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Personality profiles of adolescents with respect to age, gender, family types & location

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Abstract

Personality is the dynamic organization with in the individual of those psychological Systems that determine his characteristic behavior and thought. The study aimed to assess the Personality Profile of Adolescents across age, gender, family types & location; the two schools namely, Shri Ram Bal Vidya Mandir J.H. School Sultanpur, and Aajada public School Bechukaka Ratanpur School were selected from Sultanpur city. For the collection of information, 60 students were selected randomly from that school. Those 60 adolescents student were divided into two categories in which 30 boys and 30 girls. Introversion Extroversion Inventory test (1971) developed by Dr. P.F. Aziz and Dr. (Mrs.) Rekha Gupta was used in this study. The results were carried out through the frequency and percentage method. The study finding concluded that most of the (53.33%) respondents in boys sample had extrovert and (36.66%) respondents had introvert and only (10%) respondents had ambient. On other hand in girls sample majority of the (63.33%) of respondents had extrovert and (30%) respondents had introvert and only (6.66%) respondents had ambivert personality. Thus it was found that (58.33%) percent respondents had extrovert.

Keywords: Personality, traits, college students

Introduction

Personality is the dynamic organization with in the individual of those psychological systems that determine his characteristic behavior and thought. Personality represents a unique integration of trait so as to differentiate one person from another on the basis of quality. The term personality is derived from the Latin word persona meaning a mask. Personality is a patterned body of habits, traits, attitudes and ideas of an individual as these are organized externally into roles and statuses and as they relate internally to motivation, goals and various aspects of selfhood. According to Robert Park and Earnest Burgess Personality is the sum and organization of those traits which determine the role of the individual in the group.

According to Linton, personality embraces the total organized aggregate of psychological processes and status pertaining to the individual. Personality says Maclver is all that an individual is and has experienced so far as this all can be comprehended as unity. According to Lundberg the term personality refers to the habits, attitudes and other social traits that are characteristic of a given individual's behavior. According to Young personality is the totality of behavior of an individual with a given tendency system interacting with a sequence of situations.

On the basis of these definitions it may be said there are three types of personality: -According to jung-

Extrovert Personality: The extrovert, is more directly governed by objective data, is responsive rather than reflective. He is more sociable, more out-going and more active.

Introvert Personality: The introvert is one who turns from active participation in the objective world to an inner world of thought and fantasy. He avoids social situations, excitement and strong stimulation.

Ambivert Personality: Between extrovert and introvert personalities there is a third one type called ambivert personality people belonging to this type enjoy both parties sometimes they join out people but sometimes they live in their own rooms.

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An individual's personality is his unique pattern of traits. No two individuals, even the identical twins have alike personality. Personality also a product of its own functioning what we do today depends on our accumulated experiences of the past experiences are accumulated day after day and shape our personality by continuous interaction with external environment personality is what makes individual unique. A family socioeconomic status is based on family income, parental education level, parental occupation and social status in the community [such as contacts within the community, group associations, and the community's perception of the family]. Adolescence, the period of transition from childhood to adulthood, is a critical time for the development of life long perceptions. An adolescent struggle with the developmental task of establishing an identity, accepting changes physical characteristics, learning skills for a healthy lifestyle and separating from family. Therefore, before entering adulthood, it is important for the adolescent to develop high self-esteem and the ability to care for the self. Self-esteem has well-known consequences not only on current physical and mental health and health-related behavior, but also on future health and health-related behavior during adulthood. Self-esteem also plays an important role in what are currently the most frequently used cognitive models of health behavior, such as the theory of planned Behavior (TPB) the Attitude-Social influence-self-Efficacy (ASE) model, the theory of Triadic Influence (TTI) and the precede-proceed model. based on the review by Mann *et al.* self - efficacy in behavioral domains, according to the TPB, influences self-esteem or the valuation of self-worth. At the same time, according to other models such as the ASE or TTI, self-esteem could be considered as a distal factor influences self-efficacy in specific behavioral domains. In addition, to be able to change the consequences of self-esteem on future health and health-related behavior, it is important to be aware of possible correlates and associations of low or high self-esteem which are crucial during the developmental stage of adolescence. According to Harter, the development and maintenance of self-esteem in childhood and adolescence is influenced by to important factors: perceived competence in areas of importance and the experience of social support.

