CHAPTER - II

REVIEW OF RELATED STUDIES
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Narayanan, S. and Ganesan, V. (1978) studied 70 Irulas of Palamani hills (a tribe of South Indian) were selected through systematic random technique, 82% of them were illiterate, 96% were cultivatory they found that the Irulas were found to have greater freedom from anxiety and emotional tension and also from hostility. They had greater sociability, poor self-esteem, lesser life satisfaction and personal morale.

Peplau, Miceli & Morasch (1979) resulted through their findings that low self-esteem as well as being less happy (Rusell, Peplau & Ferguson, 1978) are specific affective, states associated with loneliness, indeed the link between sever loneliness and low self-esteem is one of the consistent of loneliness research (Jones, 1981; Palontzian & Ellison, 1979; Wood, 1978; Moore & Sermat, 1974).

Peplau et.al. (1980) found a conclusion that low self-esteem cara poster loneliness. People with low self-esteem interpret social interaction in self-defeating way. People who devalue themselves assume that others will similarly find them undesirable (Jones, 1981). It is generally find that people low in
self-esteem interpret ambiguous social exchange in more negative way than do people with high self-esteem (Jacobs, Berscheid & Walster, 1971).

*Helbing (1983)* found that high self-esteem subjects were found to be optimistic, self-assured and sociable and they viewed themselves as capable. Low self-esteem subjects felt inadequate, uncertain and depressed. Their relationship with other people were less positive and they did not rate their mean capabilities as high.

*Tiwari, G. (1983)* studied 700 adolescent girls 14-17 years randomly selected from the Mathura Region of U.P. and found that devianey, self-esteem and aspiration were found to be independently as well as simultaneously affects risk taking tendencies.

*Goel, S. K. (1985)* found there is no significant relationship between the two, Malnutrition is a widespread problem in a poor and over populated country. Cognitive competence, it is concluded is a highly sensitive process and environmental stimulation is a very important factor in the desired cognitive development of children.

*Kaur, H. S. Singh and D. Malhotra (1985)* found malnutrition adversely affected the cognitive development of
children i.e. lower mental ability and making more errors on CPM and BG tests respectively.

*Ahrawal and Upadhayay (1987)* finding on the long - term effects of malnutrition though rarely documented, provide some indications that the effects may not be permanent or direct.

*Govind Tiwari (1988)* studied 700 adolescent girl (age range 14 to 17 years) randomly selected from the Mathura region of Uttar Pradesh. Results reveals that deviancy, self-esteem and asiration independently as well as simultaneously affects risk taking tendencies. Both extreme of self-esteem promotes riskiness in deviants whereas moderate self do so in non-deviant. High aspiration and high esteem promote riskness whereas low aspiration and negative self demotes. High aspiration promotes, comparatively in greater magnitude of risk taking tendencies in deviants than non-deviants, whereas the result the main effect of aspiration shows that low aspiration (M=28.15) take comparatively more RTT than high (M=27.21) and moderate (M=25.31) aspiration.

*Woo-Jean and swaminatahan R. (1989)* examined nutritional and mental status in 418 healthy, elderly, chines Ss (Aged' 60 plus year) leading an active life in the community. Nutrient intake was assessed by a 24 hr. diet recall method, and
mental status was assessed using an abbreviated mental test score adapted from H.M. Hodkinson (1992). Low mental test score were associated with (1) low intake of protein, iron and nicotine acid (2) higher intake of carbohydrate, calorie and (3) low blood level riboflavin and ascorbic and folic acid. These affect were independent of age. It is possible that sub clinical decencies of som nutrient may lead to impaired cognitive functions.

Pathak, R. P. and Rai V. K. (1993) studied higher secondary school students mental health in relation to their socio economic status and result found that the mental health of low socio economic status w as lower than that of students of high socio economic students. Urban and rural students did not different significant difference on mental health, when SES was controlled. Also result reviled that science students were mentally healthier than arts students when SES was controlled.

Rai, V. K., & Yadav, V. C (1993) found mental health and socioeconomic status were positively and significantly correlated. When SES was controlled, higher mental health scores were seen in the case of girls than boys, and in science students than arts students. Though the urban and rural students were comparable, mental health scores increased with grade.
Shukla (1994) examined that relationship between vocational interest general mental ability and found the insignificant positive relationship were observed in 9 out 10 components of need for achievement there was an insignificant negative relationship between need for achievement and household interest.

