

INVESTIGATION IN NEPALESE FEMALE PERSONALITY

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Introduction

Nepal like many other third world countries is a family-oriented society where women are placed on a pedestal but have far more obligations and fewer real powers than males (Watkins and Regmi, 1989).

In the Nepalese society, mothers and sisters have important roles of redemption like their Japanese counterparts as redeemers for their men (Kawai, 1982). This redemption motive of sisters is revealed in the festival of *Bhratri Dwitiya* (brother-worship). Nepalese psyche shows a deep impact of mother nucleus as a guiding spirit for sons. Nepalese women reflect shyness, modesty with emphasis on chastity as dominant traits. Like the Chinese, the Nepalese also exhibit filial piety with industry, tolerance, harmony, humbleness, loyalty, kindness, benevolence, patriotism, trustworthiness, sense of shame, courtesy, conservation, traditionalism, chastity in women and sincerity (King and Bond, 1985; Bond and Pang, 1989; Yang, 1989; Ho and Hong, 1989).

Very little is known about the psychological attributes of Nepalese women. In general, they tend to be simple optimistic, slow moving and show Hindu cultural values of altruism, benevolence and peace of mind. A few studies have been conducted by Regmi (1985, 1986, 1987) on the Nepalese personality.

Uchida-Kraepelin psychodiagnostic test has been used for screening personality, behavioral problems and service-merit rankings. This simple test reveals the subjects deep-rooted personality tendencies and his essential ability. Apart from several researches, recently Takimoto et al. (1988) have used this test for assessing work efficiency of junior high school students.

The purpose of this study is to assess the personality and action of Nepalese female students using Uchida-Kraepelin standardized psychodiagnostic test. Uchida defined personality as the blend of three factors:

Movement, variation and concentration in equal proportion. Movement means how person starts action and work, variation denotes how person is flexible to the situation, and concentration shows how the person concentrates on work.

Method

Subjects: Subjects were 270 first year proficiency certificate level's female students of Padma Kanya Campus, Tribhuvan University, Kathmandu, The subjects were above 16 years and subdivided into six groups as shown below. These sub-groups were formed in order to test the effects of Devanagari (D) and Arabic (A) numerals. As Nepalese students are accustomed to both the scripts in their homes, campuses and day-to-day life. The sample was selected randomly.

No.	Group	Time of Testing	Sample Size
1	A-D	Two	51
2	A-A	Two	51
3	A	One	33
4	D-D	Two	48
5	D-A	Two	48
6	D	One	39
Total:		10	270

Explanation:

- A means "Arabic Numerals"
- D means "Devanagari Numerals"
- A-D means "First Arabic and second time Devanagari Numerals"
- D-A means "First Devanagari and second time Arabic Numerals"
- A-A means "Arabic both the times"
- D-D means "Devanagari both the times"

Uchida's Personality Types

Uchida has classified personality into five categories, which are as follow:

Regular type with High Potential: Those who belong to this type have more ability than the average. They show capability to do and respond many kinds of work and exhibit well-balanced and integrated personalities. Their work curves show moderate fluctuation. The general shape of the curve before the rest break is "U" shape, while after the break it is a line dropping off to the right.

Regular Type: Those who belong to this type have more ability than the average. Their personality don't have any problem.

Quasi-Regular Type: Those who belong to this type have ability less than the average. It is not specially pointed out that they have problems in their personality. They don't have much capability to do many kinds of work.

Non-Regular Type: Those who belong to this type have unbalanced personality. They can do only a few kinds of work.

Irregular Type: Those who belong to this type have strongly unbalanced personality. They have low capability. It is difficult for them to do the work satisfactorily.

Materials: Uchida-Kraepelin psycho diagnostic test was developed and used by Yuzaburo Uchida (1894-1966), a Japanese psychologist While was working in the Matujawa Hospital's Psychological laboratory. He based his research on the work of German psychiatrist E. Kraepalin (1856-1926), his teacher and originator of this test. This is standardized test on Japanese samples. This test is being used for a wide variety of purposes in the field of education, industry and psychology. It shows high validity. It is based on the continuous-addition method of psychological analysis of the work process. it consists of 39 longer lines of printed Devanagari and Arabic digits. The entire testing period was divided into three parts: Practice testing (5 lines), first testing (17 lines), and second testing (17 lines)

Procedure

The subjects were instructed by the investigator for practice drill to write the sum in the space between the first and second digits, second and third digits, third and fourth digits and so on right across the answer sheet. When the sum exceeds nine, the subject is to enter only the digit in the place of the unit.

In the practice drill the subjects were asked to "start", and at every 20 seconds, investigator would then announce to the subjects to proceed to the next line. The practice test takes only 20 seconds but on both true testings, each line of digits takes 60 seconds. During the "first testings", the investigator gives "signal" to change to the next line below at the end of each minute. The first testing is completed within fifteen minutes. After the first test, the subjects rest for 15 minutes and then repeat the same testing procedure for fifteen more minutes.