Personality is acquired by the individual as a result of his participation in group life. As a member of the group he learns certain behavior systems and symbolic skills which determine his ideas, attitudes and social values. These ideas, attitudes and values which an individual holds comprise his personality.

Objectives

1. To assess the personality traits of Adolescents.
2. To find out personality types of Adolescent with respect to age, gender, family types & location.

Review of Literature

Rafaqi, *et al.* (2016) [8] studies the personality profiles of adolescent boys and girls of Anantnag District of south Kashmir. Out of eleven educational zones of Anantnag, one educational zone i.e., Anantnag was randomly selected. A total of 200 adolescent respondents, comprising of 100 male and 100 female students were obtained through random sampling technique. To assess the personality of the respondents R.B Cattell's personality Questionnaire (14-HSPQ) test was administered on the selected 200 respondents. In order to study the mean differences between boys and girls with respect to various dimensions of personality, t-test was

used and the obtained results are interpreted and discussed. The findings of the study reveal that there are certain personality profiles among the adolescent boys and girls which can be improved.

Chatterjee, *et al.* (2015) [3] designed to study the personality types of medical students of Kolkata. A sample comprises 50 (25 male & 25 female) first year medical students were selected through stratified random sampling technique. Maudsley personality inventory was administered. The results were tested for significance of difference of difference using t test. The result revealed that most of the medical students were stable-extrovert Personality types and there was no significance between male and female medical students in extrovert and neuroticism dimension. Socio-economic status has no significant effect on personality type.

Bolle, *et al.* (2015) [2] although large international studies have found consistent patterns of sex differences in personality traits among adults (i.e., women scoring higher on most facets), less is known about cross-cultural sex differences in adolescent personality and the role of culture and age in shaping them. The present study examines NEO Personality Inventory-3 informant ratings of adolescents from 23 cultures ($N = 4,850$) and investigates culture and age as sources of variability in sex differences of adolescents' personality. The effect for Neuroticism (with females scoring higher than males) begins to take on its adult form around age 14. Girls score higher on Openness to Experience and Conscientiousness at all ages between 12 and 17 years. A more complex pattern emerges for Extraversion and Agreeableness, although by age 17, sex differences for these traits are highly similar to those observed in adulthood. Cross-sectional data suggest that (1) with advancing age, sex differences found in adolescents increasingly converge towards adult patterns with respect to both direction and magnitude; (2) girls display sex-typed personality traits at an earlier age than boys; and (3) the emergence of sex differences was similar across culture. Practical implications of the present findings are discussed.

Ibrohimoglu, *et al.* (2013) [5] found that the relationship between personality traits and learning styles. The results of the cluster analysis suggested two different personality profile and the participants appeared to be equally distributed into these two groups. In terms of learning styles, it was noticed that the majority of the participants adopted assimilating and diverging learning styles. The results revealed a meaningful relationship between learning styles and personality profile.

Rani, G. (2012) [7] the responsibility of making a country great rests on the shoulders of the young generation known as youth. It is the youth only who can and will change the image of our country. However, problem of depression among these youths not only becoming a cause of worry to the parents, guardians and educational authority but it has become a national concern. It is one of the burning problems of present era. There is a wide spread depression among these students. Instead of becoming a positive force in nation building, they are getting increasingly resentful. They are showing their discontentment by behavior against social norms in a manner which bewilder the elders. Also there is a drastic change in their personality in their behavior and attitude, which is causing a great concern for all.

Research Methodology

Locale of the study

Sultanpur city were selected for conducting the study. Sultanpur district were located in state of Uttar Pradesh.