Kodandaram, P. (1996) studied 30 alcohol dependent males and their wives. Results show that alcoholics and their wives differed on 8 of the 16 personality factors. Alcoholics were more intelligence, more dominant, more extroverted, and more practical than their spouses. Wives of alcoholics showed low general ability, submissiveness and suspiciousness. They were shy, withdrawn and aloof and showed considerable and careful behaviours.

Singh, Davinder & Singh, Satvir (1996) examines gender differences in hostility scores and personality characteristics among postgraduate students. For this purpose 230 (115 males and 115 females) postgraduate students. It was found that male and female subjects differed qualitatively as well as quantitatively on measures of personality characteristics. Further, the results supported the conclusion that hostility is a multidimensional construct, a conception at variance with current thinking.
Sanyal, Nilanjana & Basu Ghosh, Anita (1997) studied 100 Bengali male non-practicing professionals, 50 medical and 50 engineering personnel, employed for at least 7 years belonging to upper middle socio-economic status, in the age group of 35 to years. Results revealed no significant differences between the groups in self-esteem and job satisfaction. However, in the areas of home, health and emotional adjustment, less satisfied and poor adjustment patterns were found among engineers compared to doctors.

Tickoo, Sangeeta and Jagdish (1997) studied relationship between achievement motivation and mental health among school students and find out that n-Ach motivation was positively related to all the dimensions of mental health except ‘perception to reality’ and environmental mastery’. Also result reviled that achievement motivation was positively related to overall mental health.

Mishra, Sarita and Singh, R.P. (1998) studied two hundred male and female graduate of high SES and 200 male and female graduate of low SES in age range of 17 to 20 years were chosen from Aligarh on the basis of stratified Random Sampling Method. They found that male and female graduates of high SES had appropriate facilities and means to copy with environmental conditions. Male and female graduate of low SES
due to poor facilities of accommodation, transportation and communications were unable to make proper adjustment with environmental situation.

**Bindu, C.M. (1998)** studied 323 hearing impaired and 322 normal secondary school students of Kerla State. Result found that self-concept, social adjustment, personal adjustment and social. Personal adjustment of hearing impaired were found to be significantly different from those of the normal school students.

**Sinha, Ram Vijay Narayan & Javed Quadri Syed (1998).** Compares sportmen and non-sportmen with regard to the personality dimensions of extraversion and neuroticism. For this purpose they studied 150 male sportmen and 100 male non-sportmen. Results revealed that both extraversion and neuroticism dimensions differentiated the two groups significantly. Sportsman obtained significantly higher mean scores on extraversion than non-sportmen. Non-sportmen had significantly higher mean scores on neuroticism than sportmen,. Findings were interpreted in terms of previous research in this area.

**Yadav, Vithairao S., Halyal P.S. (1998).** Explores the nature of relationship between the big five factors of personality and job satisfaction in a sample of 349 male college
teachers. Results indicate that emotional stability and surgency had a significantly positive correlation with job satisfaction. Job satisfaction was positively but not significantly correlated with intellect and agreeableness, and it had a non-significant negative relationship with conscientiousness.

*Mishra, Sarita & Singh R.P. (1998)* studied 400 subjects, 200 males and females graduates of high SES and 200 male and female graduates of low SES (age of 17-20 years). Completed the personality adjustment inventory. Results reveal significant differences between high SES and low SES graduates, in the case of both males and females, in all the area of personality adjustment such as health, home, social, emotional and economic.

*Hussain, Md. Akhter (1998)* Examines the relationship between personality traits and adjustment patterns in a sample of 50 male and 50 female high school students. Results revealed a significant relationship between adjustment and personality patterns in the case of both male and female students. All the personality traits and adjustment patterns were positively and significantly correlated.

*Singh, Shanti & Vijayalakshmi (1999)* Investigates the personality characteristics of 50 tribal and 50 non-tribal high school students. Results revealed a significant
differences between tribal and non-tribal on the dimensions of extraversion and neuroticism. Tribal students scored significantly higher on neuroticism than their nontribal counterparts. Tribal students scored significantly lower on the dimension of extraversion as compared to nontribals.

