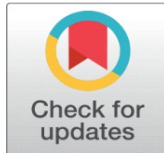
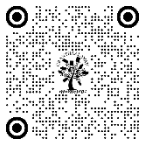


PERSONALITY AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO URBAN AND RURAL AREA

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ABSTRACT

Main Purpose of the research is to measure the Personality among college students so investigator selected two groups one is urban areas college students and other is rural areas college students, both groups have 200 students. In each group has 100 urban areas college students and other one groups has 100 rural areas college students. Data were collected from Banaskantha district. Scale was use for data collection is personal datasheet and personality scale developed by Y. Singh and H. M. Singh, (2011), 2x2 factorial design was used and data were analysis by ANOVA test. Result show, Area had significant impact on the Personality of college students, the personality of urban areas students is better than the rural areas students. Sex had significant impact on the Personality of college students, the personality of females is better than the males. The interaction between area and sex had no impact on the Personality of college students.

Keywords: Personality, College Students, Urban, Rural

1. INTRODUCTION

The word personality is freely used by people in their conversations. But the speakers do not always have a clear idea of the term personality. Personality often means different thing to different people. When a Lyman says, Naman's has a good personality. It may mean Naman's physical appearance is good, or he dresses well, or he can easily impress other, or he has a strong character. Thus, the speakers as well as the listener are vague about the meaning of personality.

People may not know the exact meaning of the term personality and et they use the word frequently, because personality is something which interests each one of us. You want to know yourself. You want to under people with whom you deal. You want to develop insight in to the makeup of the people who influence your culture. You want to enable yourself to predict the behaviour of others and be more effective in the roles you are playing. All these require an insight in to your own personality and in to the personalities of others.

The scientific study of personality:

The romantic nations of the word personality cannot give such an insight. On the contrary such nations are misleading. What we therefore, needs is the scientific understanding of the term personality. Any scientific study involves precise definition of the term, systematic observations, careful analysis, objective and unbiased interpretation. Psychologists

have tried to study personality along these lines. Let us now describe the various attempts made at the scientific study of personality.

- All personality psychologists are data collector.
- Data are collected facts, observation or numerical values.
- The three basic methods for examining issues related to personality assessment and research are:
 1. Case study method
 2. The experimental method
 3. The correlation method.

2. DEFINITION OF PERSONALITY

Personality is a very abstract word and it has several aspects. Moreover, philosophical, theological, juristic, sociological and psychological meanings are also attached to the word personality. Because of this personality has been defined in the several different ways. Each of these definitions shows a trend of thinking and emphasizes some aspect of personality. Before we arrived at a comprehensive definition let us go through some of the definitions.

“It is the responses made by others to the individual stimulus that define his personality. In other words individual’s personality is what the others feel about him or what impression he creates on others”

— M.A. May

N.L. Munn defines personality as the most characteristic integration of an individual’s structure, modes of behaviour, interests, attitudes, capacities, abilities and aptitudes, especially when considered from the stand point of adjustment in social situations. This definition emphasizes the way in which the individual adjusts himself to a given situation.

“Personality is the individual characteristic reaction to social stimuli and the quality of his adaptation to the social features of his environment.”

— Floyd Allport

These definitions are neither precise nor comprehensive. What are their limitations? May’s definition considered the stimulus value of personality. Such definitions are not scientific because an individual has a different stimulus value for each of his fellow beings. Moreover, if we follow this definition, the personality of all individuals can not be measured because different people evaluate him in different ways, depending on the impressions they get of him. Floyd Allport’s definition combines stimulus value and responses. But the difficulty with such S-R definitions is that they tend to emphasize superficial aspects of personality. The substance of personality or inner personality is left out.

Munn considers personality from the view point of responses. Here personality means everything that an individual does. Such definitions are too broad and are not precise enough to be used for a scientific study.

Allport takes into consideration the intervening variables while defining personality. According to him, personality is the dynamic organization within the individuals of those psychophysical systems that determine his unique adjustment to his environment.