Research Design

Research design is a concert plan conducting research which deals with structure and strategy of investigation so conceived to obtain answer to research question. Research deign is used to conduct research with objectively and accuracy (kerlinger 1995). Descriptive research design has been used to conduct this research with objective and accuracy. This research design was chosen to the level of personality type among adolescents.

Sample size

The age groups of adolescent (13 to 18 yrs.) were selected for the study. Thirty adolescent girls and thirty adolescent boys were selected from Sultanpur city. Thus total sample comprised 60 adolescent girls and boys. Respondent were taken as the sample for the investigation.

Sampling design

The purposive random sampling of 60 adolescents was taken from two colleges sitvated in districts of Sultanpur.

Tools of the study

Personality scale (1971) developed by Dr. P.F. Aziz and Dr. Rakha Gupta for school going students of were used to assess the level of Personality. The inventory has 60 items – 30 pertaining to an introvert’s characteristics and 30 to an extrovert’s characteristics

Statistical analysis of the data

The data obtained was planned to analyze in terms of the objective of the study using descriptive & inferential statistics. The plan of data analysis was adopted accordingly –

- The collected data was coded and transformed to master sheet for statistical analysis.
- Demographic data was planned to represent in term of frequency and percentage.

Percentage (%)

$$\frac{\text{Number of respondents belonging to particular category} \times 100}{\text{Total Number of respondent}}$$

Result and Discussion

Table 1: Level of personality traits of adolescents.

S. No.	Types of personality	N = 60	
		F	%
1	Extrovert	35	58.33
2	Introvert	20	33.33
3	Ambivert	5	8.33
	Total	60	99.99

Note: F=Frequency, %=Percentage

Table1. Shows that (58.33) percent of respondents had extrovert personality, (33.33) percent of respondents had introvert personality, and only (8.33) percent of respondents had ambivert personality.

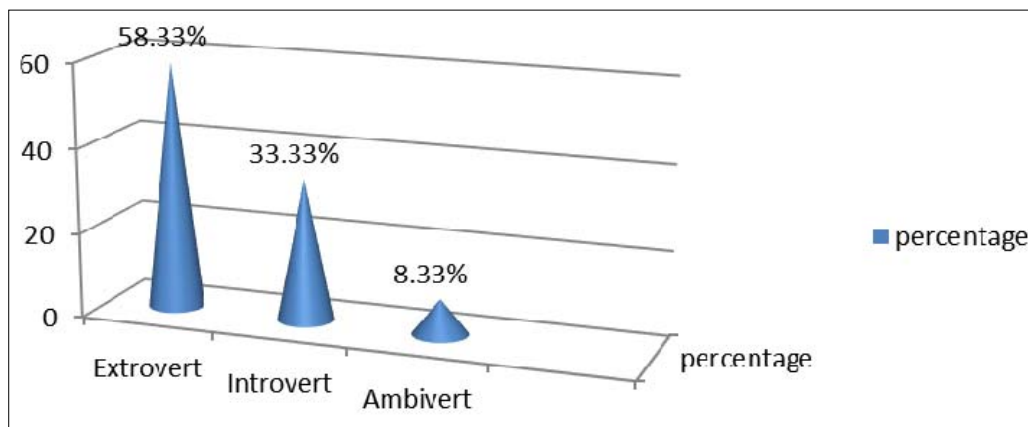


Fig 1: Level of personality profile of adolescents

Table 2: Personality type of Adolescent with their age.

