Identification of Hypomanic Smartness V/S Passiveness (UI 18) In T- Data

Pooja Tyagi[1*], Umed Singh[2]
[1]Research Scholar, MDU, Rohtak, India
[2]Retired Professor, KUK, Krukshetra, India

*Corresponding author
Pooja Tyagi

Abstract: The present study was mainly designed to identify Cattelian Personality Factor of Hypomaic Smartness Vs Passiveness (UI-18) in T-data measures and its overlap with Q-data factor. To realize the main objective, a sample of 103 female graduate students from women colleges of Sonipat city, and Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra was randomly drawn. The selected participants were administered with 11 T-data measures (scored for 15 variables) and Hypomania Scale (Ma) of MMPI-II. Obtained data were analyzed by descriptive statistics, Pearson's Correlations and Principal Component Factor Analysis. Overall, the present study almost replicates Cattell UI(T) 18 (Manic Smartness Vs Passiveness) in T-data measures on Indian subjects. T185 (MI 385,351,350), T229 (MI 388,386), T194(MI 2d),T113(MI 39), Appeal Erg of CMT(1716a), and T49(6a) have emerged the T-data measures of UI(T)18 (Hypomanic Smartness Vs Passiveness) in confirmation to the recommendation made by Cattell & Warburton(1967) and Hundleby *et al* (1965). The study has also ascertained the construct validity of some T-data measures for UI(T) 18 (Manic Smartness Vs Passiveness) in terms of their alignment between T-data measures of UI(T) 18 and Questionnaire measure (Q-data) of Hypomania.
Keywords: Personality, Manic Smartness, Passiveness, Correlates.

INTRODUCTION

Personality theory in terms of traits now has acquired the status of "normal science" in the sense of a Kushnian paradigm [1, 2], that is, most researchers in this field share common beliefs supported by empirical evidence. These include the relative stability of traits overtime, a significant genetic and biological influence on personality, and relevance of traits to many areas of everyday life. These beliefs have been vigorously contested in the past, but the evidence in favor of each one is now overwhelming [3, 4, 5] the trait models have also stimulated important and unresolved debates, including the primal measurement framework of traits, the mechanisms that transmit causal effects of traits on behavior, as well as the roles of culture and social factors on moderating the nature of traits.

The basic tenets of modern trait theory are not new – indeed, their origins lie in antiquity [6]. For the convenience of understanding, personality research and personality concepts may be thought of as having come through three main phases: (1) a general literary and observational stage, starting from antiquity until modern, or a philosophical or pre-scientific phase; (2) a clinical observational phase, in which observation became more systematic than first phase (grown out of general medicine around the 18th century and fruited in the works of Freud, Jung, Adler, and others); and (3) the experimental phase which began in the first quarter of 20th century. This phase led personality psychology to become an identifiable discipline in the social science during 1930s. In this decade, various separate lines of enquiry clubbed together resulting in highly integrative programs for the field generated by Allport [7], Murrey [8], and Lewin [9].The publication Allport's [7] Personality : A Psychological Interpretation; and Stanger's marked the formal advent of personality as potent field of investigation. These experimental psychologists collaborating with various disciplines such as Psychoanalysis, Depth Psychology, German Characterology, Mental Testing, and Abnormal Psychology affirmed an identity for personality psychology as a discipline having its own distinguishing features emphasizing in the study of (1) whole person, (2) motivation and dynamics, and (3) individual differences.

Cattell explained personality structure in terms of personality traits. He was main advocate of traits; and traits according to Cattell are *"relatively broad and permanent reaction tendencies that serves as a building blocks of personality, traits are neuropsychic structures which make person permanent behavior tendencies."* It is evident that Cattell considers source traits more important than surface traits. About 21 T-data temperamental source traits (UI T 16 to 36) have been

identified by Cattell by factor analyzing about 2000 scores in about 500 objective tests of personality [10]. In addition, seven second order factors and three third order T-data factors have been located in T-data measures. Cattell has incorporated these T-data factors in *Objective Analytic Test Battery* [11, 10]. Among the T-data personality factors, some appeared to the correspond to second order factors in Questionnaire (Q-data) and (L-data). For example, Extraversion and Anxiety are primary factors in T-data and second order factors in Q-data. Partial lack of correspondence across data sources, Cattell suggests may merely mean that the different measurement approaches are sampling data at rather different levels of generality, so that one-to-one match of factors is not found, but rather a modest degree of across-level alignment. In any event, it is apparent that Cattell's initial assumptions of finding identical factors structures in all three data sources(Media Indifferent Hypothesis) has been realized only partially.

