

A STUDY ON PERSONALITY ORIENTATION OF SECONDARY SCHOOL PUPILS

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ABSTRACT

The present study aims at the personality orientation of secondary school students. The data was gathered from 200 secondary school students in the district of Prakasam of Andhra Pradesh state. They were selected by the simple random sampling method. The investigator adapted the Personality orientation scales developed by Prof. S.K.Dixit, 1986 to collect the data. The data were analyzed using a t-test. The results revealed not significantly influenced gender and locality. The study also revealed the significant influence of the type of institute.

KEYWORDS: *Personality, Orientation, Secondary School Students*

INTRODUCTION

It is now considered a complex structure, which the individual develops during his life as a result of his experience. It is a continuously changing structure depending upon the influence of a cluster of experiences about his physical and psychical entity. It is unique as it is composed of different basic capacities that have been developed due to exposure to different environments from the beginning of one's birth. It is multi-dimensional. Allport (1937) defines that Personality as the dynamic organization within the individual of that psychophysical system that determines his unique adjustments to his environment. Personality orientation is used here as a generic term to characterize the goals of broad classes of experimental endeavors. Bass (1962) has identified three types of orientations. Self-orientation, task orientation, and interaction orientation are affecting in determining social behavior as well as the performance at the different tasks.

NEED AND SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

Personality is the total of the behavioral and mental characteristics that are distinctive of an individual (Andrew M. Colamn, 2009, p. 565). It refers to individuals' unique and relatively stable patterns of behavior, thoughts and feelings (Robert A. Baron, 2006, p.450). The nature of individuals varies, and the personality of the individuals varies this is the law of nature and this varying nature has a tremendous impact on making life a success or a failure, including the life of the students.

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Dr. L. N. Bunker* & Shilpa Chouhan (2018)** Personality Trait and Family Environment of Criminal. The findings reveal that there is a statistically significant difference between the 16 Personality factors of criminal and non-criminal females. On the measures of 16 PF significant difference was found among factors such as Warmth, Emotional stability, Dominance, Liveliness, Rule Consciousness, Social boldness, Vigilance, Privatness, Apprehension, Self-Reliance, Perfectionism, and Tension.

Mr. Jaccub Thirumeni Pushparaj (2015) made a study Personality and Academic Achievement of secondary level school students and found that there was no significant difference between boys and girls secondary level students on personality. And also found that no significant difference between boys and girls secondary level students in academic achievement

Umbhakarn (2013) on personality traits, vocational interests, and career maturity, found that male students were significantly different from female students in personality factors such as (B) intelligence, (C) ego strength, (E) dominance, (I) tender-mindedness, (O) guilt-proneness and (Q1) rebellious

Kavitha Raman's (2013) this study is based on a questionnaire survey and the results indicate that there is a significant difference in environmental, personality, and motivational factors among women entrepreneurs and non-entrepreneurs.

Allan H. Church (2011) studied the relationship between individual personality orientation and executive leadership behavior. Subsequent ANOVA models using these cluster groups yielded significant differences with respect to the perceptions of both executives and their direct reports of their leadership behavior. In general, inventors and motivators were found to be more transformational in their leadership style than managers and implementors.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The statement of the problem is the personality orientation of Secondary School Pupils.

Operational Definitions of Key Terms

Personality Orientation

A continually evolving process in which a person determines and evaluates the relationships that appears to exist between him or her and other people

Secondary School Pupils

A formal education pupils who are studying VI to X standard.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The following objectives were proposed for the present research study.

- To find out the personality orientation of secondary school pupils and to classify them.
- To find out the personality orientation of secondary school pupils with respect to the following areas
 - Task orientation
 - Interaction orientation
 - Self-orientation
- To find the influence of the personality orientation of secondary school students in the following variables,

- Gender : Boy/ Girl
- Residence : Rural/ Urban
- Type of management : Govt/ Private

HYPOTHESES OF THE STUDY

The following hypotheses were formulated in the present study. They were formulated in null form.

- There would be no significant difference between the boys and girls in their personality orientation.
- There would be no significant difference between the rural and urban pupils in their personality orientation.
- There would be no significant difference between the government and private secondary school pupils in their personality orientation.

SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The scope of the demographic variables is Gender, Locality, and type of institute

Delimitations of the Study

- The study is limited to 200 secondary school pupils in the Prakasam district only.
- The study is also limited to demographic variables like Gender, Locality, and Type of Institute only.

