

Research Paper

A Comparative Study of 13 P.F. among College Boys Students and College Girls Students in Mahisagar District Gujarat State

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ABSTRACT

Personality a characteristic way of thinking feeling and behaving personality embraces moods attitudes and opinions and is most clearly expressed in interactions with other people. Every individual is said to have a personality of his own which is unique and distinct from every other personality. The present study intends to investigate and compare 13 P.F. The students belonging to college boys students and girls students the study conducted on stratified random sample of 200 students (100 college boy students and 100 college girls students) the subject administered the 13 P.F. personality inventory construct by D. J. Bhatt and standardization by Dr. D. J. Bhatt and Dr. Hitesh R. Vadhiya. The result show significant difference between boys and girls college students on introvert, punctuality, self-confidence, adjustment, adjustment personality factor and all over 13 P.F. inventory score is significant difference between boys and girls students.

Keywords: *Introvert, autocratic, contented nature, 13 P.F. Inventory*

Personality is defined by G. W. Allport (1937) that personality is the dynamic organization within the individual of those psycho-physical system that determine adjustments to his environment. In this sense in modern psychology the normal personality has more frequently been described by traits and the abnormal by types. types which are called “syndromes” in pathology can be illustrated the mordon schizo ohrenic Mongolian, imbecile, paranoid, extravert, psycho-path etc. G. W. Allport (1961)

Describes the mature personality” as having six salient qualities namely (1) extension of the sense of self (2) warms relations with other (3) emotional security (4) realistic perception skills and assignments (5) self-objectification and (5)A unifying philosophy of life.

Cattel and Kline (177) distinguished surface traits which are simply clusters of covert response which tend to be associated with source traits which are deeper prosperities of the five-factor model of personality represents five core traits that intersect to from human personality.

1. Extraversion
2. Agreeableness
3. Conscientiousness

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4. Neuroticism
5. Openness

There are innumerable factors that affect the development of personality like tree. Thake shape slowly the following are the most important determinates in which lies the origin of personality.

1. Biological determinates
2. Psychological determinates
3. Social determinates
4. Cultural determinates
5. Environmental determinates

Present research in personality of 13 factor in human life. So, in short, the main purpose of present personality factor so shortly brief in every factor.

1. Introvert
2. Autocratic nature
3. Consented nature
4. Sociability
5. Cheerfulness
6. Extravert
7. Democratic nature
8. Emotional stability
9. Punctually
10. Self confidence
11. Adjustability
12. Creativeness
13. Laborious

1. Introvert

The introvert tends to be self-oriented and introspective. His interests run toward the intellectual and artistic and he shows more concern for abstract ideas than for reality. He tends to behave in a serious, quiet, shy, constrained, even inhibited manner and avoids social gatherings and personal involvement.

2. Autocratic nature

The autocratic tends to be self-oriented and highly ego centric person. To be the leader of organization, to be the chairman in the meetings, to be recognized by others as their leader, to tell others how to do things, to direct and guide others; He gives order to other, but he is not ready to obey any authority. He himself takes decisions and strictly imposes on the people. He himself takes decisions and strictly imposes on the people. He is not willing to hear any arguments, to Force people to work according to one's own wishes. He believes in hard punishment and hates other people.

3. Consented nature

It means the person has a self-satisfied tendency. In the walk of life, he believes in contentedness in every situation. In the critical situation, he finds out the satisfaction and takes it easily and adjusts with the situation. To be sympathetic and kind towards others: to help those who are less fortunate. To be generous to friends; to love friends; to forgive

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friends if they hurt the feelings. His life motto is “Santoshi Sada Suki”. (Satisfied tendency always gets happiness).

4. Sociability

It refers to the person who generally puts life into social occasions. He easily mixes with any company; is really to exchange things with friends, to work with friends and not alone; to maintain close relations with friends; to make new friends male or female, to work with persons who are sympathetic and who love each other, to make as many friends as possible. He plays an important role in the social group. He expresses his ideas without any hesitation and his activities are vast and varied. In short, he/she is a person who normally tries to move into social milieu or increase social relationship, i.e. having good attitude towards social interaction.