Ignico, Arlene and Wayda et Al. (1999) examined the effect of physical activity program on children activity level and self esteem. 21 children (age 8 to 11 years) complied 10-wk activity program. Prior to and following the intervention Ss were assessed concerning (1) self-esteem (2) A milk run. Included time and average and recovery HR: (3) One minute of sit-ups (4) sit and reach exercises. Result show that Ss were in their target HRzone 60% of the time, with an average HR of 154. Ss performances on the mile run, sit-ups, and sit and reach exercises improved significant following the intervention. However, mile run average and recovery HR and self esteem scores did not changed. It is concluded that the program is successful in increasing activity level and improving aerobic endurance, muscular strength and endurance and flexibility.

Mukhopadhayay and Kumar (1999) investigated the role of achievement motivation and academic pressure in the impairment of mental health of children (class VIII). Results indicated that the group, which was high on achievement motiva-
tion, showed greater mental health impairment than the group low on achievement motivation. The high achievement motivation group had low academic pressure and obtained lower scores on helplessness and suicidal ideation. It was pointed out that high achievement motivation interacting with academic pressure produced mental health impairment.

Mallick, Padmaja (1999). Examines the relationship between personality and occupational adjustment in a sample of 100 unmarried and 150 married working women (age 25-45 years). It was found that placed and confident married women were better adjusted in work situation, and emotionally mature unmarried working women had satisfactory occupational adjustment. Comparisons between married and unmarried working women were made in terms of significant personality dimensions and occupational adjustment score.

Thomas, Sophy and Vindhya, U. (2000) studied 300 non-teaching women employees in the age group of 20-55 years and found that a significant negative relationship was observed between depression and desirable life events, and a significant positive relationship between depression and undesirable life events. Self-esteem moderated the effect of depression. It was correlated negatively with depression irrespective of occupational level. A significant difference

(75)
between medium and high self-esteem groups with regard to depression was found only in the case of class IV employees.

_Satapathy, Sujata & Singhal, Sushila (2000)_ investigates the differences in stress, self-esteem, adjustment level and academic performance between visually and hearing impaired secondary students in New Delhi on 79 visually impaired and 80 hearing impaired students (age 13-21 years) of classes VIII & X and found that visually impaired students were less stressed, had higher self-esteem, higher level of adjustment, and better academic performance than the hearing impaired.

_Pandey, Ashok K., Sharma, Neelam, Sharma, Abhilasha & Pandey, Rajesh K. (2000)._ Assesses the role of self-esteem and human relationship in decision-making capacity. The sample consisted of 100 principals of senior secondary schools. Results revealed that decision-making ability of the subjects was highly influenced by their self-esteem as well as human relationship factor. Male participation exhibited higher decision-making ability than their female counterparts.

_Geller, Josic, Srikameswaram, Suja; Cockell, Sarah J. & Zaitsoff, Shannon L. (2000)._ The adolescent version of the shape and weight based self-esteem, inventory provided a contextual measure of the importance of the shape and weight to overall feelings to self-esteem. The author
examined the psychometric properties of this measure in adolescent females, and compared structural aspects of self-concept in symptomatic and nonsymtomatic individuals. A school sample of 197 adolescent (aged 13-18 years) completed the SAWBS - A inventory and measures to assess concurrent and discriminant validity. A subsample completed the SAWBS. Results indicate that SAWBS - A score were stable over 1 week and correlated with measures of eating disorder symptomatology. The score discriminated between adolescent reporting few or no disturbed eating symptoms and possible cases. The SAWBS - A inventory may be useful in examining structural dimensions of self-esteem in adolescents.

_Gurnakova, Jitka (2000)_ studied the negative self-esteem based on which they created extreme groups for the entire sample and for men and women separately. The multidimensional coping questionnaire was used to determine the preference of the specific strategies. Ss were 166 students (20-23 years old) in their 3rd year at the university. Ss scoring higher in a negative self-esteem claimed to use maladaptive coping strategies more frequently (behavioural and mental disengagement, Focusing on emotion and their expressions, denial). Ss with a lower score in negative self-esteem preferred humor, positive reinterpretation and growth as coping strategies.
Women achieved a higher level of negative self-esteem, they focused more as emotions and sought instrumental more on the problem than emotions. Humor correlated with lower level of negative self-esteem and the use of adaptive coping strategies and in men with the use of maladative strategies of denial and mental disengagement.

