Chapter – II

Review Literature

A.K. Bhattacharyya (1981) Nutritional deprivation and related emotional aspects in Calcutta children. In the developing countries, nutritional deprivation is a major cause of impaired child health and development and, in a wider sense, is a form of child abuse and neglect. The most common type, protein-energy malnutrition (PEM), occurs in a complex sociocultural and economic milieu which is the product of extreme poverty, precarious and unhygienic living, food shortage, large families, ignorance and an incompatible blending of traditional and modern methods and customs of child feeding and rearing. Children with PEM are also emotionally deprived largely due to the lack of stimulation from the same environment. Parental death or serious illness and occasionally broken families become additional contributors of physical and emotional neglect of children and precipitate severe malnutrition. Some over-affectionate parents refuse to hospitalize even the moribund child or take the child back home at their own risk soon after admission. Others showing less concern, particularly for the female child, are reluctant to visit the child in the hospital, or refuse to take back the child promptly when discharged and in instances of death, leave the body unclaimed. A hospitalized child initially reacts violently to parental separation unless it is too sick. Adaptation occurs soon but in cases of prolonged stay, the hospital becomes the home and severe emotional reactions occur again on discharge. The consequences of nutritional and emotional deprivation in infancy and childhood are physical stunting and intellectual deficit in later life. National preventive programmes in the process of implementation are outlined.

Aghdamy Bahar (1995) studied the personality characteristics of university student tabrizi university on locus of control by rotters locus of control scale and 16pf test. the results showed that three effects significant differences between internals and externals in the following factors Emotionally stable expedient, not sensitive whereas there was no significant difference on the factors of intelligence dominant thoughtless and timid.
Aghjany (1997) studied the personality characteristics of unmarried university students (18-25 years age) in Tehran by using 16pf test. The result showed that in B factor, the girls were closer to more intelligent thinking than boys. In E factor, the girls had a tendency toward submissiveness and the boys toward dominance. In F factor, the girls were closer to introversion. In G factor, the girls were more conscientious than the boys. In I factor, the girls were more sensitive and the boys had the tendency toward tough-mindedness. In M factor, the girls were more practical than the boys.

Al-Taey Study (2001) this study aimed at recognizing the personality traits of College of Law\University of Baghdad students (forth stage) and post graduate students (M.Sc. and Ph.D.) and acquaint their ability in decision making and the relationship between personality traits and the ability in decision making according to gender and scientific qualification variables. Research sample consists of 890 male and female students. Participants were distributed according to gender and qualification variables. The scales used in this research were the Arabic version of Cattel’s 16PF personality factors (this version is produced by Egyptian researchers). The scale was amended by researchers in psychological and educational sciences. Validity and reliability of the scale was computed by test and retest and analysis of variance. The second scale adopted in this study was Saber’s test for decision making (1994). The same above criteria for validity and reliability were used to evaluate the scale. These two scales were applied on the selected sample and the results show that, students of college of science are cooperative, calm, friendly, abstract thinking, adaptable, intelligent, strong personality, calm in their behavior, self-dominant, realistic and less emotionally affected (Al-Taey Study, 2001).

Appas (1998) Death Anxiety and its relationship to personality trait, the aimed of this study measuring death anxiety in young and elderly people. Comparing death anxiety according to two variables, sex and age. Measuring personality that’s (Self. actualization, psychological harmony and religious commitment) For young and elderly people. Comparing personality traits according to two variables sex and Age. Finding the relation between death anxiety and personality traits in young and elderly people. Sample of this study(400) young from (4) colleges in Baghdad universit and after collecting and dealing with the data statistically by using t-test for one sample and tow
separated and personal correlation coefficient samples. the research comes to the following results Death Anxiety mean for the young and the elderly people is within the hypothetical mean for death anxiety scale between males and females in favor of females / there are no indicating statistical differences in death anxiety among the young the elderly people personality traits mean for the among and the elderly people is more than the hypothetical mean for personality traits scale. There are indicating statistical differences in personality traits among males and females in favor of males. there are no indicating statistical differences in personality traits among the young and the elderly people. there is a passive indicating statistical relationship between death on anxiety in the young and the elderly people and between their personality

Bokani (2001) This study reveal personality traits of university pros and the differences in personality traits based on sex and specialization variables. Hundred- fifty participants chosen randomly (they represent 30% of the collegiate community) from scientific and humanitarian colleges (University of Baghdad) underwent the personality factor test (16 PF). Standard deviation and mean measures were applied to attain the results. The study reveals that university pros are generally characterized with high super ego, shrewdness, emotional stability, high ego, high self-esteem, romantic venturesome, suspicious, self-sufficiency, dominance, radicalism, high ergic tension, initiation, and self-confidence. there were no significant differences between males and females in traits such as: initiation, emotional stability, dominance, liberation, high self-esteem, and high ergic tension. As well, there were no significant differences in traits between pros in scientific and humanitarian fields except initiation, dominance, high ego strength, venturesome, sensitivity, romance, shrewdness, liberation, liberation, high self-esteem, and high ergic tension traits. While, the results reveal a higher venturesome in males and higher emotional stability, self efficiency, intelligence and self confidence in pros in scientific fields.

these factors question a basic assumption of this approach. This study tested competing models of the factor structure of schizotypal personality using the Schizotypal Personality Questionnaire (SPQ) in a sample of 1,201 Mauritians. Factor invariance across gender, ethnicity, family adversity, and religion and across a psychopathologically select group was also assessed. Results suggest that a three-factor model, Cognitive-Perceptual Deficits, Interpersonal Deficits, and Disorganization, underlies individual differences across widely varying groups. Other competing three-factor schizotypal personality models did not fit the data better. It is argued that the three-factor Disorganized model is a well-replicated model of DSM schizotypal personality in community samples but possibly not in some clinical samples.

Chan-Hoong Leong (September 2007) Predictive validity of the Multicultural Personality Questionnaire: A longitudinal study on the socio-psychological adaptation of Asian undergraduates who took part in a study-abroad program. The study examines the predictive validity of the Multicultural Personality Questionnaire (MPQ) on socio-psychological adaptation. The current research was based on a longitudinal research design with two comparative samples of Singaporean undergraduates. One group attended an international exchange program and a sample of domestic students did not (i.e., the control group). Both samples were concurrently surveyed at two time periods. The assessments included the five dimensions of intercultural effectiveness (Cultural Empathy, Open-mindedness, Social Initiatives, Emotional Stability and Flexibility) and outcome indices relating to socio-psychological adaptation. After controlling for the influences from the T1 outcome and the demographics and covariate, increased (T1) Social Initiatives predicted a reduction in (T2) behavioral and psychological difficulties. Compared to the domestic control group, the exchange sample reported higher ratings on most intercultural dimensions. As predicted, the MPQ dimensions accounted significantly more variance in the exchange sample than the domestic group.

Charles D. Spielberger (December 2006) Cross-Cultural Assessment of Emotional States and Personality Traits. Biographical information regarding Wilhelm Wundt and William James is briefly described, and the contributions of these founders of psychology in Europe and the US to the understanding of emotions and personality are reviewed. Important theoretical contributions of Darwin and Freud to the historical
evolution of emotions and personality as psychological constructs are also examined. Critical issues and sources of error in the cross-cultural adaptation of psychological tests of emotional states and personality traits are evaluated, emphasizing the importance of construct equivalence in the languages of the tests that are being translated and adapted. The nature of anxiety, anger, depression, and curiosity as fundamental psychological concepts is discussed, and the importance of measuring these vital signs in diagnosis and treatment is emphasized.

