

PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT OF ARTS AND SCIENCE STUDENTS OF GRADUATE CLASSES IN ALIGARH DISTRICT (U.P)

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ABSTRACT –

The study has been conducted on a sample of 100 graduate class male students of Aligarh district U.P. The students belong to both arts and science streams. The personality development- introversion and extroversion traits have been investigated. Descriptive survey method has been used for the study introversion extroversion inventory. The results reveal that science and arts students differ significantly in introversion characteristics. Science students are more introverts as compared to arts students.

INTRODUCTION –

The period of time that a young person spends in graduate college at this stage, leaves an indelible impression in the body, mind and soul of the students. The very great care, therefore, has to be taken so that young boys and girls studying in graduate college may be helped to imbibe personality development.

The personality is the organized system of behavior, values and attitudes that characterizes an individual and account for his particular manner of functioning in the environment. The field of personality is so vast and complex that it can be interpreted in many ways.

In the college education, whatever personality traits is indicated in the behavior of the students, it plays very dominant role in the formation of their later behavior. So, it is imperative that school education should develop the personality in such a way that no weaknesses are left and a complete personality is developed.

The personality plays an important role in knowing the nature, attitude, academic achievement and thinking of students of graduate education, whether they are coming from arts or science background.

Personality is the total integration of physical intellectual emotional, social and character make up of the individual which is expressed in terms of behavior, experience, manners, attitudes values, beliefs, ambitions, aspirations interests' habits, sentiments temperaments and traits.

The word personality has been derived from the Latin word 'Persona' At first this word was used for the mask worn by the actors to change their appearance. But later on, it began to be used for the actors themselves. We often listen to such comments as this man has fine or magnetic personality or that man has a poor personality. We try to paste such labels as fine, good or poor

on the individuals on the basis of their physical make up, manner or their walking talking, dressing and host of the other similar characteristics.

“An individual's personality is his unique pattern of traits.” (J.P. Guilford's view) . Personality is a dynamic organization within the individual of those psycho-physical systems that determine his unique adjustments with the environment. (Allport)

Freud's anatomy of personality is built around the concept of Id, Ego and super Ego. (Freud's view)

OBJECTIVE OF STUDY –

The objective of the study are as follows:

- i) To study the personality characteristics of the arts students studying in graduate classes.
- ii) To study the personality characteristics of graduate class science students.
- iii) To compare the personality characteristics of arts and science graduate students studying in graduate classes.

HYPOTHESIS –

In order to carry out the study with clarity and accuracy, following hypothesis were formed.

- i) There is no significant difference between the personality characteristics of arts and science students studying in graduate classes.
- ii) The arts and science students do not differ significantly in their introversion traits.
- iii) The arts and science students do not differ significantly in their extroversion traits.

SAMPLE –

A Sample of 100 students has been taken from the graduate class situated in Aligarh district of U.P. Boys and girls students were included in the sample.

TOOLS –

To study the personality development of the students the introversion extroversion inventory by Dr. Rekha Gupta and Aziz was used. It is very much reliable and valid inventory which measures the personality traits of the students.

ANALYSIS OF DATA –

With the help of statistical techniques like mean, S D, “t” test and graphs data were analyzed properly and results were drawn. Proper interpretation of results was given.

TABLE -1

	Arts students	Science students	Total students
Introverts	10	12	22
Ambiverts	50	60	110
Extroverts	40	50	90

CONCLUSION –

- i) A look at the table further exhibits that arts and science students do not differ significantly as far as their introversion trait is concerned.
- ii) Both the groups are almost similar in their number. As far as the extroversion trait is concerned; we find that the number of arts students in this category is greater 40 students of arts stream are there in this groups whereas the science group is 50 students.
- iii) It shows that arts students are more extrovert as compared to science group which has not only 40 students' arts students are more outspoken, more pleasure loving, speak more and they assent more as compared to science stream students.
- iv) On the whole it has been found in this study that science students are more introvert as compared to arts students.

In the end of study conclude that it has been found that the groups of boys and girls have similar organizational environment in the non- govt. and govt. college. The approaches used by the teacher for teaching are similar. Same attention is given to the students and the way of teaching learning used by teachers is also similar. It is observed that both the groups have similar level of academic anxiety and study habits.

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