This definition emphasizes all the important aspects of personality. A careful analysis of the definition would enable us to form a scientific conception of the term personality. Let us therefore examine each portion of the definition:

DYNAMIC ORGANIZATION. Human personality is an organized system. Organization also implies disorganization. A disorganized personality is called abnormal. The organization is called because it is constantly changing and evolving. It is active organization. It is motivational and self-regulating.

PSYCHOLOGICAL SYSTEMS. Psychological systems include habits, attitudes, sentiments and the other dispositions known as traits. Psychophysical also means that personality is both mental as well as neural.

DETERMINE. Personality is not the same as behaviour or activity. It is what lies within the individuals. Personality is something and does something.

UNIQUE. Every person adjusts himself to the situation in his own unique way.

ADJUSTMENT. Survival depends on adjustment and personality is a mode of survival. Adjustment may be to the physical world as well as to the imagined or ideal world. It involves mastery as well as passive adoption. Human adjustment is not merely reactive adoption, but it is spontaneous, creative behaviour towards the environment. Adjustment also implies maladjustment.

ENVIRONMENT. Environment is a broad term which includes geographical environment as well as the behavioral environment.

- **PERSONALITY STYLE:** We have seen how the individual develops a series of percepts and responses. These are not related. There is unity and internal consistency. Personalities develop according to a uniform pattern. At the same time personality has uniqueness of the individuals personality are not two opposite phenomena. A discussion of personal style will make his clear. Personal style includes perceptual styles and response styles.
- **PERCEPTUAL STYLE:** Each individual has his own way of perceiving. George Klein has observed that individual's develop characteristic ways of dealing with material presented to the sense. In other words, individual differences are found in way of perceiving.
- **LEVELING AND SHARPENING:-**The individual come across a particular object on several occasion. This sometimes results in stimulus generalization. So, when he perceives a similar object, he gives out the same response. This is called leveling. Levelers ignore change in the stimulus. They don't notice the difference.

On the other hand there are individuals who notice difference. They are quick to perceive change in the stimulus. They become aware of the fine nuances of an object. They are called sharpeners.

INTOLERANCE OF INSTABILITY AND AMBIGUITY: - Klein has also found that some individuals fall to perceive motion. He calls this resistance to instability Frenkel-Brunswik found two types of perceptual styles among the subjects of the study. Some of them perceived people as all good or all bad they were intolerant of ambiguity.

FIELD ANALYTICAL AND FIELD DEPENDENT:-the gestalt psychologist found that some individual are more analytical in their perceiving while the others are more synthetic the field analytical style of perceiving notice the figure and tends to ignore the ground. Fields dependent perceiving is colored by the back-ground.

RESPONSE STYLE:-studies of personality show evidence of certain kinds of response consistence. Some response style are simple while the others are complex let us discuss different types of response style.

STABILITY AND LABILE OF MOVEMENT:-some individuals are the stable types and give precise and regular responses. While the others are labile type whose responses show variations in type and strength?

DISCHARGE TYPES:-Different individuals may give out the same response but they differ in the manner of responding. Their models of expression may be different.

Freeman describes the following four discharge style:

1) ACTIVE MOTOR DISCHARGE TYPE: some individual's behavior has remarkable use of muscles. Such people act with relatively little thought or verbalization.

2) VOCAL-DISCHARGE TYPE: in this type of response language is used as mechanism. The individual talk much, which sometimes helps adjustment.

3) SOMATIC DISCHARGE TYPE: This type of response is closely related to the bodily system. If the individual is tense it affects his stomach, heart and blood-circulating. It is in this sense that people say worry is a cause of ulcer.

4) IDEOMOTOR DISCHARGE TYPE: The main characteristic of this type of response is fantasy and day-dreaming.

3. AIMS OF THE STUDY

1. To study of the personality among urban and rural areas college students.
2. To study of the personality among male and female college students.
3. To study the effect of interaction between area and sex on personality.

HYPOTHESIS

1. There is no significant difference between the personality of urban and rural areas college students.
2. There is no significant difference between the personality of male and female.
3. There is no interaction effect between area and sex on personality.