Christopher von Rueden, Michael Gurven, Hillard Kaplan (November 2008)
The multiple dimensions of male social status in an Amazonian society. While social-status hierarchies are common to all human societies, status acquisition is relatively understudied in small-scale societies lacking significant material wealth or intergenerational inheritance. Among the Tsimane of Bolivia, a small-scale Amazonian society, we employ a photo-ranking methodology to determine the important predictors of four measures of male social status: success in dyadic physical confrontation, getting one's way in a group, community-wide influence, and respect. The predictors evaluated include age, physical size, skill in food production, level of acculturation, prosocial personality, and social support. We find that physical size best predicts rankings of dyadic fighting ability while social support best predicts getting one's way in a group, community-wide influence, and respect. Level of acculturation, furthermore, is an independent predictor of influence but not respect, and skill in food production is an independent predictor of respect but not influence. The lack of a linear relationship between age and the polyadic social-status measures is evaluated in light of the increasing exposure of the Tsimane to market economies and public education among recent age cohorts. To our knowledge, this study is the first multivariate analysis of social status that considers different determinants of status simultaneously.

person description: Beyond or subsumed by the Big Five? Journal of Research in Personality, 34, 141–177). The seven-item EI scale possessed moderate to extensive internal reliability across all nations. Within most nations, higher levels of EI were associated with higher levels of Extraversion and Agreeableness but were unassociated with Neuroticism, providing evidence of the conceptual equivalence of love across cultures. As predicted by evolutionary theories of attachment, higher levels of ecological stress were associated with lower levels of EI within and across nations. Emotionally investing tendencies were also associated with fertility and sexual promiscuity levels, though these nation-level links were not always consistent with evolutionary perspectives. As expected by Parental Investment Theory, women reported higher levels of EI than men in nearly every culture, though the predicted sex difference was not observed in Bolivia, Indonesia, or Malaysia. Contrary to social role theories, greater sociopolitical gender equality across cultures was associated with larger sex differences in EI. Discussion focuses on limitations and alternative explanations of the current findings.

Davied (2009) Big Five Traits Related to Short-Term Mating: From Personality to Promiscuity across 46 Nations in this steady As part of the International Sexuality Description Project, 13,243 participants from 46 nations responded to self-report measures of personality and mating behavior. Several traits showed consistent links with short-term mating. Extraversion positively correlated with interest in short-term mating, unrestricted socio sexuality, having engaged in short-term mate poaching attempts, having succumbed to short-term poaching attempts of others, and lacking relationship exclusivity. Low levels of agreeableness and conscientiousness also related to short-term mating, especially with extra-pair mating. Neuroticism and openness were associated with short-term mating as well, but these links were less consistent across sex and nation. Nation-level links between personality and sexuality replicated within-region findings, such as the strong association between national extraversion and national socio sexuality. Discussion focuses on the origins of personality-sexuality links and their implications across nations.

Deborah K. Forgays, Donald G. Forgays, Kazimierz Wrzesniewski, Paolo Bonaiuto (1992) Alcohol use and personality relationships in U.S. and polish
adolescents. To obtain information, which could be useful to the design of intervention and prevention programs for adolescent alcohol users and potential users, personality and alcohol use data were collected from over 300 Polish and U.S. 15-year-olds. Thirty percent of these subjects were already drinking on a more or less consistent basis. Users were angry, nonconforming, and impulsive-antisocial persons in both countries. Future research and potential intervention and prevention strategies are discussed. Demonstrate the importance of faculty understanding and acknowledging different student personality types and related learning preferences as a way to initiate improvement of undergraduate dental education, promote student motivation, and allow for an expression of learning style preference.

Ebady (1999) studied personality characteristics of the girls and the boys in Somayeh Technology college by 16PF. The results showed that girls did not differ from the boys on A, B, C, F, G, H, I, L, N, Q1, Q2, Q3 and Q4 factors, the mean scores of the boys were more than the girls on dominant (E) and practical (M) factors, while the mean score of the girls were more than the boys on apprehensive factor.

Eddie M. W. Tong, George D. Bishop, Siew Maan Diong, Hwee Chong Enkelmann, Yong Peng Why, Jansen Ang, Majeed Khader (January 2004) Social support and personality among male police officers in Singapore. This study examines the relationship between perceived social support and personality among police officers from Singapore's three main ethnic groups, Chinese, Indians, and Malays. Perceived social support was measured by the short version of the Social Support Questionnaire [SSQ: Sarason, Sarason, Shearin, & Pierce (1987)] and personality was assessed by the NEO PI-R. Of the three ethnic groups Chinese participants reported the largest number of social supports but the lowest satisfaction with that support. Regression analyses revealed that none of the NEO PI-R domains stood out as independent predictors of Satisfaction with Social Support (SSS) whereas Agreeableness, Extraversion, and Openness contributed independently to Number of Social Supports (SSN). In addition, SSN was divided into two components: Number of Social Supports from Family (SSN-fm) and Number of Social Supports from Others (SSN-o). Regression analyses showed Agreeableness and Conscientiousness to be independent predictors of SSN-fm and Conscientiousness, Extraversion, and Openness to be independent predictors of SSN-o.
In addition, the relationships were found to be equally descriptive of the three ethnic groups. These results are discussed in terms of their theoretical and practical implications.

Ellison M. Cale (June 2006) A quantitative review of the relations between the “Big 3” higher order personality dimensions and antisocial behavior. In this meta-analytic review, Hans J. Eysenck’s theory of criminality (Eysenck, 1964 and Eysenck, 1977) serves as a theoretical framework for examining the relations between higher order personality dimensions and antisocial behavior (ASB). The three higher order dimensions examined are referred to as extraversion/sociability, neuroticism/emotionality, and impulsivity/disinhibition (see Sher & Trull, 1994), and they are likened to Eysenck’s dimensions of extraversion (E), neuroticism (N), and psychoticism (P), respectively (Eysenck & Eysenck, 1975) and Tellegen’s dimensions of positive emotionality (PEM), negative emotionality (NEM), and constraint (reversed) (CON), respectively (Tellegen, 1982). Ninety-seven samples, from 52 published and unpublished studies, were reviewed. The results indicated that among the “Big 3” personality dimensions, impulsivity/disinhibition is most strongly related to ASB and extraversion/sociability is least strongly related to ASB. Additional variables, including age and methodological differences, were found to moderate the associations between the personality dimensions and ASB.

Etamady(1991) compared the personality characteristics of first year and final year students of psychology faculty. The results indicated that there were significant differences between two groups on C,G,M,Q,A factors of 16pf. The researcher suggested three factors F,L,N as unique personality characteristics of Iranian students.

