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Research Paper

A Cross-Cultural Study to Examine Differences in Historical Awareness, Personality Traits, and Attitudes Towards Nationalization among Tribal and Non-Tribal Students

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ABSTRACT

The present study explores the interdisciplinary relationship between historical tribal development, personality factors, and attitudes toward nationalization among college students from diverse cultural backgrounds. Tribal communities have played a significant role in the historical, cultural, and socio-economic development of India, yet awareness among students regarding this and its influence on their psychological orientation remains inadequately explored. The study adopts a cross-cultural research design to examine differences in historical awareness, personality traits, and attitudes toward national integration among students belonging to tribal and non-tribal communities. A structured questionnaire comprising Attitude towards nationalization scale, Self Esteem Inventory, M.P.I., S.I. Inventory, Self Confidence Test scale developed by Dr. P. N. P. Sinha and Dr. Sudha Verma and AMQ of Richard Lynn were used. Statistical analyses such as descriptive statistics, independent-samples t-tests, correlation etc. were employed to examine group differences and the relationships among the study variables. It was hypothesized that greater awareness of tribal historical development will be associated with more positive attitudes toward nationalization, and that personality traits such as ascendant type and submissive type significantly predict these attitudes. The findings are expected to contribute to the fields of history, psychology, education and social policy by providing empirical evidence on how historical knowledge and individual personality characteristics jointly influence students' perspectives on national integration and nationalization in a multicultural society and also enhances the importance of tribal history to promote cultural understanding, inclusiveness, and national cohesion.

Keywords: *Historical Tribal Development, Cross-Cultural Study, Personality Factors, Nationalization, Tribal and Non-Tribal College Students*

Numerous researches have shown socio scientific works related to the patterns of personality and attitudes in different fields of life . The works of Dexter (1939), Welter (1930), Murray and Morgan (1945), Rabin (1945), Sarnoff (1960) etc. have shown such works. Here the effect of nationalization on the personality factors like self-esteem, self-confidence, extroversion, neuroticism and n-Ach Motivations etc. and also

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attitudes of tribals and non-tribals have been studied. Numerous researches have shown socio scientific works related to the patterns of personality and attitudes in different fields of life. The works of Dexter (1939), Welter (1930), Murray and Morgan (1945), Rabin (1945), Sarnoff (1960) etc. have shown such works. Here the effect of nationalization on the personality factors like self-esteem, self-confidence, extroversion, neuroticism etc. and also attitudes of tribals and non-tribals have been studied. The findings are expected to contribute to the fields of history, psychology, education and social policy by providing empirical evidence on how historical knowledge and individual personality characteristics jointly influence students' perspectives on national integration and nationalization in a multicultural society and also enhances the importance of tribal history to promote cultural understanding, inclusiveness, and national cohesion.

METHODOLOGY

This research study was done on a sample of 300 student subjects of both sexes out of which 150 were Tribals (75 male and 75 female) and 150 were Non-tribals (75 male and 75 female). All the cases were selected by incidental random sampling from the local S. P. College, Dumka, A. N. College, Dumka and S.P. Mahila College, Dumka respectively. Both the groups of students were matched in the range of age 16 years to 25 years. They were also matching in their socio- economic status and also, they all belonged to Dumka district. A structured questionnaire comprising Attitude towards nationalization scale, Self Esteem Inventory, M.P.I., S.I. Inventory, Self Confidence Test scale developed by Dr P. N. P. Sinha and Dr Sudha Verma and AMQ of Richard Lynn was used. Statistical analyses such as descriptive statistics, independent-samples t-tests, correlation etc. were employed to examine group differences and the relationships among the study variables. It was hypothesized that greater awareness of tribal historical development will be associated with more positive attitudes toward nationalization, and that personality traits such as ascendant type and submissive type significantly predict these attitudes. In the present research our main task or purpose is to study the attitude of ascendent and democratic or submissive personality of the subject towards the nationalization in the specific area of Dumka district in Jharkhand. Following subsidiary hypotheses were also made-

1. That there exists significant relationship between the ascendant and submissive type of student subjects relating to the self-esteem and cognitive, affective and performing components among both ascendant and submissive type of subjects irrespective of sex and cultural differences.
2. That, there exists significant relationship between two groups of ascendant and submissive types of subjects regard to nationalization attitudes and self confidence among both male and female subjects.
3. That, there exists significant relationship between ascendant and submissive type of personality and attitudes towards nationalization with regard to achievement motivation among the two group of subjects.
4. That, there exists significant relationship between nationalization attitudes and extroversion and neuroticism among the two groups- ascendant and submissive types of subjects irrespective of sex and cultural variation.

