

SUMMARY OF STUDY

A Comparative Study of the Level of Partial Instincts between Man and Woman

Introduction :

The family represents the main pillar in the up-bringing of children and their education. The parents' role is indispensable. The child's future behaviour is determined by the degree of success of the educational process, undertaken by the parents towards the child during the socialization process.

The early years of the child's life are the basis of the growth of his personality. Accordingly, the socialization is very important in adjusting the instincts in a way that allows the individual to adapt psychologically with the aims of the society and sublimate these instincts and move from the "pleasure principle" to the "reality level". The super ego is formed during the first years of the child's life, in the period of getting rid of the Oedipus Complex and the struggle between the instincts and the ego. Then the ego system develops till the child gets rid of this struggle.

The absence of any of the mother or of the father is effective in teaching the child the feminine or masculine behavior. The presence of the father leads the child to acquire the masculine behaviour compared with the absence of the father. The behaviour of the son could be severely masculine or feminine, which results in a disturbance in the unity of the model. The same happens to the daughter, if the necessary adjustment does not occur in the instinctual motives; which is done by the socialization process. This leads to the disturbed growth of the ego; the child grows up viewing the behavioural and social values with a disturbed incomplete look. Thus, he grows up suffering from a weakness in the growth of the feeling of guilt or sin. Accordingly, all his behaviours, especially the strange ones, are viewed as if they were correct. The socialization is very important in the process of social normalization and clearing the Oedipus position to create the suitable circumstances for a sound childhood.

Partial instincts are present at an acceptable rate in every individual, if they exceed the acceptable limit, they turn out to be an unacceptable social behaviour. Therefore, these instincts have to be sublimated and directed to effective channels to serve others.

Concern here is focused on the differences between the sexes of the level of the partial instincts since the male differs from the female in psychoanalysis. Freud sees man more sadistic and Eoptophilic than the woman. Woman is more masochistic and Exhibitionistic than man. Whereas Mekhemar (1976) sees in his clinical study that woman is more sadistic and Eoptophilic than man, whereas males are more masochistic and exhibitionistic than females in their practical lives.

Problem of Study :

The study tries to answer the following question :-
Is there a difference between males and females in the level of partial instincts? (Sadism, Masochism, Eoptophilia and Exhibitionism).

Aim of Study :

The study aims at identifying the differences between the level of the partial instincts of man and woman, so as to put an end to the difference between Freud's theory and Mekhemar's theory concerning the nature of the level of the four partial instincts (Sadism, Masochism, Eoptophilia and Exhibitionism).

Hypotheses :

1. There are differences that have statistical significance between the average grades of women in sadism measurement and that of men in the same measurement, to the advantage of woman.
2. There are differences that have statistical significance between average grades achieved by women in Eoptophilia measurement and that of men, to the advantage of women.
3. There are differences that have statistical significance between the average grades achieved by men in masochism measurement and that of women, to the advantage of men.
4. There are differences that have statistical significance between the average grades achieved by men in Exhibitionism measurement and that of women to the advantage of women.

The Sample :

The sample of the present study consists of 200 university graduates (males and females), married and working as teachers. Their ages range from 25-35 years old, with an average of 26 years. The investigator choose them from a sample of 300 of university graduates (faculties of education, arts, commerce, science, arabic language) in Cairo and Qualubia, Menoufia.

They are all married. The rest of the sample were cancelled (100 males & females) since they did not have the necessary measurements. Therefore, they were disregarded from the original sample.

Tools :

a) Psychometric tools :

1. Questionnaire containing information on the age, sex, marital states, education, graduation, work. (prepared by the researcher).
2. Codified measurement for the partial instincts (prepared by Samia El-Kattan).

b) Clinical tools :

1. Interview application prepared by Salah Mekhemar.
2. TAT test prepared by Muray & Morgan.

Methodology :

The investigator has used different analytical methods in the present study, so as to identify the differences between the study groups and statistical evidence.

Results of the Study :

Psychometric study yields the following results :

1. There are significant statistical differences between the average grades of males and females in sadism measurement, for the goodness of females. This means that females are more sadistic in their normal lives than males, which agrees with the first assumption of the study.
2. There are significant statistical differences between the average grades of males and females in Egoptophilic measurement, for the goodness of the females. This means that females are more Egoptophilic in their normal lives than males, which agrees with the second assumption of the study.
3. There are significant statistical differences between the average grades of males and females in masochism measurement, for the goodness of males. This means that males are more with the third assumption of the study.
4. There are significant statistical differences between the average grades of males and females in Exhibitionism

measurement for the gooniness of males. This means that males are more Exhibitionistic than females in their normal lives, which agrees with the fourth assumption of the study.

On the other hand, the same study shows that masochism (in the case of males) comes from uniting with a feminine example, in addition to masochism unity with man suffering from illness or disease phobic, like in the case of (S). Also, it became clear from the clinical study the appearance of masochism tendency, through continuous laziness in study; resulting from being punished by those surrounding them. In both two cases, this leads to the tendency to acquire aggressiveness and psychological conflicts represented in sexual fears sexual phobia and occurrence of sexual inhibition and also the occurrence of aggressive feelings towards the other sex.

The tendency towards Exhibitionism has crystallised through realizing academic aspiration and self display. As for the results of the clinical study concerning females, it was clear that sadism (in the case of females) has originated through unity with a male example, who is the father. This unity results from the disturbance of the relation with the mother, characterized by strictness, control and dominancy, leading to more stubbornness and anger; a sort of reaction to continuous punishment from the mother. An aggressive tendency appears which is refused from inside because it is superficial and not deep rooted in them; it is the result of unity with the father. Also there is the penis envy complex and refusing any sexual relation together with the feminine role too. This shows that there is a possibility of the presence of homosexuality; together with guilt feelings and confusion as a reaction to this aggressiveness leading to increasing sadism and competing with men in the field of study or work. It becomes clear also the presence of Ecotophilic tendency from the case study and projective tests.