



PERSONALITY FACTORS HARRIA VS. PREMSIA: A STUDY IN RELATION TO SOCIO - ECONOMIC STATUS AND TYPES OF CHILDREN

Ritu Aggarwal

(Consultant) SAMGRA (N.G.O.) Delhi

Abstract

The present study was conducted to explore the development of personality factors harria vs. premsia among handicapped and non-handicapped children of various socio- economic status on children ranging between 8 to 12 years of age. Children personality questionnaire (1972) constructed and standarized by Potter and Cattell 1972 and socio-economic scale constructed and standardized by Bharadwaj 2006 were used to measure the Harria vs. Premsia personality factor and socio-economic status of the children. It was revealed that spastic and blind children possess more harria than normal children. In addition to it, socio-economic status doesn't affect this factor and no interaction exists between handicappedness and socio-economic status while affecting the harria vs. Premsia personality factor.

Key Words: Personality Factors, Harria Vs. Premsia, Socio - Economic Status and Types of Children

Introduction

Personality concerns the most important and most noticeable parts of an individual's psychological life. Personality psychology as scientific discipline studies the personality system that seeks to understand a person's major psychological patterns which are expressed in an individual's life. Maya (2005) says that an individual's pattern of psychological process arising from motives, feelings, thoughts and other major areas of psychological functions. Personality usually expressed through its influences on the body unconscious, mental life and through the individual's social behaviours. Personality is known by the conduct, behaviour, activities moments and everything else concerning the individual. It is the way of responding to the environment. The way in which an individual adjusts with the external environment is personality. (Vatsyayam,1998) .The present study has laid it emphasis on the study of the personality factor I , Harria vs. Premsia in handicapped and non-handicapped children of different socio-economic levels. Personality traits are the key antecedents of an individual's cognitions and affective status that may influence his or her task and interpersonal or socio- emotional role behaviour. (Moynihan and Peterson, 2001). This personality factor I was first popularized by William James as part of his tender vs. tough temperament. Premsia refers to a pattern best described as protected emotional sensitivity on one hand and harria, conveniently abbreviates the title of hardness and realism . According to (Hall, 1968) both normal and disabled subjects have average pattern on Harria vs. Premsia personality factor. The reason for this may be that psychological development of normal and disabled being same, they exhibit similar personality pattern. They are neither self- reliant nor dependent but average on this factor. According to Bhandari (1984), he reported that non-sighted children show more (I-) than sighted ones that means both the spastic and and blind children are more tough minded in comparison to normal ones

Handicapped is a person who has less than normal aptitude in performing the ordinary task of the society. Physically handicapped are often refused to the specific

anatomical or physiological deficiency poor vision or hearing, paralysis, spastics and may also applied to the mentally deficient. Handicapped people constitute that large section of the society which are generally considered as most backward, least bothered about and remain highly neglected. The growth of personality faces many challenges not only due to the disability or impairment by which they are suffering but also from their families, peers and friends. (Shyder, Kleck ,Strent and Mentzen, 1979)

Unusually, challenged from high socio-economic status display maximum magnitude of aspiration, while its minimum magnitude was seen in low socio- economic status group (khan, 2006) Disabilities also affect the psychogenic needs of the individuals as congenitally blind children have more need for achievement, autonomy change and endurance (Sharma, 1994) as compared to non- handicapped children (Bharadwaj, 1999) .

The tender minded are most likely from well to do families and comprise reformers and the leisured. The tough-minded are often found among these businessman and scientists who have had to struggle to achieve their position. (Rummel, 2010) The onset of handicappedness at any stage of life may bring greater imbalance to individual's socio- economic and psychological balance. The great need has arisen to take care of their handicaps with clean understanding of their problems and potentialities and helping them to overcome their difficulties which affect their learning and development.

Objectives

1. To study the harria vs. premsia amongst normal, cerebral palsied and congenitally blind children.
2. How do handicappedness affects the personality factor harria (I)?
3. Do handicappedness and socio-economic status interact while affecting personality factor?

Research Design

The primary sample of this study comprised of 600 children both handicapped and non- handicapped ranging between 8 to 12 years belonging to different socio economic possession. The final sample of 270 elements were selected through a multi-staged sampling technique.