*Upadhyay, Yogesh (2000)* studied on 400 heads of household living in urban and rural areas consumers of two districts was administered Tripathi personal preference schedule and a multi trait scale of 15 normal personality variables. There was no significant differences between the personalities of there two consumer groups.

*Singh, S.K., Kanta, Chandra & Singh, R.P. (2000)* studied on 120 urban and 120 rural females teachers (age 30-40 years) of high schools. Results indicated that the mean scores of urban teachers were significantly higher than those of rural teachers in some of the personality traits. They were more pure, diligent, studious, intelligent and patient. On the other hand, rural teachers were significantly higher than their urban counterparts on some of the personality traits. They were more truthful, non-violent, continent, unavaracious restrained from theft complacent and theist. Results were interpreted in the context of the influence of modern innovations and rural
environment variables. It was conducted that urban and rural female teachers differed in their personality pattern.

_This review examines (2001)_ the current debate on the role that sexual and physical abuse may play in predisposing women to eating disorder. Despite sum discordant opinion, clinicians agree that the experience of abuse in early childhood may be important for understanding the complex genesis of the eating disorders of some women. There groups of studies are presented: those in which no conmnections emerge between sexual abuse and eating disorders. Those in which a strong link is present and those in which the result refer to a multifactor interpretative model. Some of the main symptoms, such as react utilization of the trauma dissociation personality disorder, pathological relation with food, distortion of body image, suicide attempts and self inflicted punishment. That victim ofabuse and eating disorder subject share are examined.

_Sharma, Vandana & Mangat, Jashanjat (2001)._ Analyses the attributional styles of Postgraduate students as a function of self-esteem, experience of success and failure, and gender. Following a 2 (high Vs low self-esteem) x 2 (experience of success Vs failure) x 2 (gender) factorial design, a sample of 192 P.G. student (96 males, 96 females, mean age 24 years) they found that high self-esteem Ss attributed their success more to
internal factors and failure to external factors, whereas LSE Ss showed the opposite trend. Gender had no significant effect on attributional styles.

*Sharma, Vandana & Mani, Jashanjat (2001).* Investigates the word task performance of 192 postgraduate women (age 24 years), grouped according to high or low self-esteem, after different casual attributions for failure. Results revealed that the subsequent performance of the low self-esteem (LSE) group improved after reattribution training. When the LSE Ss were induced to attribute their prior failure to external causes, the external attribution reduced their natural tendency toward self-blame and also broke the self-defeating cycle. They were, therefore, able to improve the subsequent performance.

*Dayan, Joelle, Doyle, Anna-Beth and Markiewicz, Dorothy (2001).* As goal of this study was to investigate how children’s social relationship and self-esteem vary as a function of their allocentrism. Participants were 419 children (aged 9-18 years) from a variety of ethnic back-grounds. As expected, allocentric children reported more social support from their peers than did idiocentric children. Implications are that idiocentric and allocentric individuals seek out different members of their social networks to satisfy various needs, and to strengthen their self-esteem.
De Man, A.F., Gutierrez, B.I. Becerril and Sterk, N. (2001). 131 undergraduate university students participated in a study of the relationship between level and stability of self-esteem and depression. Results of correlational and stepwise multiple regression analyses showed that depression was significantly related to low as well as to unstable self-esteem.

Sharma, Narendra, K. & Agrawal, Amrapali (2002). Explores the role of self-esteem (SE) and social desirability (SD) as possible reasons for the asymmetrical attribution for compliance behaviour under different conditions of social power. 176 undergraduate student (age 17-24 years) was administrated a SD measure, a SE measure, and a dummy task where power of the leader was varied on four dimensions - coercive, reward, expert and referent. Result indicated that compliance was attributed to information power and expertise of the leader. SD significantly influenced the reasons stated by the participants for attribution but SE did not have a significant influence on the asymmetrical attribution.

Neeraj (2002) studied 474 student of classes XI and XII studying in Government Senior Secondary Schools in Moga and Faridkot. Result found that there was significant difference between boys and girls in vocational and academic streams in respect of family environment. There was no significant
difference between boys and girls in vocational and academic streams in respect of self-esteem. A positive relationship among family environment, achievement motivation and self-esteem found a partial support.

