

# Dissociative identity disorder and social psychology

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### Introduction

The main reason of this research was to investigate the relations amongst disassociated identity disorder and personality characteristics such as guilt, shame, gender, and how people view their moral problems. The initial step was to determine dilemma related and gender related differences in real life experiences. It is important to discover gender differences in perceptions of different real life dilemmas, which may help us to understand why men and women have a tendency of reporting different types of disassociated identity disorders, and real life dilemmas. Men and women respond and report on those dilemmas they feel most guilty about, and they feel guilty on different types of dilemmas. It was found that people feel guiltier when exposed on presocial type of dilemma and those dealing mostly with care-oriented issues (Newman, 1946 P. 45). In addition, it was to access the relations amongst moral maturity, personality characteristics, and perceptions of real life dilemmas. High scores on measures of guilty and high scores on identity achievement related to high real life dilemma rating care. Positive results were expected in relation between real life dilemma ratings of guilty and measures of guilty. The relations between real life dilemma ratings of guilty and identity explored.

### Literature Review

The study is examining the relations of gender, personality, and how people perceive moral dilemmas in their everyday life. Both men and women participated and responded on the questionnaires they presented to about pro social, antisocial and social pressure types in real life moral dilemmas.

Participants completed measures, which assessed guilty shame and identity. The male participants reported feeling less guilt about the pro-social dilemma and they viewed the social pressure dilemma as less care oriented than how the female did. The results of guilt and shame measures not related with the real life dilemmas. The results of identity were negative when compared to feeling guilty about social pressure dilemmas affecting parents. In the discussion, it focuses on the relevance of gender, personality, and family impacts for a model of real life and moral reasoning with other implications for development and education.

### Methods

A sample 100 people (63men and 37women), which made up of both men and women were randomly selected. After given informed consent, all the participants were to complete structured questionnaires which contained (a) the extended objective measure of ego identity, (b) instructions to report and make any judgments about three different types of real life dilemmas, © a request for demographic information. Among the participants, those who were not able to fill questionnaires were asked questions in the same and their responds recorded such that they can be analyzed later. Those who were to fill the questionnaires were advice to fill a consent form, which was to be provided to them to sign and understand before being given the questionnaires to fill. The researchers must review and approve all the information before being giving them to the participants. (Corner & Gould, 2012, p. 245). This will ensure that the information is error-free. The response from the participants are assessed, and reviewed by the researchers before recommendations and changes are made.

The researchers and others staff were to take the questionnaires to various places where people meet. This was to assist the researchers to be accessed to many people at once; these can be places like markets, playgrounds, and trading centers. The participants were given time to ask questions and this could give the researchers enough time to analyze whether the participant is responding to questions from the experience he/she has on the matter or not.

### Results

Both men and women participants viewed that antisocial dilemma involves less care-oriented issues and more justice oriented issues than both the social pressure and prosocial dilemmas. Also, it was noted that no gender differences in all perceptions of justice or care across dilemmas. It was consistent to the expectation that the women reported, that they feel more guilt associated with the prosocial dilemma than how the men reported. It was noted that contrary to the expectation none of the relations between guilt, shame, and real life dilemma ratings of guilt were significant. The antisocial dilemma was rated high in the issues of justice than that of both social pressure and prosocial dilemmas (Neuman, 2007 P. 90). It was also noted that the antisocial dilemma was rated low in issues of care than both prosocial and social pressure dilemmas. Although the ratings were in the expected direction, men participants reported that they are not experiencing antisocial dilemma while the female reported that they are experiencing antisocial dilemma.

### Discussion

When the participants were asked to discuss and report any type of real life

dilemma, women reported more prosocial types of dilemmas while men reported less. The researchers noted that, if the dilemmas reported are what women feel most guilt of, then it would make sense that the types are the foremost dilemmas in their minds. This made them report more prosocial dilemmas than any other type of dilemma. Socialization lead women to feel guilt on situations, which they must make decisions, help or care for others decisions. In the study, women reported feeling more guilt on overall associations with the real life dilemmas. (Galton & Sachs, 2008, p. 362)

### Conclusion

All the variables examined in this study represents variable, which are currently being, examine on a larger study of moral reasoning and personality. More relations in personality characteristics will be examined further across different types of real life dilemmas. Another examination between these relations and perceptions of real life dilemmas will be done. The results shown above clearly show that, personality's conflict with how the life dilemmas are perceived. The variables examined in the study exude the moral stage consistency and the moral orientation consistency amongst the different types of real-life dilemma as explained in chapter three. It is evident that these happen owing to the varied adaptive functioning of various personalities.

### References

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