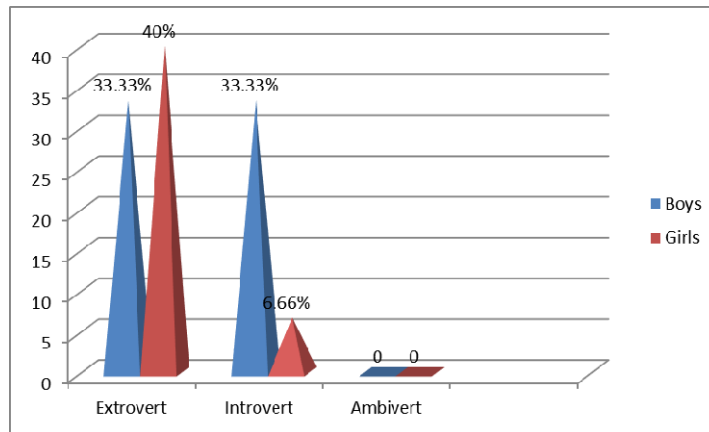
S. No.	Age	N	Boys N=30			N	Girls N=30		
			Personality				Personality		
			Extrovert	Introvert	Ambivert		Extrovert	Introvert	Ambivert
1	13-14	19	10 (33.33)	9 (30)	0	12 (40)	2 (6.66)	0	
2	15-18	11	5 (16.66)	4 (13.33)	2 (6.66)	4 (13.33)	10 (33.33)	2 (6.66)	

Note: F=Frequency, %= percentage

Table 2.1 indicated that most of the (33.33) percent of the respondent in boys sample had extrovert and only (30) percent respondents had introvert who belonged to age of 13-14 years. While majority of (16.66%) respondent had extrovert and (13.33%) respondent had introvert and only (6.66%) respondent had ambivert personality who belong to 15 to 18 year of age.

On other hand in girls sample majority of the (40) percent of the respondents had extrovert and only (6.66) percent of the respondents had introvert who belonged to the age group of 13-14 years while (33.33) percent of the respondents had Introvert and (13.33) percent respondents had Extrovert and only (6.66) percent of the respondents had Ambivert who belonged to the age group of 15-18 years.

Age 13-14



Age-15-18

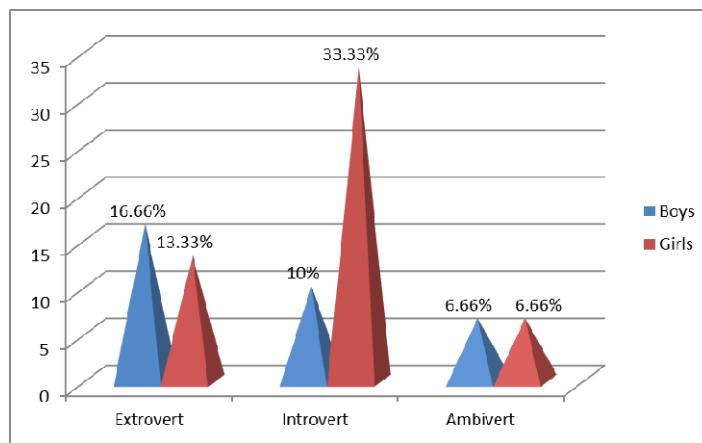


Fig. 2: Types of personality with age.

Table 3: Distribution of respondents according to gender with their personality types.

S. No	Types of Personality	Boys N=30		Girls N=30		Total N=60	
		F	%	F	%	F	%
1	Extrovert	16	53.33	19	63.33	35	58.33
2	Introvert	11	36.66	9	30	20	33.33
3	Ambivert	3	10	2	6.66	5	8.33

Note: F=Frequency, %= percentage

Table 3 indicated that most of the (53.33%) respondents in boys sample had extrovert and (36.66%) respondents had introvert and only (10%) respondents had ambivert. On other hand in girls sample majority of the (63.33%) of

respondents had extrovert and (30%) respondents had introvert and only (6.66%) respondents had ambivert. Thus it was found that (58.33%) percent respondents had extrovert type of personality.