**Constantine, Madonna G. and Blackmon, Sha’Kema M. (2002)** Explored the relationship between parental racial socialization messages and area-specific self-esteem among 115 black American adolescents (aged 11-14 years). The Ss were administered instruments that assessed demographic variables, the quality and frequency of racial socialization messages heard from parents an carequivers, and general self-esteem and area-specific self-esteem in the home, school and peer domains. It was found that parental racial socialization messages reflecting pride and knowledge about African American culture were positively associated with Black Youths’ peer self-esteem.

**Gyani & Bhatia (2002)** studied the effect of mental health on temperamental qualities of intermediate 45 male & 49 female as joyful living autonomy; emotional stability and social maturity significantly effect the temperamental qualities of the students.

**Jetten, Jolanda, Branscombe, Nyla R. and Spears, Russell (2002)** studied collective self-esteem and
personal self-esteem as a function of anticipated changes in one’s prototypicality within a valued in group. In study 1(N-80) all participants received information that they were currently peripheral group members. Expectations for the future were then manipulated, with some expecting to become more prototypical and others expecting they would be even more peripheral in the future. It was found that when the group was the source of movement, those who expected to shift to a more prototypical position in the future and higher collective self-esteem than those who expected to change to an even more peripheral position.

_Hirschy, Angela J. and Morris, Joseph R. (2002)_ studied the relationship between individual differences in attributional styles for success and failure and sex, self-efficacy, self-esteem and sex golde identity. A sample of 163 undergraduate students at a large midwestern university completed a test packet containing the attributional style questionnaire, the self-efficacy scale, the Rosenberg self-esteem scale, and the Bem sex role inventory. Result indicate that masculinity and self-esteem were important in the prediction of the adaptive success attributions of women and masculinity was important in the prediction of the adaptive success attributions of men, however, sex and femininity had little relationship with success and failure attributions.
Explores the source and basis of the self-esteem of Hong-Kong Chinese with cardiac diseases. 152 adults with cardiac diseases and 146 adults not suffering from any major illness participated in his study. The adult source of self-esteem Inventory open ended questions on self-evaluation and interviewing were the major procedures used to identify the source and basis of the self-esteem of person with and without cardiac diseases. The discrepancy of ideal-actual physical abilities was found to be more prominent in the cardiac group. It was also found that family is an important entity to Chinese individuals with cardiac diseases.

_Sanyal, Nilonjana, Basu, Jayanti & Das, Jhilli (2002)._ Explores the relationship between direction and type of aggressive reaction and personality variables like locus of control, anxiety, state anger and trait anger. A sample of 300 college students (age 19-21 years) with an equal number of males and females was administered on information schedule. Result found that males were more outwardly aggressive than females. Anger was related to aggression and adjustment but not to locus of control.

_Burroows, A Coopee, M (2002) _examined the effect of concern about the weight, shape eating and dietary restraint on
self-esteem and depressive symptoms among over weight pre adolescent females (age 12-19 years). Result show that over weight Ss reported more concerns about weight, body, shape, eating and attempted dietary restraint more obtain. As well, overweight Ss reported more negative self esteem related to their athletic type competence, physical appearance and global self worth, they also exhibited more symptoms of depression.

**Beier, Margaret, Aekerman and Phillip. L. (2003)**

studies ten area of health knowledge where investigated in two studies. One of college students (N=169) and one of adults from the community (age 19-70, N=176). Measures assessed knowledge of aging, orthopedic/dermatological concerns. Common illness, child hood/ early life, serious illness, mental health, nutrition, reproduction favouring women were found for most areas of health knowledge, especially reproduction and early life. Result shows that cognitive ability accounted for the most varience in health knowledge with non ability (personality and interest traits) and demographic variable accounting for smaller but significant accounts for variance across most knowledge domains.

**Roe, David (2003)**. Investigates the relationship between self-esteem and functioning during the first year after being hospitalized for psychosis. The finding are based on
comprehensive assessments conducted over a year period with 43 person (aged 20-39 years) hospitalized for schizophrenia and related disorders. Results reveal that change in level of self-esteem is significantly related to outcome.

_Pike, Lisbeth T. (2003)._ Describes a study that examined the competence and self-esteem of 136 Australian single-parent primary school aged children growing up in different single-parent residency arrangements. The analysis revealed that overall, the single-parent children were not significantly different from the two-parent children in competence levels and self-esteem.

