Chapter – III
Methodology

Personality develops in a social context, and it finds expression in social tasks. The life span approach to development emphasizes that some of these tasks are particularly important at certain stages of life and provide a focus for continued personality growth. Cote (1993) extended Erikson’s Model of a relationship between personality and cultural institutions. Cote (1993) proposed that social institutions and psychic structures often are mirror images of one another, or mutually reproducing patterns. Evidences suggest that to understand the relationship between inner personality and other cultural institutions, there is no question that personality can not be understood without such awareness of its social context. The more we understand about the relationship between personality and the tasks of society, the better able we will be to guide people into the tasks for which they are most suited.

Personality is thoroughly cultural, especially because culture influences the meanings that we accept about ourselves and our world. Culture teaches us whether ambition is a moral virtue or evidence of sinful pride. Most personality theorists believe that personality is formed at a fairly early age (Freud, 1933; Allport, 1937; Murray, 1938; Sheldon, 1942; Cattell, 1950 etc.) Therefore, they argue that it is a long forgotten past environmental events that determine behaviour.

Recent studies also, high lighten the importance of environmental factors on the development of personality characteristics. The shared family environment influences some area more than others. Relatively strong influences are found for conservatism and religiosity (Loehlin, 1987). Family environment also influences whether siblings develop common interests, such as an interest in music (Hoffman, 1991). Siblings who grow up together tend to be more different from one another than those who do not share an environment. Dependency is one such characteristic; a variety of factors including birth order and illness, work to make one sibling the dependent one and to prevent the expression of dependency in the other (Hoffman, 1991).
Aim of study:

Important of culture in the development of personality has been recognize since long. The present study intends to examine the effect of Sex, Culture, Attitude towards child behaviour problems and socio-economic status on the personality characteristic of Indian Muslims and Iraqian.

Objectives of study:-

Following major objectives are framed as guide lines for present study.

- To assess personality characteristic of the Ss. and search the culture differences are significant or not.

- To find out the impact of authoritarian Vs. democratic attitude on the development of personality characteristics.

- To measure personality characteristic of the Ss. and find out whether the males and females differ significantly from each other or not.

Hypotheses:-

- Iroquoian Muslims are significantly more reserved than Indian Muslims.

- The Ss. reared up in democratic parenting are significantly more out-going from those reared up in authoritarian parenting.

- Males are significantly more out-going than the females.

- Iraqian Muslims and Indian Muslims does not significantly differ on dull Vs bright dimension.

- The Ss. reared up in democratic parenting are significantly more bright from those reared up in authoritarian parenting.
Males are significantly more bright than the females.

Iraquian Muslims are significantly more emotionally stable than Indian Muslims.

The Ss. reared up in democratic parenting are significantly more emotionally stable from those reared up in authoritarian parenting.

Males are significantly more emotionally stable than the females.

Iraquian Muslims are significantly more assertive than Indian Muslims.

The Ss. reared up in democratic parenting are significantly more humble from those reared up in authoritarian parenting.

Males are significantly more assertive than the females.

Iraquian Muslims are significantly more Sober than Indian Muslims.

The Ss. reared up in democratic parenting are significantly more Sober from those reared up in authoritarian parenting.

Females are significantly more sober than the males.

Iraquian Muslims are significantly more conscientious than Indian Muslims.

The Ss. reared up in democratic parenting are significantly more conscientious from those reared up in authoritarian parenting.

Males are significantly more conscientious than the females.

Iraquian Muslims are significantly more venturesome than Indian Muslims.

The Ss. reared up in democratic parenting are significantly more venturesome from those reared up in authoritarian parenting.
Males are significantly more venturesome than the females.

Iraquian Muslims are significantly more tough-minded than Indian Muslims.

The Ss. reared up in democratic parenting are significantly more tough-minded from those reared up in authoritarian parenting.

Males are significantly more tough-minded than the females.

Iraquian Muslims are significantly more suspicious than Indian Muslims.

The Ss. reared up in democratic parenting are significantly more trusting from those reared up in authoritarian parenting.

Males are significantly more suspicious than the females.

Iraquian Muslims are significantly more practical than Indian Muslims.

The Ss. reared up in democratic parenting are significantly more practical from those reared up in authoritarian parenting.

Males are significantly more practical than the females.

Iraquian Muslims are significantly more shrewd than Indian Muslims.

The Ss. reared up in democratic parenting are significantly more forthright from those reared up in authoritarian parenting.