The study followed a design of 3x3 two factor factorial one. There were only nine treatment groups and in each group the number of elements are kept constant as 30. Cattell's children Personality Questionnaire (C.P.Q) Cattell's 1963 was used to assess the score of harria (I-) vs Premsic (I+) .The C.P.Q measure 14 primary source traits of personality, constructed and standardized by Rutherford B. Porter and Raymond B. Cattell in 1963 and published by the Institute of Personality and Ability testing compaign, Illions ,U.S.A. The Hindi adaptation of C.P.Q was published by Psycho- centre, New Delhi in 1992. The socio- economic status level was measured by socio- economic status scale constructed and standardized by Bharadwaj in 1980 and latest form of this test was recently published in 2006.

Results and Discussion

Table 1
Anova Summary

Source	S S	df.	M.S.	F.
Treatment	33.53	8	-	-
Handicapped ness	21.00	2	10.5	4.50
SES	6.15	2	3.07	1.31
Handicapped ness X SES	6.38	4	15.9	0.68
Error	608.31	261	2.33	-
Total	641.87	269	-	-

1. Ho1 is rejected at .05 level of significance. Spastic and blind children possess more harria (-4 .37, - 4.18) than normal children (-4.75)
2. Ho2 is retained significantly. Socio- economic status does not affect harria vs. Premsia.
3. Ho3 is retained significant. No interaction exists between handicapped children and Socio- economic status.

The present study is an attempt to study the development of harria vs. Premsia personality traits in both the handicapped and non handicapped children of different Socio - economic level. In this context three hypotheses were ascertained to find out the role of handicappedness and socio-economic status separately. In addition to it , one interactional hypothesis has been also farmed to ascertain that how handicappedness and socio- economic status interact while affecting the harria vs. premsia personality. Results in this context reveal that cerebral palsied and congenitally blind children show greater harria (I-; -4.37,-4.18) than normal children who show also the harria (I-; -4.75). This shows that without any differentiation of any handicappedness and normalness, with types of children possess harrian personality despite of the fact that cerebral palsied and congenitally blind children are greater harrian as compared to normal ones. The findings of Bhandari (1984) also dictates the same when concluded that non - sighted children show more (I-) has been also associated with Indian adolescents of different religion mainly muslims. (Cattell and krug ,1967) These findings are certainly not in the lines of present findings. As the children only show the development of harrian personality pattern in their personality make up. As regards to harrian trait that

though both the cerebral palsied and congenitally blind children exhibit tough mindedness in this personality make up as compared to normal children. But this state of affairs pertains at very low ebb and can be abbreviated with the title of hardness and realism.

Conclusions

As regard to conclusions, socio- economic status couldn't affect the harria vs. permsia personality factor. This finding is again following the lines of previously obtained results (Ritu, 2009). In this regard, it can be mentioned that in the growth of personality, biological products of physical potentialities play greater role in the development of personality as compared to socio - cultural products. In addition to it, various studies have been done related to investigate the personality and intentions of the people in general but it is also evident that handicapped specifically congenitally blind and more specifically cerebral palsied always remain excluded from their studies and neglected by many philosophers.

References

Bharadwaj R.L. (1999) Assessment of psychogenic needs of normal, congenitally blind and cerebral palsied children. Disabilities and impairment, 13,86-93

Cattell, R.B. and Krug, S.E (1967) Personality factor profile peculiar to the studies smoker. Journal of Counseling psychology, 14-116-121.

Hall, M.H. (1968,February) A conversation with viktor frankle of Vienna. Psychology Today, 1(9), 56-63

Khen, Z.N. (2006) Determinnts of insecurity feeling and anxiety in step and non-step children. Journal of Psychological Reseaches, 5,114-115.

Moynihan, L.M. and Perterson, R.S (2001) A contivgent Configuration approach to understanding the role of personality in organizational groups, Research in Organizational Research, 23, PP 327-78.

Ritu Aggarwal (2009) A study of Phlegmatic temperament vs. excitability in relation to handicapped and non handicapped children of various Socio- Economic levels, Indian Psychological Review Vol. 73, Special Issue year 2009 page 279-284,

R.J. Rummel (2010), Understanding conflict and War: Vol 1 :The Dynamic psychological field ch 2-2.

Snyder, M.L., Kleck, R.E., Strent , A. and Mentzer, J.J. (1979) Avoidance of handicapped. An attributional ambiguity analysis. Journal of Personality and Social psychology 37,2297-2306.

Singh, T.B. and Bhandari, K. (1984) Personality ,Assessment of visually handicapped on Hindi E.P.Q. paper presented at the 15th Annual conference of India Association of Clinical Psychologists.(December 28 to 30th Dehradum (India)

Sareen, S. (1987) Study of Personality Factor, with reference to parental deprivation and Sex. Ph. D. Thesis, Agra: University of Agra.

Vatsyam (1998) Personality and its measurement, General Psychology -244