A Paper Review of Literature on Personality Traits and Values under varying social impacts

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Introduction

Life cell comes into the existence of world and modifies into living body which performs and contributes different functions of life from birth to last breath. Human life depends on the series of different activities influenced by different trials, trade and culture involved different approaches and ideas. The Child grows in his environment and learns different aspects of life and becomes responsible citizen which is possible only by giving him proper education which helps him to take important decision in the situations. Therefore, Education is the one of the most important sub-system of a society which makes the child capable, intelligent, mentally alert and self-sufficient citizen due to which society become strong and productive. For the development of any nation it is very important to upgrade the system of education so that the need of the society can be fulfilled. No doubt several attempts are made from independence for improving the quality of education where the contribution of missionary schools running under different denominations of churches cannot be neglected and there should be required studies time to time to know the quality of education in missionary schools. Missionary schools of various denominations contribute towards the building of nation for which it is necessary to study the personality traits and values of students studying in these institutions.

Personality Studies Related with Academics

Ponnimal,(2014) in his research “A Study of Academic Achievement in Relation to Cognitive Styles, Personality Traits and Adjustment of Adolescents” studied major objectives to find out the difference in academic achievement of adolescents between different levels of cognitive styles, between personality factors, different levels of adjustment and influence of gender, personality factors and interaction on academic achievement, influence of gender, adjustment and its interaction, influence of location, cognitive style and their interaction on academic achievement, influence of location, personality factors and their interaction on academic achievement. Correlation between academic achievement and

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different cognitive styles, between achievement and different personality factors is also studied by the researcher. Descriptive method of research was used with a sample of all the students of class 10+1 studying in different schools of Amritsar District of Punjab School Education Board, Mohali, Punjab. The sample was subdivided on the basis of Male-Female, Urban-Rural and Government, Aided and Private. To find the results according to objective different statistics was used like One way ANOVA followed by t-test, Two way ANOVA, Product Moment Correlation, Regression Analysis and Factor Analysis. Variety of results were found according to the objectives. The researcher has suggested different Educational Implications also for the study.

Vijaykumar, Mary, (1998) in his study aimed the objectives which include to find the nature of distribution of 16 PF as obtained from 16 PF test in sample population of B.Ed. and B.P.Ed., To find significant pattern of cluster in personality factors for both the groups, inter-relationship between the motivational variables like Achievement Motivation, Anxiety and Attitude and lastly to find the relative influence of Achievement motivation and its correlated anxiety and attitude on academic achievement of B.Ed. and B.P.Ed. teacher trainees. From Tamil Nadu State 250 B.Ed. trainees and 250 B.P.Ed. trainees were taken. It was concluded that independent variables considered for the present study it seems that Achievement Motivation and Manifest anxiety among the four independent variables and Intelligence, Shrewdness and Experimenting of the sixteen personality factors have the lion share in determining the level of academic achievement of teacher trainees of B.Ed. and B.P.Ed. courses.

Karangia, Sarmanbhai (1994) has studied on Self-concept and its enhancement in relation to maturity and personality traits of higher secondary school students with major objectives like To determine the effect of self concept enhancing programme on the self concept of the students by two basic approaches, To determine effect of Self concept on enhancement programme on academic performance of the students, To determine the effect of maturity level of the students, to determine the effect of personality traits on self concept of students and academic performance of the students. The researcher has suggested some Educational Implication and points for further research also.

Sony, Dupak,(2017) researched on “A study on personality Traits of secondary School students of Arunachal Pradesh in relation to some cognitive and non-cognitive variables” using descriptive cum normative survey method with the sample of 2000 secondary school students studying in class IX and X from three districts of Arunachal Pradesh. It was subdivided in male-female and Urban-Rural. Sampling was using done multi-stage sampling. In total four tools were used by researcher.

Amara, Parandhama (2016) researched on Role Expectation and Role Performance of Science Teachers in relation to some Personality Traits having its major objectives as listing out the major roles expected of science teachers, to ascertain their role performance, to study the relationship between personal and demographic variables, to identify reasons
for the age gap between role expectation and role performance, to study personality traits of science teacher, to find the relationship between personality and Role expectations of teachers, between personality and performance, to suggest gap between roles expectations and Role performance.

Prabhakar, Theja (2014) studied the “Relationship between Sexual Attitudes, Spiritual Attitudes and Personality among Medical and Non-Medical Students” The total sample comprised of 630 males and females students belonging to both medical and non-medical courses of Bangalore City. The major tool used for collecting the data were (1) Sexual Attitude Scale (Abraham, 1997) (2) Spiritual Attitude Scale (Hussain and others, 2011) (3) NEO-FFI and demographic data sheet to collect personal details of participants. Descriptive methods, t-test, ANOVA, Correlation Coefficient, Regression Analysis were used. Attitudes of sexuality and spirituality and personality were found to be related to each other and the personality dimensions contributed negatively with sexual attitudes and positively with spirituality and neurotic personality contributes positively with attitudes toward sexuality and negatively with spirituality.

“Personality traits study habits and educational aspirations of secondary school muslim students in relation to their academic achievement,” by Jahan, Anis (2013) used 486 secondary school muslim male and female students for study. To do research, the researcher used tools like Eysenck’s Maudsley Personality Inventory (MPI), Test of Study Habits and Attitudes, Educational Aspiration Scale and Examination results of the students. For analysis purpose Mean, SD, t-test, correlation and multiple Regression was used

Kamla Sunira, Jasmin (2014) studied on Factors Enhancing Professionalism of mathematics teachers based on certain personality traits,” The researcher used Descriptive Research and used Stratified Random sampling. The tools used in the study were Mathematics Teacher Personality Questionnaire (MTPQ), Teaching Competency Assessment Battery (TCAB), Teacher Self-Efficacy Scale (TSES) and Professional Adjustment Inventory (PAI). The investigator observed the mathematics teachers in Kancheepuram and Chennai Districts who teach Upper Primary, Secondary and Higher Secondary Classes. In total there were 269 teachers were there.