Fernando A. Ortiz, A. Timothy Church, José de Jesús Vargas-Flores, Joselina Ibáñez-Reyes, Mirta Flores-Galaz, Jorge Isaías Iuit-Briceño, Jose Miguel Escamilla (June 2007) Are indigenous personality dimensions culture-specific? Mexican inventories and the Five-Factor Model. The universality versus cultural specificity of Mexican personality dimensions was investigated by examining: (a) the replicability of Mexican personality dimensions assessed by indigenous inventories; and (b) the extent to which Mexican dimensions are encompassed by the Five-Factor Model (FFM), one hypothesized universal model of personality structure. Mexican university students
(\(N = 794\)) completed nine indigenous inventories and the Spanish version of the Revised NEO Personality Inventory. The FFM replicated well, although reliability was poor for a few facet scales. Reliability was acceptable for the indigenous Mexican scales. However, for most indigenous instruments, a cross-sample replication criterion suggested alternative structures of fewer, more replicable dimensions. Multiple regression and joint factor analyses revealed that most of the Mexican dimensions were well subsumed by the FFM. Thus, cultural differences did not involve clearly culture-specific dimensions, but more subtle differences in the salience or cultural flavor of particular traits. Furthermore, personality predictors can account for variance in academic performance beyond that accounted for by measures of cognitive ability. A template for future research on this topic is proposed, which aims to improve the prediction of scholastic achievement by overcoming identifiable and easily correctable

Hamed Study (2003) this study aimed at identifying mental-personality traits and their relation with gender, college, residence, accumulation rate, parent’s level of education, household income for Al-Najah University students. The sample of this study was 606 (male and female students). The scale used in this study was Abu-Alya’s scale which consists of 75 items distributed in seven main dimensions: ability to bear ambiguities, independency in thinking and judgment, flexibility in thinking, genuine thinking, cogitation thinking, ability to criticize, openness. The study showed that there were no significant differences at significant level (0.05) for all mental –personality traits between students according to the above mentioned variables. In addition, Openness to Experience was sometimes positively associated with scholastic achievement, whereas Extraversion was sometimes negatively related to the same criterion, although the empirical evidence regarding these latter two dimensions was somewhat mixed. Importantly, the literature indicates that the narrow personality traits or facets presumed to underlie the broad Big Five personality factors are generally stronger predictors of academic performance than are the Big Five personality factors themselves.

International Child Development Steering Group (January 2007) Child development: risk factors for adverse outcomes in developing countries. Poverty and associated health, nutrition, and social factors prevent at least 200 million children in developing countries from attaining their developmental potential. We review the
evidence linking compromised development with modifiable biological and psychosocial risks encountered by children from birth to 5 years of age. We identify four key risk factors where the need for intervention is urgent: stunting, inadequate cognitive stimulation, iodine deficiency, and iron deficiency anaemia. The evidence is also sufficient to warrant interventions for malaria, intrauterine growth restriction, maternal depression, exposure to violence, and exposure to heavy metals. We discuss the research needed to clarify the effect of other potential risk factors on child development. The prevalence of the risk factors and their effect on development and human potential are substantial. Furthermore, risks often occur together or cumulatively, with concomitant increased adverse effects on the development of the world's poorest children.

Irene K. H. Chew, Chong Chee-Leong (1991) Type A personality and stress among the Singapore Chinese, Malays and Indians. This study examined the characteristics of Type A personality and its significance among 290 undergraduates from three major ethnic groups in Singapore and attempted to show its effects on the stress perceived. The findings of this study indicated that there was a positive correlation between the relationship of stress and Type A personality, which was consistent with the result of the previous research. Furthermore, the Indians have more of the hostility trait than the other two ethnic groups.

J. Philippe Rushton, Mervyn Skuy, Peter Fridjhon (March-April 2003) Performance on Raven's Advanced Progressive Matrices by African, East Indian, and White engineering students in South Africa. The hypothesis is tested that the Raven's Advanced Progressive Matrices (APM) has the same construct validity in African university students as it does in non-African university students. Analyses were made of scores from 294 highly select 17–23-year-olds in the Faculties of Engineering and the Built Environment at the University of the Witwatersrand (187 Africans, 40 East Indians, 67 Whites; 70 women, 224 men). Out of a total of 36 problems, the African students solved an average of 22, the East Indian students, 25, and the White students, 29 ($P<.001$), placing them at the 57th, 64th, and 86th percentiles, respectively, and yielding IQ equivalents of 103, 106, and 117 on the 1993 US norms. Four months earlier, they had completed the Standard Progressive Matrices. The two tests correlated .60 or higher for both the Africans and the non-Africans, and both tests predicted final end-of-year
grades with mean $r's=.30$ ($P's<.05$). Items found difficult by one group were difficult for the others; items found easy by one group were easy for the others (mean $r's=.90$, $P<.001$). The African–East Indian–White differences were “Jensen Effects,” being most pronounced on the general factor of intelligence (measured in this instance by items with the highest item-total correlations). Indeed, the $g$ loadings showed cross-cultural generality: For example, item-total correlations calculated on the East Indian students predicted the magnitude of the African–White differences. When each of the 36 $g$ loadings and race effects were aggregated into nine four-item “subtests,” the magnitude of the Jensen Effect was Spearman's $\rho=.52$. There were no sex differences.

Jean M. Twenge, Jennifer Crocker (May 2002) Race and Self-Esteem: Meta-Analyses Comparing Whites, Blacks, Hispanics, Asians, and American Indians and Comment on Gray-Little and Hafdahl (2000). These meta-analyses examine race differences in self-esteem among 712 datapoints. Blacks scored higher than Whites on self-esteem measures ($d = 0.19$), but Whites scored higher than other racial minority groups, including Hispanics ($d = -0.09$), Asians ($d = -0.30$), and American Indians ($d = -0.21$). Most of these differences were smallest in childhood and grew larger with age. Blacks' self-esteem increased over time relative to Whites', with the Black advantage not appearing until the 1980s. Black and Hispanic samples scored higher on measures without an academic self-esteem subscale. Relative to Whites, minority males had lower self-esteem than did minority females, and Black and Hispanic self-esteem was higher in groups with high socioeconomic status. The results are most consistent with a cultural interpretation of racial differences in self-esteem.

Jessee(2009) Matching Student Personality Types and Learning Preferences to Teaching Methodologies In this study The purpose of this study was to identify teaching styles that complement the learning preferences of undergraduate dental students while enhancing the quality of patient care. A formidable challenge to reform in dental education has been overcoming the resistance by faculty and administration to recommended changes. The organizational structure of dental institutions, with their independent departments, makes obtaining consensus on educational issues difficult. For beneficial change to occur, clear evidence of the benefits to all within the organization must be presented. The objectives of the study were to 1) identify the most common
personality types among first- and second-year undergraduate dental students at the University of Texas Dental Branch at Houston using the Myers-Briggs Type Indicator 2) identify the learning preferences of these personality types; and 3) determine a more effective approach to teaching clinical dentistry based upon student personality types and learning preferences. Four common personality types were identified among respondents: ISTJ, ESFJ, ESTJ, and ISFJ, with a predisposition for Sensing (S) (desire for facts, use of senses) over Intuition (N) (look for possibilities, relationships) and Judging (J) (prefers decisiveness, closure) over Perceiving (P) (desire flexibility, spontaneity). The most common occurring personality type, ISTJ, represents an Introverted, Sensing, Thinking, Judging individual. Specific clinical curricular techniques that would appeal to these common personality types are identified, and an explanation of their benefit is provided. Results of this study