_Bailey, Joseph A. II. (2003)._ Self-esteem is a simplistic term for varied and complex mental states pertaining to how one views oneself. It takes but little research in the valuminous literature to see the vaqueness and inconsistencies about the foundational components of self-esteem is that both pave the way to recognizing its causes, to predicting effects from those causes, and to organizing the trouble-shooting process for locating those philosophical flaws on psychological scare which lead to low self-esteem. The purpose of this paper is to offer a common ground for thinking about self-esteem at its most basic level.
Bailey, Joseph A. II. (2003) studied on three significant psychological terms failing to meet these criteria are self-image, self-concept and self-identity. Their significance comes from being foundational stones in the structure of one’s self-esteem. The purpose of this paper is to attempt to reach a better understanding of these three terms.

Stephan, Yannick, Bilard, Jean, Ninot, Gregory and Delignieres, Didier (2003) studied the repercussions of the bodily transition and adjustment process on physical self and global self-esteem. Athletes (n=16) in transition following the Sydney Olympic Games were compared with active elite athletes (n=16). Results found that perceived physical condition, physical self-worth, and global self-esteem decreased during the first six months of transition out of elite sport.

Rheingold, Alyssa A.; Smit, Dannie W.; Ruggiero, Kenneth Saunders, Benjamin E. et al. (2004) investigated various factors that may associated with exposure to the death of a family member or friend, include gender, age, race socioeconomic status and mental health and substance problems. Death of a family member was not related their repot of mental health or substance use problems. Results also indicate that girls, older adolescents, adolescents with lower household incomes, those of minority race/ethnicity were at increased risk
of death of a friend within the past year. Death of friend was related to depression, posttraumatic stress disorder and substance abuse.

Blairy, S., Linotte, S., Souery, D., Papadimitriou G.N. et al. (2004) investigate impairment in social adjustment and self-esteem of bipolar patients (n=144) in remission for at least 3 months. They found that bipolar patients have significantly lower self-esteem to controls even after remission.

Dubois, David L. and Silverthorn, Naida (2004) studied deviant peer associations as a mediaton of the intrence of general and peer-oriented self-esteem on problem behaviour using data from a 2 year longitudinal study of 350 young adolescents. Sound that lower general self-esteem and greater peer orientation in self-esteem each pridicted deviant associations with peer and that deviant peer associations, were associated with higher levels and rates of change in problem in behaviour.

Chen, Gilad, Gully, Stanley M. and Eden, Dov (2004) test weather general self-efficacy and self-esteem relate differently to motivational and affective construct and found that general self-efficacy is more highly related to motivational variables than is self-esteem whereas self-esteem is more highly related to affective variables than is general self-efficacy.
Marriage, Karen and Cummins, Robert A. (2004) studied a sample of 66 children aged from 5 to 12 years were compared on their use of primary and secondary control and on their ratings of subjective quality of life and self-esteem they found that younger children use more primary control and less secondary control than older children.

Frost, Jackie and McKelvie, Stuart (2004) studied on a total of 227 male and female elementary school high school, and university students and result found that self-esteem was lower for female students than for male students overall, and for high school than for elementary school on university students.

Lau, P.W.C., Lee, A., Ransdell, L. Yu, C.W. etal (2004) studied 386 Chinese children aged 7-13 years from a primary school in Hong-Kong, China. This study revealed that the actual-ideal body size discrepancy rating of chinese children was not predictive of global physical self-concept and global self-esteem.

Glen, Lain S. and Banse, Rainer (2004) focused interview were used to manipulate explicit and implicit self-esteem in a pre-post design. It was hypothesized that implicit should decrease more than explicit self-esteem in the deficit interview condition as presentational and consistency needs
would make explicit self-esteem are resistant to negative self-relevant information. The study shows that the self-esteem had theoretically meaningful relations to explicit self-related measure and was relatively robust against manipulation.

Seery, Mark R., Blasconich, Jim, Weisbuch, Max and Vick, S. Brooke (2004) studied the framework of the biopsychosocial model of challenge and threat and assessed spontaneous cardionasural reactions in the face of success versus failure performance feedback. Study 1 revealed predicted interactions between feedback condition, self-esteem level and self-esteem stability, and found that participants with unstable high self-esteem exhibited relative threat a negative reaction and those stable high self-esteem relative a positive reaction.