5. Cheerfulness

Cheerfulness is an asset it is a habit and like all habits, it can be acquired. Not only is it valuable for happy social intercourse, but it is needed for personal (mental hygiene experimental attitude toward life. It refers to the person who has happy-mood. This tendency helps him or her to adjust his environment. He knows his motivations; he has goal-oriented life. He believes in reality and evaluation of the experiences. He has emotional maturity and likes to create new things. He has good habits which identify him as cheerful person.

6. Extravert

The extrovert tends to be social-oriented and extrospective. He/she shows more concern with social company, less shyness and is in favor of rest. He/she is sociable, cheerful, always on the go, he/she likes people, and likes being with people. He is talkative, easy going, tells jokes, takes active part in the group and his philosophy is “to eat, drink and be merry.” He/she never prefers to live alone.

7. Democratic nature

It refers to the person who believes in the joint responsibilities. He/she likes work-distribution between the members of group. He/she does not give orders to his colleagues. He/she easily takes difference of opinions but does not express difference of mind. He always believes in group decisions. These decisions are taken by the group and for the group. He/she understands the personality of friends and tries to know how good and bad qualities are acquired by them, to know other’s motives of doing things, to understand one’s own feelings and ideas; to know feelings of other persons; to know how feelings and ideas of persons influence their behavior. Reward and Praise are freely used for right behavior. He/she does not believe in imposing of the discipline and punishment for the group.

8. Emotional stability

It refers to a state of well-being feeling adequate, being mentally and emotionally fit. One who properly feels and expresses his emotions is stable in emotion, he/she easily controls his/her emotions. His/her feelings are not easily hurt; he/she should not feel guilty consciousness for trivial matters. There is absent of neuroticness, mental illness, and hypersensitiveness. Emotionally stable person acts reasonably extra-ordinary situation also, due to his emotional maturity. In short, it refers to the person’s emotional maturity and behaviors.

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9. Punctually

It means who has self-imposed time discipline. One is ever-ready to maintain time. One who performs his/her duty sincerely with time tendency? This time tendency is not imposed by the authority, but it is self-developed time habit. It is not compared to other man's time habit. Who always comes late has no punctuality.

10. Self confidence

It refers to the subject's self-courage to face the problems. In any situation, an individual appears to make positive contribution to the group. According to some, self-confidence has positive relationship with leadership. Therefore, self-confidence is an important variable as it indicates that extent of assurance one possesses about one's capacities and abilities. He/her is not only confronting.

11. Adjustability

It refers to the subjects who have abilities and capacities to adjust in any situation. He/she knows the rules of adjustment. By doing adjustment, he/she gets satisfaction and mental peace from his job. According to Lehner & Kube, "personal adjustment is a process of interaction between ourselves and our environments. In this process we can either adapt to the environment or alter it satisfactory personal adjustment depends on successful interaction". He/she knows his/her needs, feelings, limitations, and how to deal with the problems.

12. Creativeness

It refers to the respondent who is doing something new. He/she believes in creativeness. He/she writes poems, dramas, stories, essays assignments, research papers & books. He/she prefers to work by new method or new way. He/she find out new technique for effective working; and to do new and different things; to have experience of new things and make new experiments; likes new fashions and customs; and newness in daily activities. Creativeness is not inborn characteristic. Rather it is a habit that can be acquired. New ways of thinking may be learned from others.

13. Laborious

It refers to the subject who has good positive attitudes toward hard workship. He/she likes to do hard work for his/her goal achievement; to go on doing work till it is over; to go on doing work till the problem is solved; does not to like any person to disturb his/her while being busy with some work, likes to go on working for hours together without interference. He/she takes pain for his/her career building. By doing hard work, he is achieved something in life. He works sincerely, honestly and with responsibilities. In short, there is lack of laziness tendency in the subject.

