

**Attachment Styles, Cognitive Errors and Social Intelligence in
Transgender**



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Submitted to

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DECLARATION

I Mehwish Iqbal, Roll No 15006146001, student of MS Clinical Psychology, Session 2015-2017 hereby declare that the matter presented in this thesis titled **Attachment Styles, Cognitive Errors and Social Intelligence in Transgender** is my own original work.

Dated:

Signature of the Deponent

CERTIFICATE OF APPROVAL

Accepted by the Faculty of Institute of Clinical Psychology, ICP, University of Management and Technology, Lahore partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Ms in Clinical Psychology.

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Mehwish Iqbal

Dedication

I would like to dedicate this project to my Parents

Everything I am, they helped me to be!

& to Transgender Community

Hope it will be the first drop of rain to give them

“Respect & Acceptance”

in Society!

Abstract

The current study was aimed to investigate the relationship between attachment patterns, cognitive errors and social intelligence in transgender. In this study, an indigenous scale of cognitive errors for transgender was developed and the sample of 120 participants was used with the age 18 and above ($M=1.50$ and $SD= .50$). The scale was comprised of three factors; Negative Self Content, negative perception of others' and over compensatory reaction. At first, the phenomenology was explored and items were collated then, after the expert validation the scale was used for data collection. Along with cognitive errors scale for transgender, two other scales were also used; one was the attachment questionnaire for adults (Hazan & Shaver, 1987) and the second was social intelligence scale (Habib, Saleem & Mahmood, 2013). The data was collected from different NGOs and all the participants were approached while following the strategy of purposive sampling. Result shows that insecure attachment, employment, sex work and social manipulation were the positive predictors of developing cognitive errors. The findings show that those transgender who have secure attachment patterns were scored high on positive factors of social intelligence. Whereas, those transgender who are living with their families were more prone to develop cognitive errors. Moreover, there were no difference were found between age groups of transgender for developing cognitive errors. The results were discussed in the light of Pakistani cultural context that offer the base of providing counseling services to transgenders.

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Introduction

We have to live and interact with others with our own identified values. The roles are mainly to do with the gender, especially in collectivistic culture and it brings a lot of issues and challenges when sex is not determined or classified. According to developmental psychology, the identity of a person's gender starts to configure from the instant of child's birth. Whereas, the way a child used to civilized with a certain society with respect to biological nature is intercede through means of one's family background, style of parenting, religion, education, peers, media and ethnicity as well (Thomas & Robert, 2013). Gender can be defined with three respective traits including behavioral, cultural and psychological that associated with one's sex (Merriam-Webster.com, 2016). Whereas, sex refers as the two major figures of individuals who are mainly distinguished on the basic of their reproductive organs and structure and respectively known as male or female (Merriam-Webster.com, 2016).