Jill S. Hill, Terry M. Pace, Rockey R. Robbins (January 2010) Decolonizing Personality Assessment and Honoring Indigenous Voices: A Critical Examination of the MMPI-2. Utilizing a mixed methods approach located between constructivist-interpretivist and critical-ideological research paradigms (Ponterotto, 2005), the current study builds upon previous research (Pace et al., 2006) that investigated the cultural validity of the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI)-2 in its use with American Indians. Thirty items from MMPI-2 scales F, 1, 6, 8, and 9 were identified via item analysis as reflecting significant differences in endorsement rates between an American Indian sample and the MMPI-2 normative group. Semistructured interviews focused on these 30 items were conducted with 13 American Indian participants from an Eastern Woodlands Nation in Oklahoma. Interviews were audio recorded, transcribed, and then coded for themes using a qualitative coding analysis. Nine themes emerged: core belief system, experiences of racism and discrimination, conflicting epistemologies, living in two worlds, community connectedness, responsibility and accountability to the community, traditional knowledge, stories as traditional knowledge, and language and historic loss. Results of the current study demonstrate how the MMPI-2 may pathologize Indigenous worldviews, knowledge, beliefs, and behaviors rather than accurately assess psychopathology. Implications for practice and future research are addressed.
Kimberly Anne Hillman (April 1997) Comparing child-rearing practices in parents of children with cancer and parents of healthy children. This nonexperimental, descriptive study identified parenting behaviors and differences in the reported child-rearing practices between parents of children diagnosed with cancer and parents of healthy children. Two groups of parents were included: 58 parents of children diagnosed with cancer at a large urban children's cancer center and 58 parents of healthy children. The total group of parents ranged from 22 to 58 years with 35.7 and 35.9 years as the mean ages of the two groups. A variety of races were included among the parents and educational backgrounds ranged from high school and vocational to graduate/doctoral degrees. Each child with cancer selected a healthy friend of the same age, sex, and race who served as their healthy counterpart for this study. Each of these child's parents were then involved in the data collection process. Data were collected over a 2-month period using the Child-Rearing Practices Report (CRPR) in the Q-sort format, in which the parent sorted 91 cards containing 91 items dealing with child-rearing. Items were compared between the two groups using two-tailed \( t \)-tests. Using a significance level of \( \text{ALPHA} = .02 \), 11 significant differences were found between the two groups in the domains of parental expectations, discipline, expression of emotion, parental concern/worry, and overprotectiveness. In conclusion, the primary types of items that shared or demonstrated significant differences between the two groups of parents were those dealing with discipline and overprotectiveness issues. The items responded to most significantly different were, “I tend to spoil my child” and “I worry about the health of my child,” with the parents of children with cancer consistently rating these as more descriptive of them than the parents of healthy children did. Finally, this study suggested that the time of the child's diagnosis with cancer also affected the parent's reported child-rearing practices.

Kristin D. NeV(2008) his study aimed An examination of self-compassion in relation to positive psychological functioning and personality traits. This study examined the relation of self-compassion to positive psychological health and the Wave factor model of personality. Self-compassion entails being kind toward oneself in instances of pain or failure; perceiving one’s experiences as part of the larger human experience; and holding painful thoughts and feelings in balanced awareness. Participants were 177 undergraduates (68% female, 32% male). Using a correlation design, the study found
that self-compassion had a significant positive association with self-reported measures of happiness, optimism, positive affect, wisdom, personal initiative, curiosity and exploration, agreeableness, extroversion, and conscientiousness. It also had a significant negative association with negative affect and neuroticism. Self-compassion predicted significant variance in positive psychological health beyond that attributable to personality.

Kunher Wu, Kristian D. Lindsted, Jerry W. Lee (March 2005) Blood type and the five factors of personality in Asia. Research investigating the association of blood type with personality has yielded mixed results. Two recent studies (Cramer & Imaike, 2002; Rogers & Glendon, 2003) used inventories based on the widely accepted five-factor model and found no significant relationship between blood type and personality. Our study is the third published article to examine this relationship using the five-factor model. We analyzed 2681 Taiwanese high school students who completed the Chinese version of NEO-PI-R (Costa & McCrae, 1992a) and reported their blood type. An ABO blood group test was performed on a sub-sample of 176 students in the pilot study to assess the accuracy of blood type recall. Multiple linear regression analysis showed no significant relationship between blood type and personality except for Type AB females who scored lower on the Conscientiousness domain. MANOVA results showed that the combined dependent variables were not significantly affected by blood type or its interaction. We concluded that the potential effect seen in Type AB females on Conscientiousness might be a chance finding because of the small sample size (78). Academic achievement was positively related to Openness and negatively related to Extraversion. However, BMI was inversely related to Extraversion in females.

Laxmi Budhwar, David Reeves, Peter Farrell (March 2000) Life goals as a function of social class and child-rearing practices in India. This study investigates the relationship between social class, child-rearing practices (CRPs) and futuristic aspirations of middle class families in India. Life goals provide an understanding, both of an individual and of a particular section of society. The changing socio-economic and political structure of a society results in changes in the life goals of its members. Futuristic orientations of each family member were assessed using a Hindi adaptation of the California Life Goal Evaluation Schedule, and child-rearing practices using a child-rearing practices schedule. There were no significant differences in the mean scores on
life goals between fathers, mothers, sons and daughters. The factor structure revealed no
differences in emphasis placed by each family member. However, the resultant futuristic
orientations of children are significantly influenced by the differential handling of
parents and the socio-economic status of the family. The results are discussed in light of
the recent socio-economic changes taking place in India.

Leslie J. Francis, Laurence B. Brown, Ronald Philipchalk (April 1992) The
development of an abbreviated form of the revised Eysenck personality questionnaire
(EPQR-A): Its use among students in England, Canada, the U.S.A. and Australia. An
abbreviated form of the EPQR, consisting of four scales of 6 items each, is developed
from the 48-item short form EPQR. The reliability of the scales of this abbreviated
questionnaire, together with their correlations with the longer parent scales of the short
form EPQR and the well established EPQ, are explored among samples of 685 students
from England, Canada, the U.S.A. and Australia. The data are presented for the four
cultural contexts seperately. The 24-item abbreviated EPQR (EPQR-A) is recommended
as a reliable functional equivalent to the 48-item short form EPQR (EPQR-S). Attention
is drawn to the need for further research and development to improve short indices of
psychoticism.

Lillian Cukier Robbins (March 1963) The accuracy of parental recall of aspects
of child development and of child rearing practices. Retrospective accounts of child
rearing obtained from parents of 3-year-olds were compared with reports they previously
gave in the course of a longitudinal study begun with the birth of the child. The parents
were quite inaccurate in their memory of details about child rearing practices and early
development progress, in spite of the frequent rehearsal of these data due to their
participation in the longitudinal study, and in spite of the relatively young age of the
children. In-accuracies were greatest for items dealing with the age of weaning and toilet
training, the occurrence of thumbsucking, and demand feeding. Inaccuracies tended to be
in the direction of the recommendations of experts in child rearing, especially on the part
of the mothers. In general, mothers recalled more correctly than fathers.