**Personality Studies related with Psychology**

Personality traits locus of control and role stress of teachers in minority and non minority institutions, a study by Singh, Smitha, (2002) having the following objectives (1) To study if the teachers of these two types institutions differ in their personality traits. (2) To study the role-stress of teachers of these two types of institutions (3) To study whether teachers of these two types of Institutions differ in their Locus of Control. The sample consisted of 800 school teachers of Ghazipur District equally from minority and non minority institution under the age group of 25-56 years male and female. Sampling is done through Random-cum-purposive method.
Panchal, Dinesh J. (1989) done An experimental study to examine suggestibility in relation to personality trait or situational trait. A (2 x 2 x 3) factorial experimental design with 30 subjects in each cell being N=360, Different levels of three variables were Area (Urban, Rural) Sex (Males and Females) and Education Level (Primary, Secondary and College). Basic four scales used in the study are Suggestibility scale, Rigidity-Flexibility Scale, Jar Problem Test, Progressive Weights Test. ANOVA is used for Analysis.

An Empirical study of stress in relation to their first and second stratum personality traits and adjustment neuroticism by (Baranwal, Anoop Kumar, 1999) A sample of 1000 students out of which 509 were males and 491 were females, 345 from Rural Areas and 655 from Urban Areas and 724 belongs to Hindu Religion while 270 belongs to Muslim Religion.

M. Basavanna, (2011) studied about Self Confidence as an Attribute of Self Concept in which 1100 subjects participated in total. Among them 300 were used for the purpose of standardisation of Self-Concept Inventory. All the subjects studied were male students studying in various classes and courses in the constituent colleges of Shri Venkatesvara University, Tirupat, Andhra Pradesh, India. Faculties of Science, Humanities and Engineering aged between 17 to 33 years of Semi-Urban Area were there.

A study of Adolescents with respect to their personality and self concept by (Salgar, Vikas Bramhadeo, 2014) had the sample 6 junior colleges of Kolhapur City. 1000 adolescent students were randomly selected for this study with equal number of males and females of class 11th and 12th standard of different faculties of Science, Arts and Commerce by using Random Sampling method (for selecting Junior Colleges) and Random and Purposive sampling (for selection of adolescents students). Descriptive Research was used to study through survey method.

Singh, Chandra Prakash, (1996) has done study on Punctuality in relation to normal personality traits and adjustment neuroticism. Sampling through stratified Random Sampling is done from Azamgadh and Varanasi district of Uttar Pradesh area. A sample of 780 students were taken equal number of males and females. 360 from Rural Area and 420 from Urban area and 494 Hindus and 286 Muslim students.

Pandya, Mohit M, (2016) studied about Internet addiction, psychological well-being and personality traits of adults. For the study a sample of 400 adults were taken divided equally in male and female. Further the sample was classified in joint family and nuclear family under two age groups 21-40 and 41 to 60.

**Personality Studies related with Social Factors**

A comparative study of social loafing among respondents of different personality traits in relation to their social class, birth order, sex and culture by srivastav, Arvind Kumar, 1996). A sample of 1000 was drawn through random sampling consisting of 720 males and 280 females, 380 Rural and 620 Urban students, 785 Hindu students and 215 Muslim students and 225 First child and 775 Not first child.

Karwe, Santoshi P. 2017 studied on Agression among adolescents family
relations personality traits and situational stressors as correlates. A purposive sample of 540 participants was selected. 270 were adolescent participants and 270 were the parents (one parent of each child) of the adolescents studying in different schools in Mumbai. All the participants (students) were administered measures of personality traits and stressors of the situation. Parents were administered measures of aggression, harsh parenting and marital hostility (interparental conflict). A bio-data questionnaire was also administered. The results indicated that a significant correlation was found between Harsh parenting and Total aggression, Verbal aggression, Property aggression, Auto aggression and Physical aggression. Therefore there is a positive association between Harsh parenting and Total aggression, Verbal aggression, Property aggression, Auto aggression and Physical aggression.

Sunil Kumar, Das, (2015) researched on Influence of socio economic status on the values level of aspiration and personality trait of adolescents studying in higher secondary level with special reference to Nalbari district of Assam used descriptive survey method for the study. Purposive sampling done of Community Development block (6 out of 7 taken). Out of 471 Villages of Nalbari District the investigator selected 56 villages purposively. In total 720 children with equal number of boys and girls were studied. Major tools used in the study included SESS by Meenakshi Sharma, Personal Value Questionnaire (PVQ), Level of Aspiration Measure by Mahesh Bhargava and Multi Dimensional Assessment Personality Series by Sanjay Vohra.

**Conclusion**

From the review of above studied it can be concluded that lots of work has been done in the area of personality may be it is related with Academics, Psychology, Social fronts, sports etc.. The study which the researcher has finalized for study after understand the gaps in the previous studies and the demands for future includes personality as a major variable. No work has been done to compare personalities of students of missionaries’ school and non-missionaries school. Another variable which is very important in today’s scenario and related with the age group of secondary school students is Values. Researcher has tried to bridge the gap through his research work which is related with personality traits and values of secondary school students studying in missionary and non-missionary school.

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