Males are significantly more shrewd than the females.

Iraquian Muslims are significantly more apprehensive than Indian Muslims.

The Ss. reared up in democratic parenting are significantly more placid from those reared up in authoritarian parenting.

Males are significantly more placid than the females.
Iraquian Muslims are significantly more conservative than Indian Muslims.

The Ss. reared up in democratic parenting are significantly more experimenting from those reared up in authoritarian parenting.

Males are significantly more experimenting than the females.

Iraquian Muslims are significantly more group-dependent than Indian Muslims.

The Ss. reared up in democratic parenting are significantly more self-sufficient from those reared up in authoritarian parenting.

Males are significantly more self-sufficient than the females.

Iraquian Muslims and Indian Muslims does not significantly differ on undisciplined Vs controlled dimension.

The Ss. reared up in democratic parenting are significantly more controlled from those reared up in authoritarian parenting.

Males are significantly more controlled than the females.

Iraquian Muslims are significantly more tense than Indian Muslims.

The Ss. reared up in democratic parenting are significantly more relaxed from those reared up in authoritarian parenting.

Males are significantly more relaxed than the females.

Methodology:-

Sample

Subjects for the study selected from Aurangabad (India) and Bagdad (Iraq). Total sample comprised 400 Muslims subjects, of which 200 subjects will be from Iraq and 200 from India.
The initial sample consisted of 400 Ss, the effective sample was restricted to 320Ss, Only.

It so happened, because the nature of analysis of data was based on a 2 X 2 X 2 factorial design. In order to be included in the effective each Ss had to meet three criteria.

At the first stage the Ss were classified in two groups
(1) Indian Muslims (2) Iraqi Muslims. in this process 30 Ss were deleted.

Secondly, the Ss were classified on the basis of their child rearing practices. i.e. democratic and authoritarian. In this classification 40 Ss were deleted.

At the third Stage, the Ss were classification in two grouts i.e. Male and Female. In this process 6 Ss were deleted.

Lastly, to keep equal cell frequencies, 4 Ss were deleted. randomly from the classified groups, where the number of Ss were more than forty.

Thus, the effective Sample of the present study consisted of 320 Ss the Age range was 18 to 22 Years and the Male Female ratio was 1:1

Tools:

Following standardized tools were used for collecting data.

1. The sixteen personality factor questionnaire (The 16 PF)

The sixteen PF test is develop and standardize by Cattell and Cattell. The personality factor measures are not peculiar to the sixteen PF test. They have been establish as unitary, psychology meaningful entities in many researches in various life situation. They enter into general psychological theory and into tests use at other ages and in other cultures. This scale consists of 187 items attachment (1) where items (1.2,187) are instructions for the participants, so the number of the items are (184) distributed on (16) central traits with 10-14 items under each trait. Factors are completely independent, and none of the items is underlined in more than one factor. These factors
are bipolar where each pole represents one trait while the opposite trait is at the opposite pole. People are distributed on a straight line where one of the trait at one end and the opposite trait lies at the other end (Al-Wakfy, 1992, P525). The reliability is 0.89 and validity 0.59.

2. Stendler Test:-

This test is developed and standardize by Stendle. The test consists of 25 items which are incomplete sentences. The Ss. has to complete as fast as he/she can. After words the responses are categorized in mainly two categories, democratic and authoritarian. The readability of the test is 0.73 and validity is 0.67.

Variables under study

In the presence study following variables were treated as independent and dependent variable.

Independent Variables –
1. Culture
2. Attitude towards child behaviors problems
3. Sex

Dependent Variables –
16 Personality characteristics
Reserved Vs Outgoing
Less Intelligent Vs More Intelligent
Affected By Feelings Vs Emotionally Stable
Humble Vs Assertive
Sober Vs Happy-go-lucky,
Expedient, Vs Conscientious,
Shy, Restrained Vs Venturesome
Tough-minded Vs Tender-minded
Trusting Vs Suspicious
Design of the study

For analyzing the data 2 X 2 X 2 balanced factorial design was used. Three independent variables / factors, each factor varied at two levels.

Sex
1) Male
2) Female

Culture
1) Indian
2) Iraquian

Attitude towards child behavior problems
1) Authoritarian
2) Democratic

Statistical Treatment of Data.

At the first stage mean and standard deviation was employed. Secondly three way analysis of variance was used. Finally Duncun's New Multiple Range Test was used to make inter-group Comparison.