4. METHODOLOGY

RESEARCH DESIGN

This research was adopted 2x2 factorial designs with 2 types of areas (urban and rural) and 2 types of gender (male and female)

2x2
N=200, n=50

Urban A1 (100)		Rural A2 (100)	
Male B1	Female B2	Male B1	Female B2
n=50	n=50	n=50	n=50

SAMPLE

For these research 600 college students was select as a population from various colleges. Out of that only 200 samples randomly selected, which are urban and rural – male and female. Total 50 male and 50 female students were randomly selected from urban areas. Again same 50 male and 50 female students were randomly selected from rural areas.

TOOLS USED

The following tools were used in the present study:

PERSONAL DATA SHEET

Certain personal information about respondents included in the sample of research is useful and important for research. Here also, for collecting such important information, personal data sheet was prepared. With the help of this personal data sheet, the information about Area and gender were collected.

PERSONALITY SCALE

This scale is developed by Y. Singh and H. M. Singh.(2011) This inventory consists 56 items. Measures of introversion-extroversion, it is Standardized on college population. The test consists of fifty six items in all. Out of these questions thirty four are marked with an asterisk and twenty two are without asterisk mark.

SCORING PROCEDURE

Extroversion. Count 'Yes' mark on question with Dotted mark and 'No' mark on question (marked) without Dotted. One mark for each question mentioned above is to be scored. The total marks will represent the extroversion category on the percentile norms. The maximum possible score may be 56. *Introversion.* Count 'No' marks on question with asterisk and 'Yes' marks on question without asterisk. Assign one mark for such questions.

In this test the Reliability coefficient has been found to be **0.80** by test retest method and the author has reported satisfactory validity of the questionnaire

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

In this study 'F' test was used for statistical analysis.

5. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

PERSONALITY WITH REFERENCE TO AREA AND SEX

The main objective was to study whether rural and urban areas having the sex of male and female differ in personality. In this context, 3 null hypotheses (no.1to3) were constructed. For this purpose 2x2 factorial design was framed. To examine these null hypothesis statistical techniques of two way ANOVA was used. The results obtained are presented in table 1, 2 and 3

Table No. 1
(N=200)

Means and SD of Personality with reference to area and sex.

Independent variable		Male	Female
Urban	Mean (M)	30.87	31.77
	SD	2.79	3.18
	N	50	50
Rural	Mean (M)	24.56	26.50
	SD	2.88	3.88
	N	50	50

Table No.2

(N=200)

ANOVA summary of personality with reference to area and sex.

Source of variance	Sum of squares	df	Mean sum of squares	F	Sign. Level
Area	1647.38	1	1647.38	163.43	0.01**
Sex	79.38	1	79.38	7.88	0.01**
Area & sex	11.52	1	11.52	1.14	NS
SSW	1975.72	196	10.08		
SST(error)	3714.00	199			

**P>0.01, NS= Not Significant

Table No. 3

(N=200)

Difference between mean score of personality with reference to area and sex.

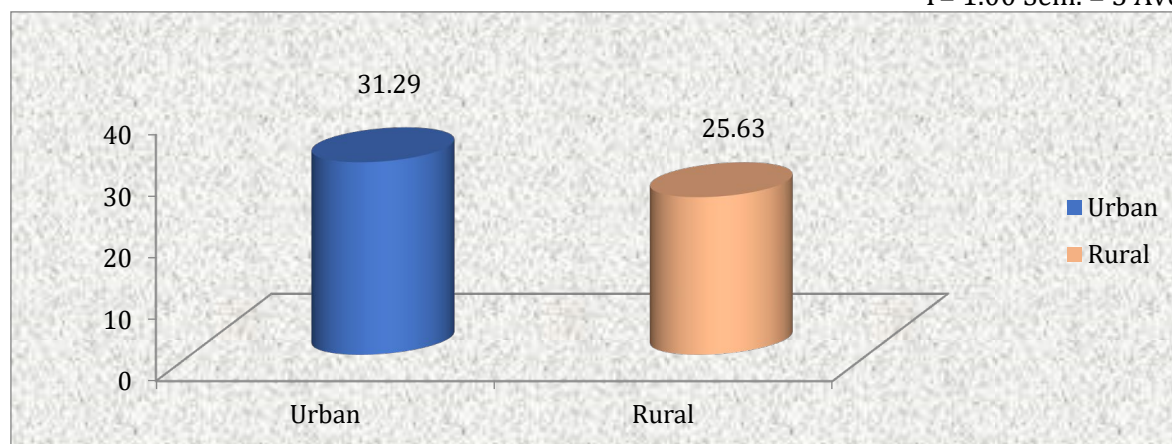
Independent variable	N	Mean (M)	Difference between mean
Urban	100	31.29	5.66
Rural	100	25.63	
Male	100	27.54	1.49
Female	100	29.03	