METHODOLOGY

Objective of this study:

1. To compare the 13 Personality factor of college boys students and college girls students.
2. To compare the 13 personality factor of urban boys students and girls students.
3. To compare the 13 personality factor of rural boys students and girls students.

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Hypotheses

The study has been designed with a view to test the following hypotheses:

1. There is no significant difference between 13 personality factors of college boy's students and college girls' students
2. There is no significant difference between 13 personality factors of urban boy's students and girls students.
3. There is no significant difference between 13 personality factors of rural boys students and girls students

Population and sampling

The sampling technique chosen by the research was "random sampling technique. The sample consisted of college students of Mahisagar district only. Total 200 students selected of this research paper. In this procedure two strata were made of the students i.e. boys students and girls students then from each stratum two sub strata were formed i.e. urban and rural students randomly selected in which 100 boys college students (50 urban &50 rural students) and every respondent will be given the questionnaire after the data collect. They will be thanked for their cooperation.

Tools and techniques

the present study investigator uses 13 personality factor inventory. the present inventory has 140 items in all.10 items are related to each of the following personality measures. (1) introvert (2) autocratic (3) contented nature (4) sociability (5) cheerfulness (6) extravert (7) democratic (8) emotional stability (9) punctuality (10) self-confidence (11) adjustability (12) creativeness (13) laborious.

The 13 P.F. inventory developed by Dr. D. J. Bhatt and standardization of this inventory by Dr. D. J. Bhatt and Dr. H.R. Vadhiya. The inventory reliability is 0.94 and validity of this inventory is very high.

Procedure of data collection

Data will be obtained with the prior permission of the principles. The subject will be briefed about the study and its relevance prior to the actual administration if the tools significant report will be established. After obtaining consent of students, every respondent will be given the questionnaire after the data collect they will be thanked for their cooperation.

Analysis and interpretation

To compare the personality traits of college boys students and college girls students. The mean score of the two groups were tested for significance of difference using t-test.

Table 1. Significant of difference between personality traits of male students and female students

S.N.	Name	N	College Male student		College Female students		t	S. G.
			M	SD	M	SD		
1	Introvert	100	114	14.10	105	15.80	3.02	0.01
2	Autocratic	100	95.07	11.98	98.05	12.05	1.24	N.S.
3	Contented nature	100	98.00	12.85	101.90	13.01	1.51	N.S.
4	Sociability	100	103.04	11.08	99.08	12.09	1.69	N.S.
5	Cheerfulness	100	78.11	09.10	95.19	11.65	8.0947	0.01

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6	Extrovert	100	100	13.15	93.13	12.06	2.73	0.01
7	Democratic	100	97.02	12.77	93.13	11.68	1.59	N.S.
8	Emotional stability	100	102.11	13.50	91.237	10.55	5.079	0.01
9	Punctuality	100	92.08	12.08	100.00	13.00	3.1566	0.01
10	Self confidence	100	100.24	89.88	89.88	11.36	4.24	0.01
11	Adjustability	100	99.80	96.716	96.716	11.09	2.30	0.05
12	Creativeness	100	80.13	85.07	85.07	13.08	1.968	N.S.
13	Laborious	100	96.00	103.89	103.89	15.10	3.26	0.01

Significant level- 0.01: 2.69
0.05:1.97

The null hypothesis was rejected at 0.01 level of significant personality of male urban students found to be inclined more toward introversion, cheerfulness, Extrovert, Emotional stability, punctuality, self-confidence, laborious is significant difference. As same autocratic, contented nature, sociability, democratic, creativeness is no significant of 0.01 and 0.05 level. consider is the sociability, extrovert democrat, punctuality, self-confidence is male college students more mean score is female score and other side Autocratic, contented nature, cheerfulness, punctuality laborious is more female score then male score students.

