THE INTERPERSONAL RELATIONSHIP PROFILE
OF ISOLATES AMONG CANDIDATES
TO THE FRANCISCAN ORDER

A Thesis

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ABSTRACT

This study was undertaken to find answers to the following questions and was intended to see how the results are related to the counseling situation and to propose some recommendations to help the subjects of this study.

The questions were:

- 1. Are there isolates in every group of candidates under study who join the Philippine Province of the Franciscan order?
- 2. What is the fundamental interpersonal orientation behavior profile of isolates and stars among Franciscan order candidates?
- 3. Is it possible that the isolates have a low level of inclusion, control and affection in contrast to the stars in each of the groups in general?
- 4. Is it possible that the expressed inclusion, control and affection of isolates would be different from wanted inclusions, control and affection in their FIRO-B Profile?



The descriptive research design was used for the study of candidates from 7 groups available in the Province of San Pedro Bautista, of the Franciscan Order. Totally, there are 130 candidates coming from the different parts of the Philippines. Biodata form prepared by the researcher was used to collect the demographic details about the candidates (name, age, family background) besides the informations obtained from formation houses records.

A sociometric test was used to findout the isolates and stars in groups. The Fundamental Interpersonal Relationship-Behavior (FIRO-B) test was used to get the profile of isolates and stars. Frequency tables were made to show the number of isolates and stars in the group. Tables were also plotted to show the profile of isolates and the stars. Mean profile of isolates and stars were also used to findout the differences in the profile of isolates and stars, and to findout the general tendency in the scoring of FIRO-B.



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Findings

- 1. Sociometric test showed that there were 14 isolates and 7 stars in the group of candidates who were studied. Isolates were 10.76% of the total population and the stars 5.38% of the total population. Both together they were 16.14% of the total population. Hence the first problem that there are isolates and stars in all the group of candidates under study was answered positively.
- 2. The FIRO-B Profile of isolates showed difference in The isolates had low scores in the their scores. inclusion, control, and affection scales against the high scores of stars in the same scales. The mean profile of isolates and stars showed that the isolates received a low score of 3.86 against the 14.86 of stars in the Inclusion scale. control scale, stars obtained a high score of 13.43 against the low score of 4.93 for the isolates. the Affection scale, isolates got a low mean score of 5.93 against the high hear score of 15.93 of the hence, the third problem stars. was answered positive.



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3. The FIRO-B profile of isolates indicated that in the same cases of individuals their expressed scores were higher and wanted scores lower. In other cases the wanted scores were higher than the expressed scores. Group by group or from isolates to isolates, this difference could not establish a pattern. Since a pattern of scoring could not be established the fourth problem remains unanswered.

Researcher discussed various facts based on the findings in the light of FIRO-B interpretations of Schultz (1966), and Ryan (1977).

In the light of the findings, the following conclusions were drawn:

- 1. Isolates and stars do exists in groups of people and this affirms the theory of Moreno (1934).
- 2. Isolates or stars are so or remain so not because of any single factor in their personality but many factors may be involved in it.
- 3. Differences between the expressed and the wanted scores show that the candidates have conflicts within themselves, between how they relate and how they wanted others to relate to them.



- 4. Sociometric test seems to be a very useful tool in finding out the group interaction among members in groups.
- 5. FIRO-B profile with the interpretation of Schultz and Ryan seems to be an effective tool that can be very effectively used by the guidance counselors to findout different personality types and different factors that make up for our present state of functioning pattern as well as to learn how individuals react differently at different situations.

Based on the result of the study, the findings, and the conclusions drawn from it, researcher made some recommendations for different parties involved, they include future researchers, Franciscan formators, guidance counselors, and isolates themselves. With that this work comes to a halt.



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