

## Personality Characteristics between Policeman and Professor

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### ABSTRACT

As our personality plays an important role in our life a Studying personality is important. Personality has been derived from the Latin word “persona” which means “mask” used by the actors to change their appearance. It is the combination of an individual thoughts, characteristics, behaviors, attitude, idea and habits. An attempt has been made to measure personality characteristics like neurosis- emotional stability and introversion -extroversion of Policeman and professors. The sample consisted of 100 people 50 Policeman and 50 Professors of north Gujarat state. Personality characteristics were measured by M.P.I’S Gujarati version. M. P. I. measured by the result indicates that there is no significant difference is existed between Policeman and Professors on personality characteristics like introversion – extroversion personality and neuroticism – emotional stability score.

**Keywords:** *Introversion – Extroversion Personality, Neuroticism – Emotional Stability, Policeman and Professors*

Personality is a set of individual differences that are affected by the development of an individual: values, attitudes, personal memories, social relationships, habits, and skills. Different personality theorists present their own definitions of the word based on their theoretical positions. The term "personality trait" refers to enduring personal characteristics that are revealed in a particular pattern of behaviour in a variety of situations.

### **Type of Personality: - Three Types of personality**

- 1. Extrovert Personality:** This type has the tendency to live mostly outside the like to live with others. Those individuals are highly socialized and have contact with outside people in the society. They want to join other groups who are more in number. These types of people are drivers, excessive drinkers, smokers, robbers, thieves, wicked persons etc.
- 2. Introvert Personality:** Introvert is opposite to extrovert. Those people are always live alone in their rooms and do not want to go outside. They have their own imaginary world. They are teachers, scientist, thinkers and philosophers.
- 3. Ambivert Personality:** Between extrovert and introvert personalities there is a third one type called ambivert. People belonging to this type enjoy both the groups and

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## Personality Characteristics between Policeman and Professor

attend them. They have middle mind and want to live in both parties. Sometimes they join outside people but sometimes they live in their own rooms.

### LITERATURE REVIEW

Personality is the entire spectrum of characteristics representative of an individual (Ursitti, 2011). Personality encompasses values, motives, and behaviors that forge a unique composite of a person (Sigelman & Rider, 2003). One assumption that has been explored in the literature is that police officers have a distinct personality (Lefkowitz, 1975). Do police personnel possess certain personality dispositions that make them unique compared to other population? This question had been the subject off an extensive line of research (Bano& Talib, 2012). Empirical research overall had been inconclusive about the origin or dominance of particular traits in the police population, although several characteristics consistently had illustrated the police personality, including Hypervigilance, Suspiciousness, Alienation, Cynicism, and Authoritarianism (Symonds, 1970).

#### *Objective*

Objective of this study is to measure two different personality characteristics neurosis- emotional stability and introversion- extroversion of policeman and professors.

#### *Hypothesis*

- There will be no significant difference between the introversion – extroversion ability of policeman and professors.
- There will be no significant difference between the neuroticism – emotional stability of policeman and professors.

#### *Sample*

The sample consisted of 1000 people with the equal number of policeman and professors drawn from the Siddhapur and Patan city of Gujarat State.

#### *Variables*

- **Independent variable:** Policeman and Professors.
- **Dependent variable:** Personality characteristics.

#### *Tools*

To measure personality characteristics M.P.I. were used. The test is developed by Izenk. The Gujarati standardization was made by Dr.D.J.Bhatt. The test measures two different personality characteristics neuroticism- emotional stability and introversion- extroversion. It consisted of 48 questions and the subject has to give his/her answer in ‘Yes’, ‘?’, ‘No’.

#### *Reliability*

As per the method of test- retest the reliability for introversion – extroversion scale is 0.76 and for neuroticism- emotional stability it is 0.74. As per the Spearman- Brown’s formula the reliability for introversion- extroversion is 0.86 and for neuroticism- emotional stability it is 0.94.

#### *Validity*

Validity of M.P.I. suggested as far as English and Indian samples are concerned Gujarati samples means are significantly higher.

## Personality Characteristics between Policeman and Professor

### Procedure

The samples of 100 people were selected randomly. It consisted of 50 policeman and 50 professors. After giving them proper instructions the test was administered and obtained data was analyzed.

### Statistical Analysis

For statistical analysis of collecting data Mean, S.D., and t-Test was used.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

*Table-1 Showing the Table Mean, S.D. and 't' of the introversion – extroversion personality of policeman and professors.*

GROUP	N	MEAN	S.D.	't'	Level of Significant
Policeman	50	23.04	6.40	1.358	N.S
Professors	50	21.30	6.41		

Table - 1 shows the mean, S.D. and 't' ratio of the introversion-extroversion personality of the policeman and Professors.

The mean of introversion-extroversion personality of the police is 23.04 and the mean of the introversion-extroversion personality of the professors is 21.30. And the standard deviation is 3.05 and 7.5 respectively. The 't' value of the introversion-extroversion personality of policeman and Professors is 1.358. This is less than the table value of 1.987 given above the level of significance 0.05. So "there is no significant difference between the introversion-extroversion personality of the policeman and Professors." - This Null hypothesis is accepted. Therefore, it can be said that there is no significant difference between the introversion-extroversion personality of the policeman and Professors.

*Table-2 Showing the Table Mean, S.D. and 't' of the neuroticism – emotional stability of policeman and professors.*

GROUP	N	MEAN	S.D.	't'	Level of Significant
Policeman	50	24.34	7.05	1.117	N.S
Professors	50	25.92	6.34		

Table - 2 shows the mean, S.D. and 't' ratio of the neuroticism – emotional stability of the policeman and Professors.

The mean of neuroticism – emotional stability of the police is 24.34 and the mean of neuroticism – emotional stability of the professors is 25.92. And the standard deviation is 3.05 and 7.5 respectively. The 't' value of the neuroticism – emotional stability of policeman and Professors is 1.117. This is less than the table value of 1.987 given above the level of significance 0.05. So "there is no significant difference between the neuroticism – emotional stability of the policeman and Professors." - This Null hypothesis is accepted. Therefore, it can be said that there is no significant difference between the neuroticism – emotional stability of the policeman and Professors.

## CONCLUSIONS

There is no significant difference between the introversion-extroversion personality of the policeman and Professors. Both the policeman and professors have extroverted personality. Possible reasons for this may be that police officers not only come in contact with criminals but they also come in contact with other people in the society as well as in some places like

## Personality Characteristics between Policeman and Professor

at a fair or election the police are kept to help the people. Similarly, since teachers have to do academic work with students from different areas and communities, they also have an extroverted personality. Thus, there is no significant difference between the introverted-extroverted personalities of the police and the teachers.

There is no significant difference between the neuroticism – emotional stability of the policeman and Professors. Policeman and Professors have an emotionally stable type of personality. Possible reasons for this may be that, Police officers control their emotions when an emergency situation arises. For example, when there is a communal riot, the police first release tear gas or fire into the air. In addition, when the police want to get information from criminal they do not get the information by beating the criminal haphazardly but they try to get the information as per the court order. Similarly, teachers control their emotions when teaching in the classroom. If a student makes a mistake the teacher does not get angry but tries to explain it a second time.

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### **Conflict of Interest**

The author(s) declared no conflict of interest.

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