Table 2. significant of difference between personality traits of male urban students and male rural students

S.N.	Name	N	Male Urban Student		Male Rural Students		t	S. G.
			M	SD	M	SD		
1	Introvert	50	109.06	13.03	103.10	11.3	2.42	0.05
2	Autocratic	50	112.10	12.86	108.33	11.01	1.577	N.S
3	Contented nature	50	91.44	14.66	112.06	10.41	8.11	0.01
4	Sociability	50	94.65	12.81	99.33	09.18	2.08	0.05
5	Cheerfulness	50	96.44	10.88	101.03	13.09	1.91	N.S.
6	Extrovert	50	104.10	11.49	111.44	14.09	2.90	0.05
7	Democratic	50	108.03	13.02	99.45	12.06	7.52	0.01
8	Emotional stability	50	93.10	10.03	101.55	12.10	3.806	0.01
9	Punctuality	50	92.21	11.11	97.18	10.55	2.30	0.01
10	Self confidence	50	100.38	09.03	110.33	12.92	4.65	0.01
11	Adjustability	50	101.42	10.55	98.54	12.71	1.23	N.S.
12	Creativeness	50	96.10	10.09	100.00	12.61	1.81	N.S.
13	Laborious	50	103.07	12.55	112.73	15.37	4.23	0.01

Significant level – 0.01: 2.68
0.05: 2.01

The null hypothesis was rejected at 0.01 level of significant personality of male urban students and male rural student found to be inclined more toward is significant difference. Contented nature, democratic, emotional stability, punctuality, self-confidence, laborious in which 0.01 level significant difference between male urban students and male rural students. Introvert and extrovert, sociability significant difference in 0.05 levels. Consider is the autocratic, cheerfulness, adjustability, creativeness there is no significant difference level at 0.05 and 0.01 level. Introvert, autocratic, democratic as personality traits is higher mean score urban students then rural students and contented nature, sociability, cheerfulness, extrovert, emotional stability, cheerfulness, extrovert, emotional stability, punctuality, self-

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confidence, creativeness and laborious personality traits rural students mean score higher than urban students.

Table 3. Significant of difference between personality traits of female urban students and female rural students

S.N.	Name	N	Female Urban Student		Female Rural Students		t	S. G.
			M	SD	M	SD		
1	Introvert	50	108.31	12.67	114.06	9.41	2.58	0.05
2	Autocratic	50	110.48	13.75	96.33	10.11	5.876	0.01
3	Contented nature	50	111.50	12.92	94.41	10.19	17.09	0.01
4	Sociability	50	94.10	11.20	104.08	13.55	4.11	0.01
5	Cheerfulness	50	100.38	9.37	103.10	12.12	2.72	0.05
6	Extrovert	50	91.44	14.03	102.10	10.26	4.33	0.01
7	Democratic	50	104.03	13.06	112.08	11.10	3.34	0.01
8	Emotional stability	50	113.05	13.44	104.08	10.95	3.73	0.01
9	Punctuality	50	106.08	14.10	109.14	11.55	2.58	0.05
10	Self confidence	50	104.50	11.49	110.05	13.09	2.25	0.05
11	Adjustability	50	106.11	10.66	111.06	12.09	2.26	0.05
12	Creativeness	50	109.18	12.86	99.62	10.10	4.14	0.01
13	Laborious	50	103.13	11.72	106.88	14.25	1.44	N.S.

Significant level – 0.01: 2.68
0.05: 2.01

The null hypothesis was rejected most of personality traits at 0.01 level. I have been seen the various personality traits autocratic, contented nature, sociability, extravert, democratic, emotional stability, creativeness is significant difference of 0.01 level. Introvert, cheerfulness punctuality, self-confidence adjustability personality traits is significant difference of 0.05 levels. I have been seen various personality traits in mean score is autocratic, contented nature, emotional stability, creativeness mean score higher urban female students than female rural students and other personality, cheerfulness, extrovert, democratic, punctuality, self-confidence, adjustability and laborious mean score higher rural female students than urban female students.

CONCLUSIONS

1. There is significant difference between 13 personality factors of college boy's students and college girls' students
2. There is no significant difference between 13 personality factors of urban boy's students and girls students.
3. There is significant difference between 13 personality factors of rural boys students and girls students

So null hypothesis rejected.

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Conflict of Interest

The author(s) declared no conflict of interest.

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