Marvin Zuckerman (October 2003) Are there racial and ethnic differences in
psychopathic personality? A critique of Lynn's (2002) racial and ethnic differences in
psychopathic personality. Lynn's claim that certain races or ethnic groups have a higher
incidence of psychopathic personality is not substantiated by large scale community studies in America that show no differences between these groups in the diagnosis of antisocial personality disorder. No consistent racial differences are found in traits closely associated with psychopathy, sensation seeking and psychoticism, and, Lynn to the contrary, the Psychopathic Deviate scale of the MMPI. Antisocial behavior in Blacks is less related to personality than in Whites. The results on criminality are not compatible with Rushton's r/K theory of evolutionary selection, as claimed by Lynn, because Native Americans and Hispanic groups are of Siberian Mongoloid origin in the case of the former and mixed Central-American Indian and Spanish Caucasoid in the case of the latter. The differences between African-American, Native-American, Hispanic, and European-American groups in antisocial behavior seems to be more a function of social class, historical circumstance, and their position in Western society rather than racial genetics. Following (Rushton, 1988) and (Lynn, 2002) has presented a pastiche of population statistics on delinquency, criminal and sexual behavior, truancy, parenting, aggression, and disorders like Conduct Disorder (CD) and Attention Deficit and Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) to support the hypotheses that: (1) the races and ethnic groups differ in the incidence of “psychopathic personality”; (2) these population differences are based in strong part to genetic differences between the populations; (3) the differences have their distal origins in the different evolutionary histories of the races (Rushton's r–K theory of race differences). Lynn claims that Rushton's theory “…has now become widely accepted by scholars”, citing only those who support the theory and ignoring those who have criticized it ([Lynn, 1989], [Weizmann et al., 1990], [Zuckerman, 1990] and [Zuckerman and Brody, 1988]). Consequently, some of those criticisms as well as those based on more recent data are addressed to the specific arguments in Lynn's article.

Mary Rogers, A. Ian Glendon (May 2003) Blood type and personality. This study investigated possible relationships between blood types and personality within a normal population. Evidence from published studies claiming associations between blood type and personality is scanty, conflicting, and characterised by unequal cell sizes. This study predicted that compared to those with other blood types, blood Type B individuals would be higher on neuroticism, blood Type O individuals would be higher on extraversion and optimism, blood Type A individuals would be higher on
agreeableness and blood Type AB individuals would be higher on conscientiousness. A main effect for gender on neuroticism and an interaction effect for gender and blood Type B on neuroticism were also predicted. Participants comprised a quota sample of blood donors—180 males and 180 females. Thirty males and 30 females from each of the four blood types were included in the final analysis. A version of the big-five factor personality inventory developed by Goldberg, and the Life Orientation Test Revised were administered. MANOVA results showed that the combined dependent variables were not significantly affected by blood type, nor by gender, nor were there any interaction effects. No relationship between blood type and personality is supported by this study. Methodology of previous studies is reviewed and implications of the findings considered.

Mashayekhe (1992) studied personality characteristic of Iranian professional students in azad university by 16 pf. The results showed that there were significant differences between the girls and the boys on E,F,H,G,N,Q,Q4 factors, the mean scores of the boys were more than the girls on dominant (E), happy – go-lucky (F), adventurous (H) factors while the mean scores of the girls were more than the boys on apprehensive (O), Tense (Q4) and shrewed (N).

Melissa (2009) Big Five personality predictors of post-secondary academic performance. We reviewed the recent empirical literature on the relations between the Big Five personality dimensions and post-secondary academic achievement, and found some consistent results. A meta-analysis showed Conscientiousness, in particular, to be most strongly and consistently associated with academic success.

Michael J. Zvolensky, Willem A. Arrindell, Steven Taylor, Martine Bouvard, Brian J. Cox, Sherry H. Stewart, Bonifacio Sandin, Samuel Jurado Cardenas, Georg H. Eifert (July 2003) Anxiety sensitivity in six countries. In the present study, the Anxiety Sensitivity Index—Revised (ASI-R; Taylor and Cox, 1998a and Taylor and Cox, 1998b) was administered to a large sample of persons (n=2786) from different cultures represented in six different countries: Canada, France, Mexico, The Netherlands, Spain, and the United States. We sought to (a) determine the factor structure and internal consistency of the ASI-R and (b) examine the correlations of the measure with psychiatric symptoms and personality dimensions in a single European non-English
speaking country (The Netherlands). Partially consistent with the original hypothesis, the underlying structure of the anxiety sensitivity construct was generally similar across countries, tapping fear about the negative consequences of anxiety-related physical and social-cognitive sensations. Lower-order factors were moderately to strongly correlated with one another and showed good internal consistency. The observed lower-order ASI-R factors correlated with established psychiatric symptoms and with the personality trait of neuroticism. Partial correlations indicated that both factors are useful in accounting for variance in symptom measures. We discuss the results of this investigation in relation to the cross-cultural assessment of the anxiety sensitivity construct.

Nabil (2005) Personality theist and Its relationship to apparel Behavior within the Iraqi women the aim of this study identifying the nature of relationship between apparel behavior and personality traits. the sample of study (300) women and the a scale consisted of fifty items and researcher also applied (Raymond cattle's a scale of personality traits (16pf) women consists sixteen variables of traits and found this study result there is a difference in personality traits with in the Iraqi women independent samples to variables (educational collecting and has no difference in economic collecting).

Oscar A. Parsons, John M. Schneider (June 1974) Locus of control in university students from Eastern and Western societies. Administered the Rotter Internal-External Locus of Control (I-E) Scale to male and female students in Eastern, Western, and Middle-Eastern societies. Data from about 120 Ss in each of 8 countries (Japan, India, France, Germany, Italy, Canada, the US, and Israel) were subjected to analysis of variance. Significant Sex (p < .001, females more external) and Country (p < .001) effects were found. Japanese students had significantly higher external scores than those in all other countries; Indian students were significantly lower than those in France, Canada, and Japan. No other differences on the total I-E scores were found. Analyses of content subscales of the I-E scale reveal (a) many additional differences among countries, (b) a lack of concordance in pattern of scores over subscales for countries, but (c) a consistency of male and female scoring within countries over subscales. Asian countries had the greatest differences between scoring patterns; the smallest differences occurred among European countries.
Pallavi Nishith, Kim T. Mueser, Prabha Gupta (October 1994) Personality and hallucinogen abuse in a college population from India. The eysenck Personality Questionnaire—Addiction Scale (EPQ-AS) was administered to 40 Indian college males with a history of hallucinogen abuse and 40 male controls, matched on age, level of education, socioeconomic status, and place of residence. The hallucinogen abusers were found to have significantly higher scores on the Neuroticism (N), Psychoticism (P), and Lie (L) scales, and were non-significantly higher on the Extraversion (E) scale. The findings for N and P were consistent with studies on other drug classes and from other cultures. The results on L were consistent with findings on other drug categories studied in the Indian culture, but not other cultures. The results on E differ from findings on heroin addicts in both India and other cultures, suggesting E is sensitive to the drug category under investigation. The findings have implications for future research on cross-cultural aspects of substance abuse and personality.

