

ABSTRACT

Name of the Institution: **De La Salle University – Dasmariñas**

Address: **Dasmariñas, Cavite**

Title: **Authoritarian Personality Trait and Prejudice among DLSU-D
Student Leaders and Non-Student Leaders.**

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Objectives of the Study

General Objective: This study is made to identify if there is a significant difference between Authoritarian Personality Trait and Prejudice among Student Leaders Non-Student Leaders.

Specific Objective:

1. What is the level of authoritarian personality trait of the student leader and non-student leader respondents?
2. What is the level of prejudice of the student leader and non-student leader respondents?
3. Is there significant difference in authoritarian personality trait between the student leaders and non-student leader respondents?

4. Is there significant difference in the level of prejudice between the student leaders and non-student leader respondents?
5. Is there a significant difference in prejudice among different levels of authoritarian personality traits of the respondents?

Scope and Delimitation

The main focus of this study is to determine the level of authoritarian personality trait of the respondents, through a researchers-made test and identify if the trait is indeed significantly related to prejudice by conducting a researcher-made test, as a source to determine the degree of prejudice of the respondents and in terms of determining the level of authoritarian personality trait an adapted test by Adorno, et., al, 1950 has been used which is called F-Scale test.

The respondents are 50 CLA student leaders officers such as president, vice president, secretary, treasurer, P.R.O, executive secretary, VP for planning and research, VP for outreach VP for external affairs VP for administrative affairs and 50 CLA non- student leaders, who are randomly selected through of convenient sampling.

The study aims to seek the relationship of authoritarian personality trait and prejudice among CLA student leaders and non-student leaders.

Methodology

In determining the significant difference of authoritarian personality trait and prejudice, the researchers make use of descriptive-correctional method. The two variables will be correlated after the test to determine the significant difference between authoritarian personality trait and prejudice.

This study has two sets of tests: The (F) Fascism Scale, adapted by Adorno, et., al, (1950) to determine the level of Authoritarian Personality Trait, and a researchers-made-test to determine the respondents level of prejudice. Both tests were given to the respondents of this study which is DLSU-D, College of Liberal Arts 50 Student Leaders and Non-Student Leaders, who are randomly selected through convenient sampling.

Major Findings

Through the test administration and researches, the following results were gathered:

1. Based on the result gathered on the level of authoritarian personality trait among student leader, a frequency of 10 which is 20% of the score got high authoritarian personality trait, while the 76% which has a frequency of 38 obtain moderate authoritarian personality level and the remaining frequency of 2 or 4% of the score indicates low level of authoritarian personality trait. On the other hand, a frequency of 17 which is 34% of the non- student leaders obtain high authoritarian personality trait, whereas 2% acquire low level which has a frequency of 1 and the remaining 64% are moderately authoritarian which has a frequency of 32.

2. The scores in terms of the level of prejudice among student leader, shows that 82% of the student leaders obtain moderate level which has a frequency of 41 and 18% acquire low level of prejudice or a frequency of 9, this signifies that the student leader does not acquire the high level of prejudice attitude, likewise on low level of prejudice. However, non-student leaders revealed that a frequency of 1 posses high level of prejudice which is and 82% are moderate and the remaining 16% are low in their level of prejudice which has a frequency of 8.
3. The result shows that the difference between student leaders and non - student leaders on authoritarian personality trait was found significant since the obtained t is 2.146 which is greater than the critical value 1.980 at 0.05 level of significance. The mean score of student leaders is 101.9 while non – student acquire 107.46.
4. The result shows that there is no significant difference between student leaders and the non-student leaders on the level of prejudice since the computed t is 1.054 which is less than the critical value 1.980 at 0.05 level of significance. Student leaders obtain a mean score of 65.9 while non – student leaders got 68.6.
5. The result shows that there is no significant difference on prejudice between the different levels of authoritarian personality as what reveals on the computed t 0.8672 which is less than the critical value 1.980 at 0.05 level of significance. The mean score of moderate level of authoritarian personality trait is 67.47, whereas high level of authoritarian personality trait obtain 65.39.

Conclusions

The researchers concluded the following based on the findings of the study.

1. The result signifies that a big majority of DLSU-D CLA student leaders and non-student leader respondents obtain moderate level of authoritarian personality trait as revealed by the F-scale test.
2. The results entails that the level of prejudice among DLSU-D CLA student leaders and non-student leaders are mostly moderate as revealed by Prejudice test.
3. The result shows that there is significant difference between student leaders and non – student leaders in terms of authoritarian personality trait.
4. The result revealed that there is no significant difference on the level of prejudice among student leader and non-student leader respondents.
5. The result indicates that there is no significant difference between the different levels of authoritarian personality trait, high and moderate level, in terms of their score on prejudice.

Recommendations

Based on the findings and conclusions derived, the researchers offer the following recommendation.

1. Student leaders should coordinate with the guidance office for further discussions regarding the behaviour that they are exhibiting, which

may lead to authoritarian personality trait that can be a source of misunderstandings and on its greater extent on that of being prejudice.

2. The school/administration should promote programs that can help the lasallian community in terms of employing the student leaders as a role model to other students on how to value and respect other people, and accept others weaknesses. This may promote good relationship among students and at the end, may lead on the unity of the student on promoting *ONE LASALLE*.
3. The guidance office should promote behaviour management program, about the negative implication regarding the authoritarian personality trait for the student leaders to be able to lessen the possibility of committing this trait which may greatly affect their performance as a leader and as well as a student.
4. The researchers recommend the behavioural sciences department to require social psychology to be taken by the students who are not psychology majors, because this will help them to gain proper knowledge regarding prejudice and discrimination, which is a disruptive behaviour.
5. For future researchers it is suggested to conduct another study regarding the topic using different instrument in measuring the respondents levels of authoritarian personality trait and prejudice.
6. For future researchers it is also suggested that they should have an intensive study about the topic that will determine the other factors that

affects the variables. They may use another research method and different respondents.