PERSONALITY WITH REFERENCE TO AREA

When F test was applied to check the impact of area on personality among college students, significant F value was found. The F value (table No.2) is 163.43 which are statistically significant on level 0.01. Table No. 3 reveals that the mean scores of personality of urban and rural areas college students are 31.29 and 25.63 respectively and the difference between two is 5.66 which is very high and not negligible. Hence the null hypothesis 1 was rejected and it was concluded that there was significant impact of area of college students on their personality.

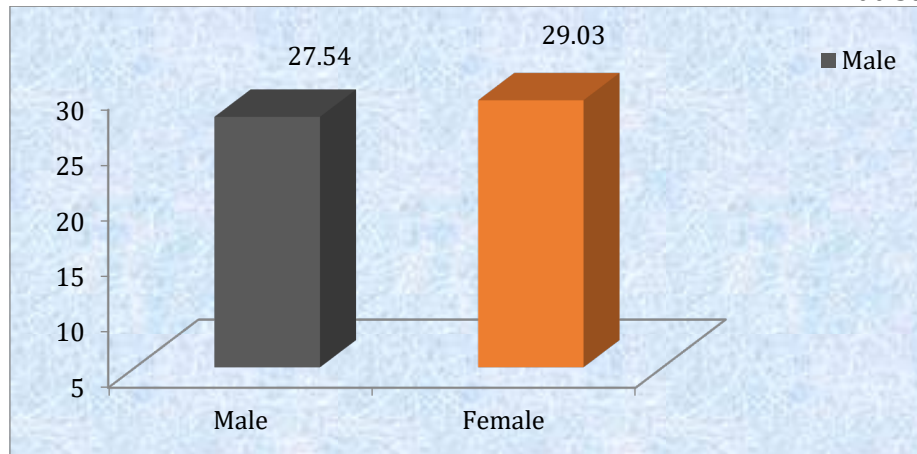
Graph No. 1**Bar chart showing means score of types of area with reference to Personality**X = Sex (Male B₁ and Female A₂)

Y= 1.00 Sem. = 5 Average Score

**PERSONALITY WITH REFERENCE TO SEX**

When F test was applied to check the impact of sex on personality among college students, significant F value was found. The F value (Table No.2) is 7.88 which is statistically significant on level 0.01. Table No. 3 reveals that the mean scores of personality of male and female are 27.54 and 29.03 respectively and the difference between two is 1.49 which is high and not negligible. Hence the null hypothesis 2 was rejected and it was concluded that there was significant impact of sex of college students on their personality.

Bar chart showing means score of types of sex with reference to PersonalityX = Sex (Male B₁ and Female A₂)



PERSONALITY WITH REFERENCE TO INTERACTION EFFECT OF AREA AND SEX:-

When F test was applied to check the effect of area and sex on personality no significant impact was found. The F value (table No.2) is 1.14 which is statistically not significant. Hence the null hypothesis 3 was maintained and it was conclude that there was not significant interaction effect of area and sex on personality.

6. CONCLUSION

1. Area had significant impact on the Personality of college students. The personality of urban areas college students is better than the rural areas college students.
2. Sex had significant impact on the Personality of college students. The personalities of females are better than the males.
3. The interaction between area and sex had no impact on the Personality of college students.

CONFLICT OF INTERESTS

None.

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