Patrice L Engle, Maureen M Black, Jere R Behrman, Meena Cabral de Mello, Paul J Gertler, Lydia Kapiriri, Reynaldo Martorell, Mary Eming Young and the International Child Development Steering Group (January 2007) Strategies to avoid the loss of developmental potential in more than 200 million children in the developing world. This paper is the third in the Child Development Series. The first paper showed that more than 200 million children under 5 years of age in developing countries do not reach their developmental potential. The second paper identified four well-documented risks: stunting, iodine deficiency, iron deficiency anaemia, and inadequate cognitive stimulation, plus four potential risks based on epidemiological evidence: maternal depression, violence exposure, environmental contamination, and malaria. This paper assesses strategies to promote child development and to prevent or ameliorate the loss of developmental potential. The most effective early child development programmes provide direct learning experiences to children and families, are targeted toward younger and disadvantaged children, are of longer duration, high quality, and high intensity, and are integrated with family support, health, nutrition, or educational systems and services. Despite convincing evidence, programme coverage is low. To achieve the Millennium Development Goals of reducing poverty and ensuring primary school completion for both girls and boys, governments and civil society should consider expanding high quality, cost-effective early child development programmes.
Peter Muris, Susan Bögels, Cor Meesters, Nicolien van der Kamp, Annemarie van Oosten (November 1996) Parental rearing practices, fearfulness, and problem behaviour in clinically referred children. The present study investigated the relationship between parental rearing behaviours on the one hand and ‘psychopathology’ (i.e. fearfulness and problem behaviour) on the other hand in a group of clinically referred children. In order to examine this issue, children completed the child version of the EMBU (i.e. an inventory for assessing their parents' rearing practices) and the Fear Survey Schedule for Children (FSSC) (Ollendick, 1983). Parents filled in the parent version of the EMBU and the Child Behaviour Checklist (CBCL) (Achenbach & Edelbrock, 1983). It was found that some subscales of both the parent and the child version of the EMBU were unreliable in terms of internal consistency. By means of a factor analytic procedure, two new EMBU scales were created: ‘positive rearing behaviour’ and ‘negative rearing behaviour’. Results further revealed a low degree of agreement between parents and children in reports of parental rearing behaviours. No association was found between parental rearing practices and fearfulness/internalizing problem behaviour. However, a positive relationship did emerge between negative rearing practices and externalizing problem behaviours. Finally, parental rearing behaviours in children with anxiety disorders were similar to those in clinically referred children who did not suffer from a severe type of psychopathology. Children with disruptive behaviour disorders, however, exhibited an aberrant pattern of rearing practices: in these children relatively more negative and less positive upbringing behaviours were observed.

Pittu Laungani (1985) National differences in personality: India and England. This study reports comparisons between results on the Eysenck Personality Questionnaire (EPQ) obtained from 558 male and 636 female Indian Ss; the comparison group of the original standardized English Sample (Eysenck and Eysenck, 1975). Factor analysis of item correlations showed close correspondence between the factors extracted in the two samples, with indices of factor comparisons being well in excess of 0.97. The reliabilities in the Indian sample were only marginally lower than in the original English standardization group. Some items from the original EPQ did not load on the hypothesized factors; they were substituted by the extra items contained in the 101-item version of the EPQ used in India. The Indian data showed no sex differences with respect
to extraversion; females were found to score higher on the Neuroticism and also slightly higher on the Lie scale than the males. The Lie scores for both males and females being quite high suggests a consistent trait of conformity in operation. It was concluded that the organization of personality in India is sufficiently similar to that in England to make national comparisons feasible since identical dimensions underlie the personalities of Indian and English Ss.

Raffaella Calati, Stefano Porcelli, Ina Giegling, Annette M. Hartmann, Hans-Jürgen Möller, Diana De Ronchi, Alessandro Serretti, Dan Rujescu (July 2010) Catechol-o-methyltransferase gene modulation on suicidal behavior and personality traits: review, meta-analysis and association study. Suicide is one of the leading causes of death among young adults. Both genetic and personality factors plausibly have a role on suicidal behavior. We focused on the catechol-O-methyltransferase gene (COMT) and we performed: a review of studies investigating the association between COMT and both suicidal behavior and personality; a meta-analysis of studies investigating the association between suicidal behavior and COMT rs4680 polymorphism; an association study investigating the link between seven COMT polymorphisms (rs737865, rs5844402, rs5993883, rs4680, rs4633, rs165599 and rs9332377) and both personality traits and suicidal behavior. For the review and the meta-analysis we performed an electronic search to identify studies focused on the association between COMT and both suicidal behavior and personality. The sample of the association study was composed of three groups: 289 German healthy controls, 111 German suicide attempters and 70 Italian mood disorder patients. From the review, the meta-analysis and the association study no relationship emerged between COMT and suicidal behavior. Nevertheless, from both review and association study several links were found between COMT and personality traits. In particular, in the association study we found a significant correlation between rs4633 and Reward Dependence (Temperament and Character Inventory). As secondary results we found an association between rs737865 and Angry Reaction (State–Trait Anger Expression Inventory) and between rs9332377 and Irritability (Questionnaire for Measuring Factors of Aggression). Our findings suggested that COMT variants may not be directly implicated in suicidal behavior, however evidence of a COMT role in the modulation of personality traits has been found.
Personality and attitudes towards current political topics. We presented a representative list of 162 political issues currently discussed in Germany and the German NEO-FFI to 184 subjects (45% university students). Principal components analysis of the attitude items reveals four factors which are interpreted as (1) general conservatism, preference for authoritarian punitiveness, (2) social welfare and support of women's equality, (3) liberalism and affirmation of technological progress, and (4) affirmation of increase in taxation for environmental protection and the development of East Europe. The first unrotated factor is identified as general conservatism. The analysis of zero and higher order correlations shows meaningful relationships between political attitudes and personality dimensions. The highest (negative) correlations are found between openness to experience and conservatism. Age and sex effects on political attitudes are reported.

Racial and ethnic differences in psychopathic personality. This paper proposes that there are racial and ethnic differences in psychopathic personality conceptualised as a continuously distributed trait, such that high values of the trait are present in blacks and Native Americans, intermediate values in Hispanics, lower values in whites and the lowest values in East Asians. Part one of the paper sets out the evidence for this thesis. Part two applies the thesis to the unresolved problem in The Bell Curve that racial and ethnic differences in a number of social phenomena such as crime, welfare dependency, rates of marriage, etc. cannot be fully explained by differences in intelligence and proposes that some of the residual disparities are attributable to differences in psychopathic personality. Part three of the paper integrates the theory with Rushton’s r-K theory of race differences.

Cultural variations in achievement motivation despite equivalent motivational strength: Motivational concerns among Indian and American corporate professionals. We explored the possibility that persons from two cultures, Indian and American, might be similar in overall levels of motivational strength yet differ significantly in their experience and expression of achievement motivation. We anticipated that Indian, more than American, corporate professionals would incorporate not only self-based but also other-oriented concerns
(e.g., for the welfare of co-workers and community members) into their experience of achievement motivation in the workplace. American and Indian corporate professionals responded to an online survey that included a novel measure tapping interpersonal concerns in achievement motivation. Despite the groups being equivalent on multiple demographic indicators and on traditional indices of both motivational strength and motivational orientation, Americans and Indians differed substantially in motivational concerns, with Indians grounding their sense of achievement motivation more strongly in concerns for extended family, co-workers and community. Implications for the study of cultural variations in personality processes are discussed.