According to Cattell if multivariate research is indeed able to determine the basic structure of personality, then some of the factors or traits should be obtained from three media of observation (Media Indifference Hypothesis). Acoording to Cattell High score on *UI (T)18- Manic Smartness v/s Passiveness* characterizes rapid but superficial judgments; faster speed on motor tasks, personally less secure, and more susceptible to social norms

OBJECTIVE
The main objective of the study is to Identification of UI (T)18(Manic Smartness vs Passiveness) in T-data measures among Indian subjects.

HYPOTHESIS
Being exploratory study, no specific hypothesis has been formulated.

METHODOLOGY
Sample
A sample of 103 students of graduation and postgraduation were randomly drawn from various colleges of Sonipat and kurukshetra District, Haryana. The selected students ranged in age from 18 to 26 years with the mean age of 22 years.

Measures
The selected subjects were tested with
T tests
MMPI-2

T Tests
T1 is an ability test. The rationale of the test is to find thoroughly over learned performances for almost all people. In respect of both self and others T13

measures (1) awareness of characteristics, (2) degree of criticalness, and (3) degree of appreciation. T49 test is an attempt to find a speed measure which loads on 1 of three or four personality factors most concerned with speed (1) ideomotor speed i.e. speed with content, but not with speed of decision (UI 23), (2) capacity to mobilize (UI23),(3)neural speed (UI22) and (4) task-orientedness (UI25).T112 is an ability test comprising two parts. In the first part, a diagram consisting of letters and numbers is present and participant has to imagine lines drawn between the letters, and to estimate the points at which lines intersect. In the second part, participant has no longer the support of printed problems but has to rely upon his recall of letters which are presents orally only. T113- In this test twenty two slides are shown to the participant and on each slide there are two figures (A & B) on the top of the page while 1 on the lower half. Participant is to say whether the lower figure is more like A or more like B. T185 is a simple perceptual test. Participant is simply required to determine whether the given shape in the left is similar to any of the shapes given in the right. A low level discrimination is required, the emphasis being on speed. In T194 ability test, participant reads a story as fast as possible. Subsequently he reads the same story in a version in which it is printed backwards. T229 is an ability test in which expensiveness of drawing is usually associated with extroversion (UI32). T296 is a aesthetic test in which participant is require to choose between (1) startling, eerie and distress pictures and (2) neutral pictures. Timid persons (UI 17) are expected to avoid disturbing pictures.

MMPI
The Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI) is a psychological test that assesses personality traits and psychopathology. The MMPI is currently commonly administered in one of two forms — the MMPI-2, which has 567 true/false questions, and the newer MMPI-2-RF, published in 2008 and containing only 338 true/false items. While the MMPI-2-RF is a newer measure and takes about half the time to complete (usually 30 to 50 minutes), the MMPI-2 is still the more widely used test because of its existing large research base and familiarity with psychologists. (Another version of the test — the MMPI-A — is designed exclusively for teenagers).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS
Descriptive statistics were computed to ascertain the normalcy of data. The Principal Component Factor Analysis was used to partial out, at least, to some extent the effect of these unknown variables, and to realize the main objective of the present study i.e. identification of personality factors(UI 18) in T-data measures. For this the intercorrelations were subjected to Principal Component Analysis.

Table-1: Intercorrelations Matrix

	AE	DA	NDP	AJ	LP	RB	CSO	CFR	DE	DE	BW	Ma	TA	AR	ARS	IRS
AE	1.00	-.88	.182	-.103	-.030	-.46	-.032	-.30	-.208	-.062	.126	.026	-.078	.158	-.133	.144
DA		1.00	-.067	-.66	-.70	-.091	.104	-.076	.262	.170	-.20	.024	-.013	0.33	.088	-.075
NDP			1.00	-.344	.025	.027	.009	.061	-.78	.057	.031	.038	.021	.042	-.106	.102
AJ				1.00	-.174	.032	-.191	.198	-.071	.030	.160	-.016	-.039	.071	.157	-.162
LP					1.00	.024	.132	-.102	-.027	-.063	-.081	-.128	-.075	-.151	-.113	.110
RB						1.00	-.025	.038	.011	-.078	.029	.110	.302	.156	-.185	.169
CSO							1.00	.006	.056	.055	-.066	-.017	.143	.138	-.014	.30
CFR								1.00	.082	-.053	-.030	.065	-.41	.47	-.004	-.007
DE									1.00	.099	-.030	.200	-.022	-.70	-.072	.077
DE										1.00	-.118	-.073	.044	.057	.025	-.029
BW											1.00	.025	.030	-.021	-.069	.075
Ma												1.00	.364	.209	-.200	.182
TA													1.00	.758	-.291	.290
AR														1.00	.396	-.395
ARS															1.00	.996
IRS																1.00

r= .19p<.05 r=.25p<.01

Table-1 reveals that Intercorrelations among 15 variables of T-data measures of UI(T)18 Hypomanic Smartness v/c Passiveness are ranging between .996 and .757. Only 13 of total 91 correlations are significant at or above .05 level of significance, of which 8 are positive and 5 are negative.

