e.g. China) has rich store house of knowledge related to human mind and behaviour. The scientific psychology in India with its history of hundred years has evolved through overlapping stages of blind import from the western world to realisation of need for contextually and socio-culturally relevant psychology to current emphasis on both basic and applied covering range of areas leading to improved capability for evidence based applicability. Emerging

trends include interdisciplinary approach interfacing with neuroscience, computer science, linguistics, economics and other sciences in the study of human brain, mind, consciousness, decision making and basic psychological processes. In addition to academic, psychologists work in various settings like clinical and counselling, school, community, industrial/organizational, sports and forensics. Success of psychological science lies to the extent it can enhance efficiency, productivity and overall quality of life of people.



Committee Members of Division 3, Psychology and Societal Development, encourage the members of this Division to share resources, news regarding conferences, meetings as well as their research work for the Newsletter, which will be published twice a year Issue 1 (January-June) and Issue 2 (July-December). This will help the members present their news and work to the wider members as well as the association.

Please send your mails to: shail@iitmandi.ac.in

IAAP Announcements:

Special Issues on 'Resilience in Organization' (March, 2017) and 'Job Resources' (October, 2017)

Submit your best papers to Applied Psychology: An International Review (AP:IR)

Consider submitting to the Special Issues on 'Resilience in Organizations' (March 2017) and 'Job Resources' (October 2017)-or propose your own special issue.

RESILIENCE IN ORGANIZATIONS

Guest editors Shlomo Tarba, Sir Cary Cooper, Mohammad Ahammad, Zaheer Khan, Rekha Rao-Nickolson

[http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/store/10.1111/\(ISSN\)1464-0597/asset/homepages/APIR_-_CFP_-_SI_on_Resilience_In_Organizations_2017.pdf?v=1&s=b6a406e4c3cb3746e1b59fe871a4402e0aebfdaa&isAguDoi=false](http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/store/10.1111/(ISSN)1464-0597/asset/homepages/APIR_-_CFP_-_SI_on_Resilience_In_Organizations_2017.pdf?v=1&s=b6a406e4c3cb3746e1b59fe871a4402e0aebfdaa&isAguDoi=false)

WHY, WHEN AND FOR WHOM ARE JOB RESOURCES BENEFICIAL?

Guest editors Marc van Veldhoven, Anja Van den Broeck, Kevin Daniels, Arnold B. Bakker, Susana M. Tavares, Chidiebere Ogbonnaya

[http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/store/10.1111/\(ISSN\)1464-0597/asset/homepages/CFP_special_issue_job_resources_Oct2017.pdf?v=1&s=6b05413b624311419f7cc3b2c5fc31a7d2fbb343&isAguDoi=false](http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/store/10.1111/(ISSN)1464-0597/asset/homepages/CFP_special_issue_job_resources_Oct2017.pdf?v=1&s=6b05413b624311419f7cc3b2c5fc31a7d2fbb343&isAguDoi=false)

Guidelines on how to propose a special issue to AP:IR are available here:

[http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/10.1111/\(ISSN\)1464-0597/homepage/call_for_special_issues.htm](http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/10.1111/(ISSN)1464-0597/homepage/call_for_special_issues.htm) -

[We welcome special issues proposal across all domains of applied psychology including psychological contributions to understand societal development.](#)

The AP:IR winter issue 2017 is now available for free download at

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/apps.2017.66.issue-1/issuetoc>

RCP 2017, Hanoi, Vietnam

The RCP 2017 Will be held in Hanoi from November 28 to December 1, 2017.

Buxin Han, Secretary-General, International Association of Applied Psychology (IAAP, <http://www.iaapsy.org>), Institute of of Psychology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing (100101), China, has asked to recommend topic(s), leader of capacity building workshops and speakers who in your opinion will be important to this conference and the development of psychology in this region.

The members are requested to share their opinion and to plan participation in the RCP 2017, Hanoi, 2017.

The ICAP Montreal 2018 News

The Division 3 is actively working with the Scientific Program Committee of the ICAP Montreal 2018. As per the guidelines of the Scientific Committee, the President, Prof. Janak Pandey, the President-Elect, Prof. Rolando Diaz Loving, and Secretary of the Division, Dr. Mirta Flores Galaz serve as the Division liaison.

The invited portion of the Congress program will include the following components/formats:

- Invited State of the Art Lectures
- Invited Division/Section Keynote Addresses
- Invited Division/Section Symposia

The Committee of Division 3 has identified and nominated names of a few distinguished senior scholars for the Invited State of the Art Lectures and Invited Division/Section Keynote addresses.

The Division 3 requests the members to suggest proposals for invited Division 3 symposia. The Division would like to suggest at least four proposals for invited symposia related to Psychology and Societal Development. Each symposia must include:

Title of Symposia

Brief objectives of the Symposia

Name of the Organizer/Co-ordinator (Address, Email)

Once invited by the scientific committee, the organiser will submit detail proposal with names of the presenters. A symposium may constitute four speakers (preferably of two or more countries) and a discussant.

Student members are encouraged to submit proposals to:

Ms. Falu Rami (Student Co-ordinator), PhD Candidate, International Psychology, The Chicago School of Professional Psychology. Email: fxr4887@ego.thechicagoschool.edu

The members may kindly send the proposals by April 15, 2017 to enable the Committee of the Division 3 to make recommendation to the Scientific Committee.

Members of the Division are encouraged to visit Website of ICAP 2018 and start planning of their participation in ICAP 2018.

Committee Members (Division 3)

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