Robert A. Staley (July 2008) Congressional hearings: Neglected sources of information on American Indians. Over the past three decades, discussion of government documents on American Indians has emphasized federal agency documents and archival records. Despite the fact that Congress has the ultimate authority in Indian affairs, document librarians have not explored the considerable research potential of hearings as a format for information. This article will show, with examples from early twentieth century legislative and oversight hearings, that there is significant untapped research content on American Indians in congressional hearings.

Robert R. McCrae, Antonio Terracciano (September 2005) Personality Profiles of Cultures: Aggregate Personality Traits. Personality profiles of cultures can be operationalized as the mean trait levels of culture members. College students from 51 cultures rated an individual from their country whom they knew well \( N = 12,156 \). Aggregate scores on Revised NEO Personality Inventory (NEO-PI-R) scales generalized across age and sex groups, approximated the individual-level 5-factor model, and correlated with aggregate self-report personality scores and other culture-level variables. Results were not attributable to national differences in economic development or to acquiescence. Geographical differences in scale variances and mean levels were replicated, with Europeans and Americans generally scoring higher in Extraversion than Asians and Africans. Findings support the rough scalar equivalence of NEO-PI-R factors and facets across cultures and suggest that aggregate personality profiles provide insight into cultural differences.
Robert R. McCrae, Paul T. Costa Jr., Thomas A. Martin, Valery E. Oryol, Ivan G. Senin, Conall O’Cleirigh (February 2007) Personality correlates of HIV stigmatization in Russia and the United States. To determine whether stigmatizing attitudes towards HIV/AIDS are associated with personality traits, and whether these associations are generalizable across two cultures, we administered the English and the brief Russian version of the Revised NEO Personality Inventory, a standardized measure of a comprehensive model of personality traits, together with items assessing HIV stigmatization. We hypothesized that stigmatization would be associated chiefly with low Openness to Experience. Self-reports and observer ratings of personality and self-reports of HIV attitudes were collected from volunteers recruited by research assistants. HIV stigmatization was more pronounced in Russia than in the United States, but it was similarly related to personality traits, chiefly low Openness to Experience, a variable associated with other forms of prejudice, and low Agreeableness, suggesting a lack of altruism and sympathy. HIV stigmatization is especially likely to be a problem with people, and in cultures, low in Openness to Experience.

Ron Shor (May 1999) Inappropriate child rearing practices as perceived by Jewish immigrant parents from the former soviet union. Objectives: First to explore what Jewish immigrant parents from the Former Soviet Union consider to be appropriate and inappropriate child rearing practices, and second what are their help seeking preferences in situations of children at risk. Method: Interviews with 273 immigrant parents were conducted in Israel. A semi-structured questionnaire included seven vignettes which related to three areas of parental behaviors: Lack of provision of child’s needs, corporal punishment and psychological punishment. In addition, open-ended questions were included about the participants’ personal beliefs regarding the use of physical punishment towards children. Results: Suggest a concrete and practical approach towards child rearing practices, support for the utilization of certain types of corporal and psychological punishment, consideration of the gender of the child might be a factor in the approach towards corporal punishment, a perception of children as self sufficient at a fairly young age and a tendency not to cooperate with outsiders in situations of children at risk. Conclusions: Even though Jewish immigrants from the Former Soviet Union might be in a new country for several years, their background may still have a significant role in their child rearing practices and help seeking patterns. Awareness of their
perceptions could provide information which is significant for the accurate assessment of situations of abuse and neglect among the immigrants and for defining appropriate treatment objectives and means for achieving change.

Sabrina Trapmann, Benedikt Hell, Jan-Oliver W. Hirn, Heinz Schuler (2007) Meta-Analysis of the Relationship Between the Big Five and Academic Success at University. Interest in the prediction of academic success in higher education has grown considerably in recent years in German-speaking countries. While the validity of school grades and admission tests has been investigated by meta-analyses and large-scale studies at least in the United States, less is known about noncognitive predictors of academic success. The present meta-analysis investigates the impact of the Big Five personality factors on academic success at university. A total of 258 correlation coefficients from 58 studies published since 1980 were included. Grades, retention, and satisfaction served as success criteria. Correlations were corrected for attenuation caused by measurement error. Results show that the influence of personality traits on academic achievement depends on the success criterion. While Neuroticism is related to academic satisfaction ($\mu = -0.369, k = 8$), Conscientiousness correlates with grades ($\mu = 0.269, k = 41$). Extraversion, Openness to Experience, and Agreeableness have no significant impact on academic success. Moderator analyses suggest effects of culture for the validity of Extraversion. Parallels to validity for job performance are identified and implications for admission and counseling of students are discussed.

Sara Harkness, Charles M. Super (January 1994) The developmental niche: A theoretical framework for analyzing the household production of health. Recent efforts to promote child survival and development internationally have focused new attention on the importance of the household as a mediator of both environmental risks and programmatic interventions to promote better health. In this paper, we introduce a theoretical framework, the ‘developmental niche,’ derived from studies of children's behavior and development in different cultural contexts, as a tool for analyzing the household production of health. The developmental niche is conceptualized in terms of three basic components: (1) the physical and social settings of the child's everyday life; (2) culturally regulated customs of child care and child rearing; and (3) the psychology of the caretakers. The relevance of each of these components to the household
production of health is illustrated through examples from research in several cultures, including Malaysia, Kenya, Bangladesh, India, and the U.S. Further discussion centers on three corollaries of the developmental niche framework that point to the interactive relationships among the three components, between the niche and the larger environment, and between the niche and the child (or any individual seen from a developmental perspective). It is suggested that this approach is useful for identifying and collecting relevant information on household-level factors that affect health outcomes, and thus for organizing more effective interventions. At a theoretical level, the developmental niche framework also facilitates understanding processes of mutual adaptation between the individual and the environment as they are filtered through the constraints of household settings, customs and caretaker psychologies.

Susan M. Bögels, Marion van Melick (December 2004) The relationship between child-report, parent self-report, and partner report of perceived parental rearing behaviors and anxiety in children and parents. This study investigated the relationship between child anxiety, parental anxiety, and perceived current parental rearing practices, using a multiple informants approach, that is, by aggregating the perception of the child, parent and partner on parental rearing behaviors. Unselected children aged 9–12 (n=75) and both their biological parents filled in the SCARED-C to measure child anxiety, and parents completed the SCARED-A to measure parental anxiety. In addition, child report, parental self-report, and partner report of the rearing dimensions “autonomy-encouragement versus overprotection”, “acceptance versus rejection”, and “psychological control” of both parents was assessed. Results showed that the homogeneity of some rearing dimensions using a single informant was insufficient, but sufficient when using multiple informants. Inter-informant agreement was low (M=0.29). Three-informants' aggregates yielded good generalizability (M=0.54), and the generalizability of six-informants' aggregates (combining both parents) was impressive (M=0.76). Using multiple informants, parental autonomy granting versus overprotection was substantially related to child anxiety (r=−0.41, p<0.001), as well as to parental anxiety (r=−0.45, p<0.001). More precisely, paternal autonomy–overprotection was predominantly related to child anxiety, whereas maternal autonomy–overprotection was predominantly related to maternal anxiety. Acceptance versus rejection and psychological control were only modestly related to child and parental anxiety.
Sween (2007) Orientation towards helping others some personality straits (A comparative study on a sample of Damascus and taiz university students). The aimed of the study to know the relationship between orientations towards help with all its three dimensions and personality straits I among the study sample. The study sample (1500) student use the scale (16pf) for measure personality traits and orientation towards help prepared by the researcher ad the most important result there's positive interrelated relationship statistical denotation between to wards help and personality traits among Damascus and Taiz universities students and there are statistical denotation differences in the towards help and personality traits among Damascus and Taiz universities students.-