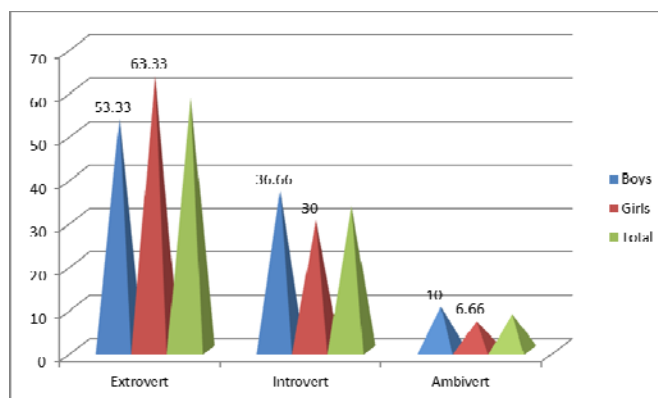


Fig 3: Types of personality with gender

Table 4: Distribution of respondents according to family types with their Personality traits.

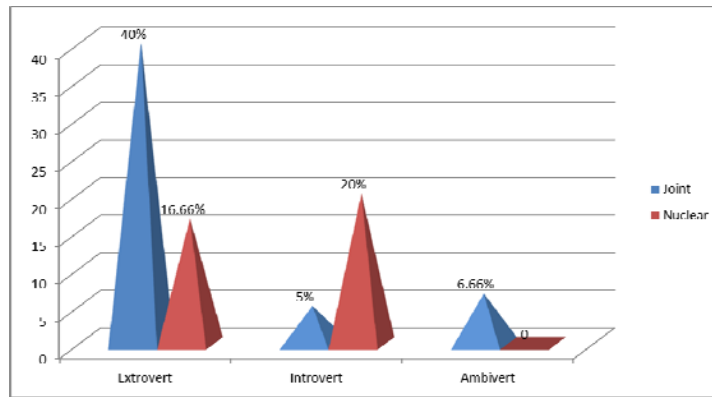
S. No.	Family types	N	Boys N=30			N	Girls N=30		
			Personality types				Personality types		
			Extrovert	Introvert	Ambivert		Extrovert	Introvert	Ambivert
1	Joint	19	12 (40)	5 (16.66)	2 (6.66)	14	10 (33.33)	3 (10)	1 (3.33)
2	Nuclear	11	5 (16.66)	6 (20)	-	16	11 (36.66)	3 (10)	2 (6.66)

Note: F=Frequency, % = Percentage

Table 4 shows that most of the (40) percent respondent in boys sample had extrovert, (16.66) Percent respondents had introvert and only (6.66) percent respondents had ambivert who belonged to joint family while (16.66) percent respondents had extrovert, (20) percent respondents had introvert who belonged to nuclear family.

On other hand in girls sample majority of the (33.33) percent of respondents had extrovert, (10) percent respondents had introvert and (3.33) percent respondents had ambivert who belonged to joint family while (36.66) respondents had extrovert, (10) percent respondents had introvert and only (6.66) percent respondents had ambivert who belonged to nuclear family.

Boys N=30



Girls N=30

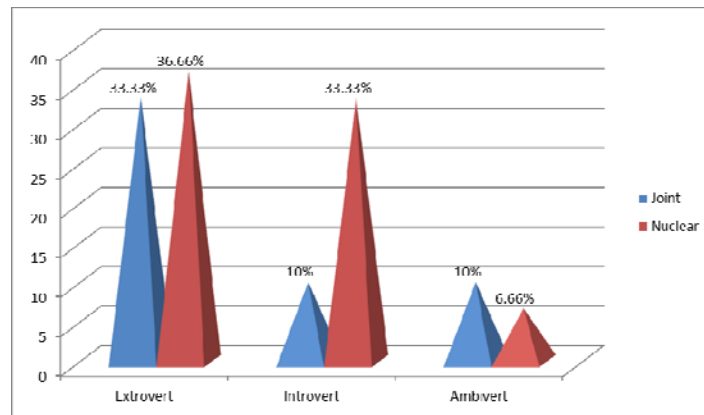


Fig 4: Personality traits with family types.