Method of the Study

The normative survey method was used in the present study.

Sample and Sampling

200 secondary school pupils were selected by using the Simple Random Sampling Technique.

Tools of the Study

Orientation Inventory (O.I.) was developed by Prof. S.K.Dixit, in 1986. The reliability coefficient 'r' was found to be 0.81 and the test is valid.

Data Collection

The researcher personally visited the secondary schools in the Prakasam district and got permission from the secondary school headmasters to collect the data from VIII class students. A good rapport was established with the pupils before administering the tools.

Statistical Techniques Used

Mean, S D, % of mean, 't' value are calculated.

Analysis of the Data

- **Objective 1:** To find out the personality orientation of secondary school pupils and to classify them.

Table 1: Showing Mean, % of Mean, S.D of the Secondary School Students

N	Mean	% of mean	S.D
200	37.90	63.16	3.831

Secondary school pupils are having above average personality orientation i.e. 63.16%.

DISCUSSION

Good Personality orientation start early in a student's life which is a true reflection of their inner being. Character, behavior, attitude and environment are some of the qualities that shape an individual's persona

Table 2: Classification of Secondary School Students on the Basis of their Personality Orientation

S. No.	Level of Personality Orientation	No of Students	Percentage
1.	Low ($\leq M - \sigma$)	23	11.5%
2.	Average (between $M - \sigma$ and $M + \sigma$)	117	58.5%
3.	High ($\geq M + \sigma$)	60	30%

50.87% of students are having average personality traits which contribute to overall personality. Good personality can help in better social and professional life.

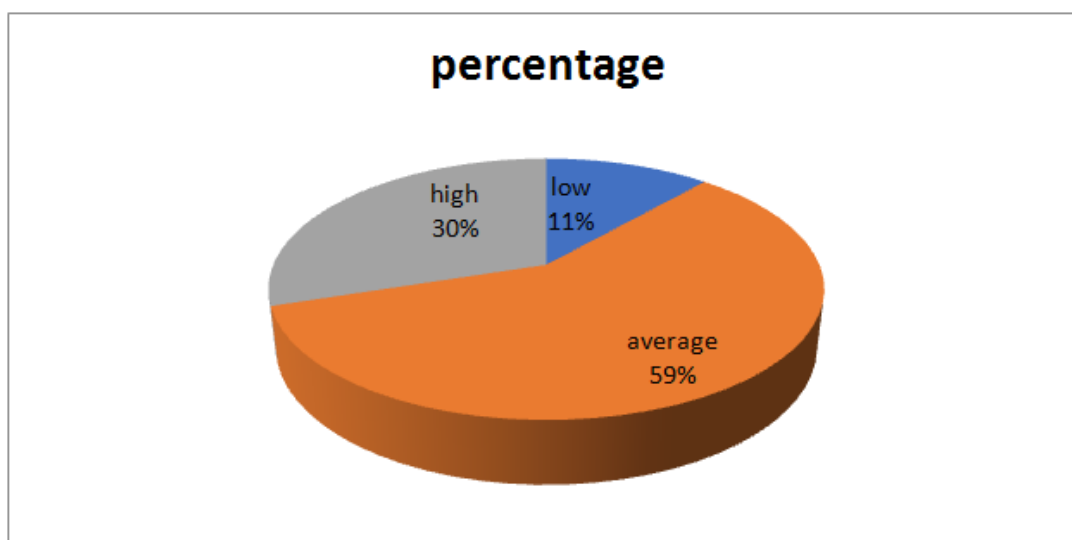


Figure 1: Showing the Classification of Secondary School Students on the Basis of Personality Orientation.

- **Objective 2:** To find out the personality orientation of secondary school pupils with respect to the following areas
(a) Task orientation (b) Interaction orientation (c) Self-orientation

Table 3: Personality Orientation of Secondary School Pupils in Various Dimensions

Area	Mean	SD	% of mean	Order
Task Orientation	11.62	1.46	78.14	I
Interaction Orientation	12.48	1.09	74.85	III
Self Orientation	13.8	1.28	76.42	II

From the table 4.15 it is interpreted that the area task orientation mean is 11.62, standard deviation is 1.46 and % of mean is 78.14. The area interaction orientation mean is 12.48, S.D. is 1.09 and % of mean is 74.85. The area self orientation mean is 13.8, S.D. is 1.28 and % of mean is 76.42.

