

Yoga therapy for psychiatric disorders and neurosis

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Background: Self-rating inventories to assess the prakrti (constitution) and personality have been developed and validated for adults. To analyze the effect of personality development programmes on prakrti of the children, standardized scale is not available. Hence, present study was carried out to develop and standardize Caraka Child Personality inventory.

Method: The 77- item Caraka child personality inventory scale was developed on the basis of translation of Sanskrit verses describing *vātaja* (A) *pittaja* (B) and *kaphaja prakrti* (C) characteristics described in Ayurveda texts and by taking the opinions of 5 Ayurveda experts and psychologists. The scale was administered on children of the age group 8 -12 years in New Generation National Public School, Bangalore.

Results: This inventory was named Caraka child personality inventory (CCPI) and showed excellent internal consistency. The Cronbach's alpha for A, B and C scales were 0.54, 0.64 and 0.64 respectively. And the Split - Half reliability scores for A, B and C subscales were 0.64, 0.60 & 0.66 respectively. Factor validity coefficient Scores on each items was above 0.4. Scores on *vātaja*, *pittaja* and *kaphaja* scales were inversely correlated. Test-retest reliability scores for A, B and C scales were 0.87, 0.88 and 0.89 respectively.

The result of CCPI was compared with a parent rating scale Ayurveda Child Personality Inventory (ACPI). Subscales of CCPI correlated significantly highly (above 0.80) with subscales of ACPI which was done for the purpose of cross-validation with respect to ACPI.

Conclusions: The prakrti of the children can be measured consistently by this instrument. Correlations with ACPI pointed towards concurrent validity.

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