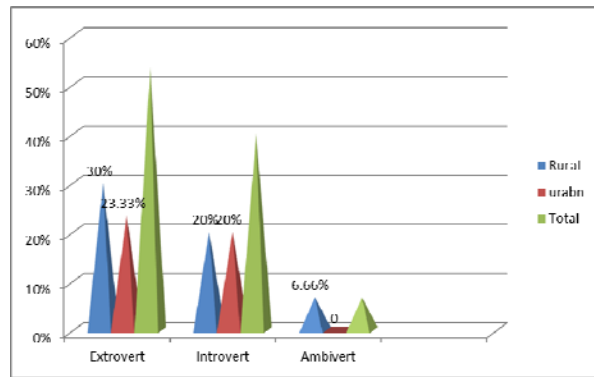
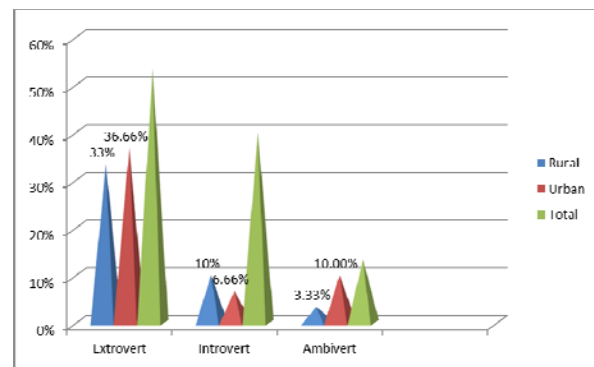
Table 5: Distribution of respondents according to Location with their personality types.

S. No	Location	N	Boys N=30			N	Girls N=30		
			Personality types				Personality types		
			Extrovert	Introvert	Ambivert		Extrovert	Introvert	Ambivert
1	Rural	17	9 (30)	6(20)	2(6.66)	14	10(33.33)	03(10.00)	1(3.33)
2	Urban	13	7(23.33)	6(20)	0	16	11(36.66)	2(6.66)	03(10.00)

Note: F=Frequency, % = Percentage

Table 5 shows that most of the (30) percent respondent in boys sample had extrovert, (20) Percent respondents had introvert and only (6.66) percent respondents had ambivert who belonged to rural area while (23.33) percent respondents had extrovert, (20) percent respondents had introvert personality who belonged to urban area.

On other hand in girls sample majority of the (33.33) percent of respondents had extrovert, (13.33) percent respondents had introvert and (3.33) percent respondents had ambivert who belonged to rural area while (36.66%) respondents had extrovert, (6.66) percent respondents had introvert personality who belonged to urban area.

Boys N=30**Girls N=30****Fig 5:** Types of personality with location.**Summary and Conclusion**

Maximum number of respondents (58.33) percent had extrovert only (33.33) percent respondents had introvert and (8.33) percent respondents had ambivert personality.

- Level of personality decreased with age.
- The result revealed that majority of boys sample (33.33) percent respondents were from 13-14 years age group having Extrovert and in girls sample (40) percent respondents were from 13-14 years age group having Extrovert. Among both the sample have maximum percentage of Extrovert personality.
- Maximum number of respondents (53.33) percent in boys sample and in girls sample (63.33) percent had Extrovert.
- The findings show that majority of boys sample (40) percent respondents were from joint family having Extrovert and in girls respondents (33.33) percent were from joint family having Extrovert. On other hand most of the boys respondents were from nuclear family having (20) percent had introvert while in girls sample (36.66) percent respondents were from nuclear family having Extrovert types of personality.
- Result shows that most of the respondent in boys and girls sample had extrovert types of personality who belonged to rural area and also majority of respondent had extrovert personality who belonged to urban area also

Acknowledgement

“Nothing can sever the spiritual relationship between the guru and his disciple it is something eternal success depend on the sincerity and effect on the part of discipline”

With the grace of almighty I am able to carve another

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