

## **Needs and Values of Musicians as Compared to Non-musicians**

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The study was planned to investigate the difference between musicians and non musicians in respect of 15 manifest needs and 6 kinds of values. As measures of needs and values Tripathi Personal Preference Schedule and Ojha Value Test were administered individually to 100 musicians and 100 non musicians matched in respect of age, sex, education, area of residence and family income. Comparison of the mean scores on each of the needs and values revealed that musicians differed from non musicians significantly only on six needs and five values. Musicians showed higher scores on achievement, exhibition, affiliation, change, endurance and heterosexuality needs and aesthetic, social and religious values, but lower scores on economic and political values. On nine remaining needs and one value no significant difference was observed.

**Keywords:** Musicians, Needs, Values.

Little has been known about the individual differences between musicians of different genres and also between musicians and non-musicians. However, there has been increasing research interest in recent past about the psychological aspects of music (Bezenak & Swindells, 2009, Creech et al, 2008; Fink & Woschnjak, 2011, Papageorgi, Creech & Welch, 2013; Welch et al, 2008; Kruse-Weber & Parncutt, 2013). Musicians are different people who differ from non-musicians in taste, temperament, attitude and behaviour. They are different in their conviction, warmth, uniqueness and connectivity. With regard to their personality characteristics some studies have emerged. Bogunovic (2012) compared music students with others on Big Five Personality Inventory and found that secondary music school pupils were high on neuroticism, extraversion and openness. Neuroticism indicates emotional sensitivity, anxiety, impulsiveness and vulnerability, while extraversion is characterized by warmth, gregariousness, assertiveness, sensation-seeking and positive emotions. Openness denotes creativity, active imagination, independency in thinking, aesthetic sensibility, inner receptivity, preference for diversity, intellectual curiosity and divergent thinking. Bogunovic further found adult musicians

(professionals) to get significantly higher scores on agreeableness and conscientiousness. Agreeableness represents high trust, straight forwardness, compliance and tender mindedness, while conscientiousness pertain to deliberate thinking, order, competence, self – discipline, self – control as well as striving for achievement and dutifulness. However, extraversion of music students and agreeableness of performers were rather different from the findings of Kemp (1996) who reported about introversion as one of the main personality traits among the musicians of the three age levels. The incompatibility of the results also refers to conscientiousness of adult musicians, which was not the case in Kemp's sample; it was attributed to the music high school students. These discrepancies could be interpreted as a consequence of general cultural differences and specific musical identity acculturation.

In Indian context the two recent studies have been done about the personality differences of musicians and non musicians by Tiwary (2011, 2013). In the first it was revealed that musicians had higher level of belongingness and self-actualization needs and lower level of security and esteem needs. This is consistent with the Bogunovic findings referred above