Correlations between 15 variables of T-data measures and one of Questionnaire measure (Hypomania) are ranging from .20 to .364. only 4 of 15 correlations are significant of which 3 are positive and one is negative. Questionnaire measure of Hypomania has correlated positively with more Drawing Expansiveness of Human Figure, Total Number of Attempts in Shape Comparison and negatively with Accurate Responses and Accuracy Relative to Speed. Obtained correlations depict that Hypomanic individuals tend to have the urge to go ahead of others orienting only to the speed without caring for accuracy.

16x16 intercorrelaions matrix was subjected to Principal Component Analysis which yielded 7 factors after varimax rotation. Varimaxly rotated factors are named as Assertiveness(Factor I), Manic Smartness v/s Passiveness(Factor II), Energy Mobilization(Factor III), Timidity(Factor IV), Extraversion(Factor V), Overcompensation(Factor VI), and Instrument Factor (Factor VII). All the seven factors have accounted for 68.85% of total variance.

Overall, the present study almost replicates Cattell UI(T) 18 (Manic Smartness Vs Passiveness) in T-data measures on Indian subjects. T185(MI 385,351,350), T229 (MI 388,386), T194(MI 2d),T113(MI 39), Appeal Erg of CMT(1716a), and T49(6a) have emerged the T-data measures of UI(T)18 (Hypomanic Smartness Vs Passiveness) in confirmation to the recommendation made by Cattell & Warburton [10] and Hundleby et al., [12]. The study has also ascertained the construct validity of some T-data measures for UI(T) 18 (Manic Smartness Vs Passiveness) interms of their alignment between T-data measures of UI(T) 18 and Questionnaire measure (Q-data) of Hypomania.

The present study also conforms Cattellian assumption of existence of second order factors of T-data measures, as the T-data variables for UI 18 used in the present study have appeared on some other factors as well.

LIMITATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

The study was conducted on a limited sample selected from Kurukshetr, Sonipat and adjoining villages and thus it was a localized study and the findings cannot be considered generalized. So it is suggested to carry out more large scale investigations across different types of samples.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The author appreciates all those who participated in the study and helped to facilitate the research process.

CONFLICT OF INTERESTS

The author declared no conflict of interests.

REFERENCES

1. Eysenck HJ, Wakefield JA. Psychological factors as predictors of marital satisfaction. Advances in Behaviour Research and Therapy. 1981 Dec 31;3(4):151-92.
2. Kuhn TS. The Structure of Scientific Revolutions Vol.1962.
3. Boyle GJ, Saklofske DH. Editors' introduction: Contemporary perspectives on the psychology of individual differences. Humanities & Social Sciences papers. 2004 Jan 1:59.
4. Blumenthal JA, Lett HS, Babyak MA, White W, Smith PK, Mark DB, Jones R, Mathew JP, Newman MF, NORG Investigators. Depression as a risk factor for mortality after coronary artery bypass surgery. The Lancet. 2003 Aug 23;362(9384):604-9.
5. Boyle GJ. Elucidation of motivation structure by dynamic calculus. In Handbook of multivariate experimental psychology 1988 (pp. 737-787). Springer US.
6. Stelmack RM, Stalikas A. Galen and the humour theory of temperament. Personality and Individual Differences. 1991 Jan 1;12(3):255-63.
7. Allport GW. Personality: A psychological interpretation.1937.
8. Muray HA. Explorations in Personality. New York: Oxford University Press. 1938.
9. Lewin K. A dynamic theory of personality. New York: McGraw HillBook Company. Development, Factor Analysis, and Validation. 1935.
10. Cattell RB, Warburton FW. Objective personality and motivation tests: a theoretical introduction and practical compendium.1967.
11. Warburton D, Fraser FC. Spontaneous abortion risks in man: data from reproductive histories collected in a medical genetics unit. American journal of human genetics. 1964 Mar;16(1):1.
12. Hundleby JD, Pawlik K, Cattell RB. Personality factors in objective test devices: A critical integration of a quarter of a century's research. RR Knapp; 1965.