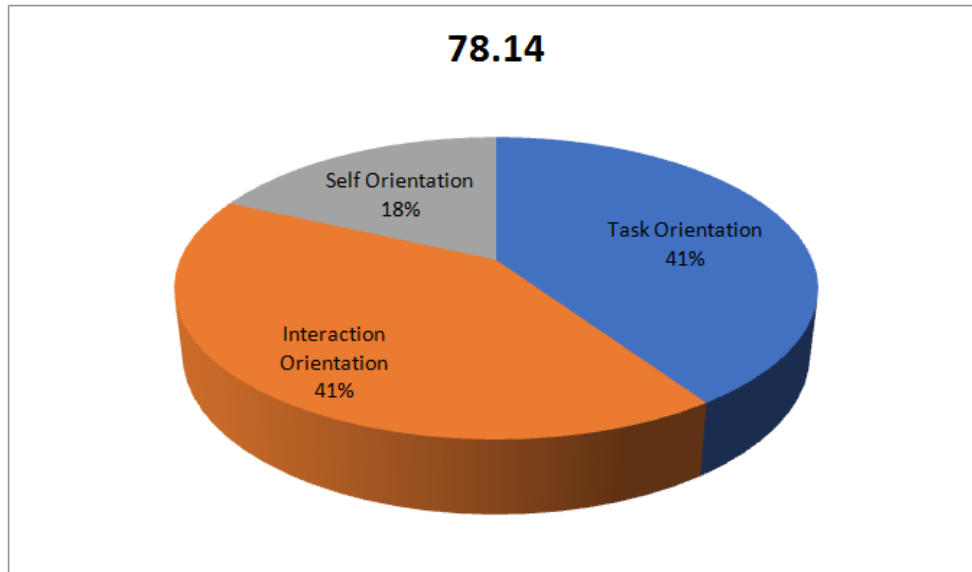


Figure 2

- **Objective 3:** To find the influence of the personality orientation of secondary school pupils in the following variables i.e. Gender, Residence, Type of management.
- **Hypothesis 1:** There would be no significant difference between the boys and girls in their personality orientation.

Table 5: Showing Mean, S.D. and ‘t’ Table – 5: Showing Mean, S.D. and ‘t’ Values of Boys and Girls Sample of Secondary School Students

Gender	N	Mean	SD	S Ed	‘t’ value
Boys	125	37.05	3.82	0.26	1.92 ^{NS}
Girls	75	36.55	3.74		

NS – Not Significant at 0.05 Level.

The table value 1.96 at 0.05 level and 2.58 at 0.01 level

- There is no significant difference between the boys and girls in their personality orientation. Hence the hypothesis – I is accepted.
- **Hypothesis II:** There would be no significant difference between rural and urban pupils in their personality orientation

Table 6: Showing Mean, S.D. and ‘t’ values of Rural and Urban Secondary School Pupils in their Personality Orientation

Residence	N	Mean	SD	SEd	‘t’ value
Rural	120	36.95	3.72	0.28	1.00 ^{NS}
Urban	80	36.70	3.50		

NS – Not Significant at 0.05 Level

- There is no significant difference between the rural and urban secondary school pupils in their personality orientation. Hence the hypothesis – II is accepted.
- **Hypothesis III:** There would be no significant difference between the government and private school pupils in their personality orientation

Table 7: Showing Mean, S.D. and 't' Values of Government and Private Secondary School Pupils in their Personality Orientation

Type of Management	N	Mean	SD	SEd	't' value
Government	75	37.24	3.71	0.24	3.95**
Private	125	36.29	3.29		

** – Significant at 0.05 and 0.01 levels

- There is significant difference between the government and private school pupils in their personality orientation. Hence the hypothesis – III is rejected

FINDINGS

- From the above table, it is observed that 63% of secondary school students are above average in their personality orientation.
- The variables like Gender and Locality were not significantly influencing the personality orientation of secondary school pupils.
- The variable like the type of institute significantly influenced the personality orientation of secondary school pupils

EDUCATIONAL IMPLICATIONS

The development of personality is from the family, which plays the earliest and most important role in the first school. The family is the basic unit of social life and the starting point of individual socialization. The personality is influenced by the family environment throughout the whole life, especially in the children's stage.

CONCLUSION

The study revealed that Gender and Locality were not significantly influencing the personality orientation of secondary school pupils. The study also revealed that the type of institute significantly influenced the personality orientation of secondary school pupils

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