A SURVEY ON CHILDREN’S PERSONALITY

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ABSTRACT

Researcher has used the survey method of research on class 10th students at Chandauli district. Sample size 200 selected from population randomly. Data were collected by standardize tool, tool of personality and analyze with ‘t’ test. Finding was that the locality affects the personality of girls.

Keywords: Personality, DPA

INTRODUCTION

Personality is the term that has been used very widely but each time to mean some different aspects of a person. Personality covers the whole nature of the individual and so is difficult to define. By the development of personality we mean the development or growth of habitual tendencies which are excited by social stimuli.

Psychologists have tried to study the development of personality in relation to various factors. The actual shaping of personality takes place under the influence of parents the way they treat and bring up children, follow social practices and observe religion, provide type of education etc.

Every personality is the product of heredity and environment. Both these contribute significantly towards the development of the child’s personality. A child is not born with a personality but develops one as a result of continuous interaction with his environment. Therefore, not only heredity but also factors like constitutional make-up, social and cultural influences as well as experience and training etc. all affect one’s personality.

The family structure exerts a great influence on child’s personality. In the family the pattern is already set for the individual as to what is expected of him and what will be discouraged.

Certain other factors at home, presence of siblings, faulty parental attitudes, dangers of verbalism on children’s morality, low socio-economic status and the feelings of inferiority chronic or frequent ill health of parents and other members may also become responsible for causing much maladjustment in the personality of child.

Parent- child relationship problems are characterized by perceptions, attitudes, behaviors, and affect either parents or the child or both that result in disturbed parent-child interactions. If disturbances in the parent-child relationship interfere with the functioning of the child or parent and continue over a period of time, a diagnosis of a relationship disorder may be warranted.

An assessment of the effective and behavioural quality of the parent-child interaction can reveal significant relationship difficulties.
RATIONALE OF THE STUDY

In the context of normal development, the parent-child relationship plays a critical role in the child’s emergent behavioural and emotional regulation.

Recent research integrating neurobiology and attachment suggests that the child brain develops in response to regulating social interactions with a caregiver, engaging in a circular feedback system of increasingly complex interactions.

A supportive parent-child relationship that fails to meet the child’s need may place the child at risk for developmental delays, emotional disregulation, behaviour problems, and psychopathology later in life.

It would be most native to conclude that parental variables are always the antecedent conditions in the parent-child relationship. Parents are themselves influenced by the developing behaviour characteristics of their children.

Parents influence their children, children influence their parents, and these influences may change substantially with the passage of time.

Personality: personality is the dynamic organization within the individual of those psychophysical systems that determine his unique adjustment to his environment.

Derivation of the personality

Personality is something unique and specific. Every one of us is a unique person in oneself. Every one of us has specific characteristics for making adjustments. However the uniqueness of an individual’s personality does not mean that he has nothing to share with others in terms of traits and characteristics of personality.

A large number of studies advocated the theory of type of personality by classifying human beings into more or less clear cut types based on their temperament, ways of behaviour, body built, mental make-up or the objective they pursued or aimed at in life.

REVIEWS

1. Moore (2008) – Got the finding that most parents reported close bonds with children.
3. Khan (2012) - His finding is - Parental deprivation is an antecedent condition for personality development. This was demonstrated in the case of denotified tribes using stratified duster sampling.
4. Sandhu (2014) –Parental acceptance and rejection have a significant relation with personality of children.
5. Agarwal (2016) –Controversial conclusions were drawn on the problem in another investigation.

OBJECTIVES

1. To study and compare personality of rural and urban boys.
2. To study and compare personality of rural and urban girls.

HYPOTHESIS

a) There is no significant difference between the personality of rural and urban boys.
b) There is no significant difference between the personality of rural and urban girls.
METHODOLOGY

Method

To study the effect of parent-child relationship on children’s personality, the “Expost facto” method of research has used.