The test results were evaluated on typical and atypical curves and on twenty four type scheme of diagnostic criteria consisting of 5 personality

types as mentioned in the method. They are determined by the amount of work performed and profile fluctuation.

The time required to complete the test was about 45 minutes on an average. The test was administered from August 23 to 29, 1985. The investigator was assisted during the test by Jiro Kobi, a Japanese overseas Volunteer.

Scoring: The entire answer sheets were scored and interpreted with the assistance provided by the Psycho technological Institute of Tokyo, Japan.

Analysis: Data were analyzed on the basis of nor. Personality was analyzed through types of curved lines, synthetic valuation and three factors, i.e., movement (indicated by first number), variation (represented by middle number) and concentration (symbolized by last number). Code of Personality was shown by three digits. These digits were 6, 5, 4 where 6 denoted strong, exhibited standard and 4 denoted fewer tendencies. The balanced personality was coded by five (555). Thus codes of 444 and 666 denote lesser and higher tendencies respectively.

Results and Discussion

Since these groups did not differ in the use of numerals (Devanagari and Arabic)d, data from all six subgroups were collected and made single group. Thus all the tables provide composite picture of total sample (N=270). The results showed that only 0.8% subjects belonged to the excellent category of synthetic valuation, which showed high tendency of speed management-ability 48.1% subjects expressed good management of speed (Table 1). More than one third (35.6%) subjects revealed poor management-ability. Very poor ability to learn and perform new things quickly and incapability to improve in newly learned skills were expressed by .y% subjects only.

Table No. 1: Showing Balance of Personality

Ability of management of Speed	Total %
1. Excellent	0.8
2. Very Good	14.8
3. Good	48.1
4. Poor	35.6
5. Very Poor	0.7
Total:	100

While evaluating, according to the graphic representation, 1.9% subjects fell into high potential regular type showing well-balanced personality and appreciable reflection. 7% subjects belonged to regular type having more ability than the average. Thus subjects (8.9%) of both regular types exhibited balanced personality. Their personality did not show any problem. Quasi-regular type subjects (35.2%) have less ability than the average. They do not show much capability to do many kinds of work. It is not specially brought out whether they have problems in their personality and action.

Non-Regular (46.3%) and Irregular (9.6%) type subjects showed unbalanced and strongly unbalanced personality and action respectively (Table 2). On an overall basis, both non-regular and irregular type subjects (55.9%) fell into the category of unbalanced personality showing low work ability; lacked balance and harmony in personality and action. Their atypical curves (c/f) showed large number of errors, extreme fluctuations, drop in work curve and markedly low performance.

Table No. 2: Showing Diagnostic Criteria

Synthetic Valuation	Percent
1. Regular type with high potential	1.9
2. Regular type	7.0
3. Quasi-Regular type	35.2
4. Non-Regular type	46.3
5. Irregular type	9.6

Regarding the code of personality, shy-looking Nepalese females (23.3%) represented code number ("455" as their chief personality characteristics, followed by 20% females pitching their response on "555". 16.3% Nepalese females fell under code number "456" seemed unyielding, independent and fastidious; they started slowly but carried out the work without losing heart. It is difficult to observe their personality from outside (Appendix Table 1) Nepalese females preferred slow but steady start. They failed at start which expressed their lack of interest in task. Similarly they showed low changeability. In the components of personality balanced movement, variation and concentration were shown by 35.1%, 65.2% and 65.1% respectively.

Table No. 3: Showing Categories of Movement, Variation and Concentration (Personality Components)

Categories				
Personality component	High%	Balanced%	Low%	Total%
1. Movement	1.9	35.1	63.0	100
2. Variation	6.3	65.2	28.5	100
3. Concentration	23.7	65.1	11.2	100

In sum, it could be stated that Nepalese females exhibited low management ability with less changeableness and stability in their personality. This study has serious implication with respect to prospects of change in the current status or work-tendency of Nepalese womenfolk in order to cope with the abrupt rise in expectancy owing to modernization among the urban population. These findings could be helpful to the researchers of other countries for cross-cultural comparisons. Finally, this investigation is initial in nature, which reveals some of the traits of personality as well as psychological characteristics of Nepalese women.

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APPENDIX

**Table-1: Showing Code of Personality
(N=270)**

Personality Code	%	Personality Code	%
666	0	545	2.2
656	.4	654	0.0
646	0	554	0.7
665	0	466	0.4
655	1.1	466	0.4
645	0	456	16.3
664	0	446	2.6
654	.4	465	3.7
644	0	455	23.3
566	.7	445	13.3
556	2.6	464	.0
546	.7	454	0.4
565	1.5	444	0.0
555	20	Indefinite	9.3