Sybil B.G. Eysenck, F.Y. Long (January 1986) A Cross-Cultural Comparison of Personality in Adults and Children: Singapore and England. Four hundred and ninety-three men and 501 women in Singapore were given the adult Eysenck Personality Questionnaire (EPQ) in English. Similarly 520 Singapore boys and 508 girls were given the junior EPQ, also in English. Correlations between items were calculated for men and women, boys and girls separately. Factor analyses were performed on the resulting matrices, and indices of factor comparison calculated for all four groups, comparing the factors extracted and rotated with similar factors from the original British Standardisations. All the indices are high (.91) for the children and even higher (.96) for the adults. It is concluded that similar personality dimensions are to be found in the two countries.

Tamara C. Daley (April 2004) From symptom recognition to diagnosis: children with autism in urban India. The period of time between initial recognition of a symptom and initial diagnosis warrants examination because it can serve as a window into broader cultural factors and allow for more immediate treatment. Research on this process among parents of autistic children to date has been useful, but has been limited to families in Western countries, whereas autism occurs all over the world. The current study provides data on the process of initial symptom recognition, help-seeking, and initial diagnosis of a pervasive developmental disorder among 95 families of autistic children in India. The findings suggest that the specific symptoms that parents initially recognize may be associated with the speed with which they receive a diagnosis, and that the saliency of
symptoms may be culturally shaped. Environmental, cultural, and socioeconomic factors may also have an impact on whether a parent receives a diagnosis. Implications for professional awareness and increased accuracy of diagnosis are also suggested.

tara (2009) A Psychological Profile of Defender Personality Traits In this study—the security community has used psychological research on attacker personalities, but little work has been done to investigate the personalities of the defenders. One instrument currently dominating personality research is the Five Factor Model, a taxonomy that identifies five major domains of personal traits, composed of sets of facets. This model can be used within an organizational or vocational capacity to reveal dominant tendencies, such as openness to new experiences. Within a security context, this tool could show what patterns professionals exhibit, which may reveal areas of insufficient diversity and “blind spots” in defenses. We surveyed 43 security professionals using a Five Factor Model-based test (the IPIP-NEO) to reveal common dominant traits. We found that our sampled security population demonstrated that they were highly dutiful, achievement-striving, and cautious; in addition, they were high in morality and cooperation, but low in imagination. We note that many of these characteristics seem to be appropriate for security professionals, although the low scores in the “openness to experience” domain may indicate difficulties in devising new security defense methods and in anticipating new forms of attack. This finding implies that security professionals might be more reactive to security threats, rather than proactive in discovering them before they are used by adversaries. This lack of anticipation could potentially leave large organizations vulnerable to attacks that might have otherwise been prevented.

Teresa D. LaFromboise, Karen Albright, Alex Harris (January 2010) Patterns of Hopelessness Among American Indian Adolescents: Relationships by Levels of Acculturation and Residence. Poor mental health among American Indian adolescents has been a matter of significant concern for the past two decades. This study extends the literature on acculturation within this population by investigating the relationship between hopelessness, levels of acculturation, and residence among American Indian adolescents. Utilizing data drawn from 438 adolescents across 67 American Indian tribes, our analyses show that American Indian adolescents who have bicultural
competence (i.e., those who are adept in both Indian and White cultures) have significantly less hopelessness than do those with adeptness in only one culture or in neither culture. Our findings also show a significant difference by residence, with American Indians who live on reservations indicating less hopelessness than those living in urban or rural/nonreservation areas. Analysis of interaction effects suggests that the beneficial effect of adeptness in White culture is particularly true for American Indians living in urban areas.

Turkey (1980) this study aimed at recognizing the differences between males and females in some personality traits. Two hundred and eleven undergraduates (103 male and 108 female) from University of Kuwait (Colleges of Art, Education, Science, and trade) at all stages participated in this study. The researcher used some test to measure the traits (achievement motive, neurosis, flexibility and confidence) tests purported to measure achievement motive EDI, flexibility confidence. Results were analyzed statically to determine the mean, t value. The main conclusion of this study was there were no significant differences between males and females in achievement motive, neurosis and confidence even though females show a higher scores in neurosis, males show higher scores in at significant level 25% while female scores were higher in flexibility at significant level 0.005 (Turkey, 1980).

VIRGINIA A. RAUH, GAH A. WASSERMAN, SUSAN A BRUNELLI (May 1990) Determinants of Maternal Child-rearing Attitudes. This study investigated the correlates of negative attitudes toward child-rearing low-income urban black and Hispanic mothers. Using a randomized block procedure. 144 adolescents and 139 adults giving birth to healthy infants at a large metropolitan hospital were recruited. All consenting women were interviewed in the hospital within 2 days after delivery, using standardized measures of child-rearing attitudes, self-esteem, depressive symptoms, social support, and cognitive ability. Hierarchical multiple regression analyses showed that depressive symptoms, cognitive ability, and two demographic characteristies (maternal age and spoken language) accounted for 42.4% of the variance in negative childrearing attitudes during the postpartum period. The contributions of social support and self-esteem were no longer significant when the effects of the other psychosocial factors were taken into consideration simultaneously. The utility of early assessment of
maternal altitudes as a marker for maternal risk status is addressed. The adaptive function of maternal altitudes and the implications for child-rearing practices are discussed in relation to the process of acculturation.

Willem A. Arrindell, K. Robert Bridges, Jan van der Ende, Janet S. St. Lawrence, Lisa Gray-Shellberg, Richard Harnish, Richard Rogers, Robbert Sanderman (December 2001) Normative studies with the Scale for Interpersonal Behaviour (SIB): II. US students: A cross-cultural comparison with Dutch data. The Scale for Interpersonal Behaviour (SIB), a multidimensional, self-report measure of state assertiveness, was administered to a nationwide sample of 2375 undergraduates enrolled at 11 colleges and universities across the USA. The SIB was developed in the Netherlands for the independent assessment of both distress associated with self-assertion in a variety of social situations and the likelihood of engaging in a specific assertive response. This is done with four factorially-derived, first-order dimensions: (i) Display of negative feelings (Negative assertion); (ii) Expression of and dealing with personal limitations; (iii) Initiating assertiveness; and (iv) Praising others and the ability to deal with compliments/praise of others (Positive assertion). The present study was designed to determine the cross-national invariance of the original Dutch factors and the construct validity of the corresponding dimensions. It also set out to develop norms for a nationwide sample of US students. The results provide further support for the reliability, factorial and construct validity of the SIB. Compared to their Dutch equivalents, US students had meaningfully higher distress in assertiveness scores on all SIB scales (medium to large effect sizes), whereas differences on the performance scales reflected small effect sizes. The cross-national differences in distress scores were hypothesized to have originated from the American culture being more socially demanding with respect to interpersonal competence than the Dutch, and from the perceived threats and related cognitive appraisals that are associated with such demands.