An Expost facto research is one in which the investigators attempt to trace an effect which is already occurred to its probable cause. The researchers conducted the study after the events have occurred. The effect becomes the dependable variable and the probable causes become the independent variable.

Here, in present study – the dependable variable is – children’s personality whereas the independent variable is parent-child relationship.

Expost facto research is also known as casual comparative research. Expost facto research method is very much different from the experimental research as in experimental research the researcher has direct control over the independent variable to manipulate the variables. But the Expost facto research lacks the direct control over independent variables.

Expost facto method is considered to be very important in behavioural researches where many variables cannot be manipulated to experimental inquiry. It is a popular method of research for educational and sociological problems.

Population

For the present research, the population was the students of class-10 from recognized institutes of Chandauli district of U.P.

Sample

The sample of this study consists of class 10th students of recognized institutes of Chandauli district of U.P. In all 200 subjects was participated in the study. Students for this research will be selected through random sampling technique through Lottery system.

Tools

Personality is understood as dynamic organization of traits which determine person’s unique adjustment to his environment. Traits thus constitute the most important parts of Personality. Traits refer to observed consistency of behaviour.

Several traits together constitute a dimension of Personality which helps us in making distinction among persons. Trait theory studies Personality by its location or position on a number of scales, each of which represents traits. Differential Personality Inventory (DPI), formerly known as Differential Personality scale measuring only nine dimensions is a heterogeneous measure of Personality which now measures ten dimensions of Personality.

Analysis and interpretation

Table : 1 Difference between personality of Rural and Urban Boys

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Sample size</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Standard Deviation</th>
<th>Difference of mean</th>
<th>Difference of Standard Error of means</th>
<th>CR Values</th>
<th>Significance Level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rural Boys</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>12.86</td>
<td>1.54</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.33</td>
<td>0.606</td>
<td>No significant difference at 0.05 level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban Boys</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>12.66</td>
<td>1.75</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
This is clear from table 1 that the mean of rural boys is 12.86 and the mean of urban boys is 12.66. Calculated CR value is 0.606 which is not significant at 0.05 level So, it is clear that-“There is no significant difference between the personality of rural and urban boys” - So the difference is only due to errors.

So the first Null Hypothesis of research problem “There is no significant difference between the personality of rural and urban boys” - is accepted at 0.05 confidence level.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Sample size</th>
<th>Mean</th>
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<th>Difference of mean</th>
<th>Difference of Standard Error of means</th>
<th>CR Values</th>
<th>Significance Level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rural Girls</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>12.3</td>
<td>1.72</td>
<td>0.74</td>
<td>0.32</td>
<td>2.31</td>
<td>No significant difference at 0.05 level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban Girls</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>13.04</td>
<td>1.57</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This is clear from table 2 that the mean of rural girls is 12.3 and the mean of urban girls is 13.04. Calculated CR value is 2.31, which is not significant at 0.05 levels.

So, it is clear that-“There is no significant difference between the personality of rural and urban girls” - So the difference is significant.

So the Second Null Hypothesis of research problem “There is no significant difference between the personality of rural and urban girls” - is rejected at 0.05 confidence level.

It means, there is different personality of rural and urban girls. In the table – the mean of urban girls is more than the mean of rural girls which shows that the developed area of urban region shows various effects on the personality of urban girls, that’s why the personality of urban girls is better than the rural girls.

CONCLUSION

Every action surely has some result. This result presents conclusion. This research has been also perform to get some conclusion. So, the results got after the analysis of data obtain through the research are as follows:-

a- The first objective of this research was-

“To study and compare the personality of rural and urban girls”

The CR value obtained through the analysis of data is less than the CR value of statistical table. So the result obtained is that there is no significant difference between the personality of rural and urban girls.

b- The first objective of this research was-

The CR value obtained through the analysis of data is more than the CR value of statistical table. So the result obtained is that there is no significant difference between the personality of rural and urban girls.

REFERENCES


10. Tiwari, Govind, “Parent-Child Relationship”.