With regards the third objective, it is also hypothesized that there exists significant interactional variance among the two groups of subjects having both ascendant and submissive types of personality and nationalization attitudes and its components regarding different personality and motivational variables. That is, there exists significant interactional variance among the nationalization attitudes and its three components – Cognitive, Affective

and Behavioural in both group of subjects ascendant and submissive, and specific personality and motivation variables like Self-esteem.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Considering the different hypotheses, the following results has been observed from the statistical analysis of the data based on questionnaires developed.

1. The mean difference and S.D. values of the subjects relating to the self-esteem and nationalization attitudes among both tribal and non-tribal subjects.

Groups	N = 150	Mean	S.D.	t	df	p value
Tribal students	Male75	32.69	9.80	4.123	148	.01
	Female 75	31.01	8.59			
Non tribal students	Male 75	37.39	12.17	4.67	148	.01
	Female 75	35.93	9.13			

Here, we find that among both male and female among the two groups of tribal and non-tribal students, the scores of non-tribal are more than tribal students with regards self-esteem and attitude towards nationalization.

2. The mean difference and S. D. values of subjects relating to the nationalization attitudes and self confidence among both tribal and non-tribal subjects.

Groups	N = 150	Mean	S.D.	t	df	p value
Tribal students	Male75	61.30	12.18	8.34	148	.01
	Female 75	70.67	11.30			
Non tribal students	Male 75	77.61	12.36	4.54	148	.01
	Female 75	68.46	11.60			

The above table shows that the mean and S.D. of nationalization attitudes and that of a very important and useful variable self-confidence differ very significantly and those for non-tribals are much higher than tribal subjects.

3. The interactional variance between male and female tribal and non-tribal students, their nationalization attitudes and personality variables.

Groups	N	Mean	S.D.	t	df	p value
Tribal students M/F	Male75	54.56	11.13	7.76	148	.01
	Female 75	44.50	10.50			
Non tribal students M/F	Male 75	64.13	10.55	7.86	148	.01
	Female 75	60.50	12.30			

The mean value of the non-tribal groups being greater, the t values of both groups are statistically high and significant at 0.01 level of significance. This finding confirms and verifies the related hypotheses on the basis of previous research findings of Bernard (1958), Clark and Clark (1965), Reisman (1962), Dandekar and Rath (1973), Singh (1971).

4. The mean difference and S.D. values of subjects relating to the nationalization attitudes and extroversion- neuroticism among both tribal and non-tribal subjects.

Groups	N = 150	Mean	S.D.	t	df	p value
Tribal students	Male75	32.055	9.958	4.68	148	.01
	Female 75					
Non tribal students	Male 75	37.867	10.87			
	Female 75					

Again, the mean of non-tribal male and female with regards nationalization attitudes and extroversion neuroticism are much higher than tribal subjects. t- values are statistically highly significant beyond 0.01 level. Hence the related hypothesis is also verified on the basis of findings of various psychologists e.g., Jahan Qamar (1989), Sinha (1980), Sinha, Singh and Saha (1979) etc.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

The results of the above research work suggest that,

1. The attitude towards nationalization has highly significant bearing on three components—cognitive, affective and behavioral aspects among both the groups- tribal and non-tribal.
2. The gender and cultural variables also did not affect their attitudes towards nationalization and the impact of their related personality and motivational variables.
3. That, very significant statistical differences could not widened the gaps among all the personality and motivational variables on account of existing significant interrelations among all the variables between two culturally different groups.

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Conflict of Interest
The author(s) declared no conflict of interest.

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