



STUDY OF PERSONALITY TRAITS OF THE ADOLESCENCE OF SINGLE PARENT AND INTACT FAMILY.

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Abstract-The present study investigated the difference in Personality traits of adolescent from single parent and intact family. 50-50 adolescent from single parent and intact family were selected purposively. Differential personality inventory (DPI) by Dr. Mahesh Bhargava was administered on sample, which measures six personality factors in two dimension, positive and negative trait. All six personality factors were measured in this study. Mean (M), standard deviation (SD), Critical ratio (CR) test were applied for statistical analysis of data. Result shows that there is a significant difference in activity v/s passivity, Assertive v/s Submissive, Trusting v/s Suspicious, Non-depressive v/s Depressive, Emotional stability v/s Emotional instability personality traits of adolescent from single parent and intact family because calculated Critical -Values are respectively 2.37, 2.14, 2.52, 3.37 & 4.42 which are significant at degree of freedom 98 and level of significant 0.05 and there is no significant difference in Enthusiastic v/s Non-Enthusiastic personality trait of adolescent from single parent and intact family because calculated t-value is not significant at degree of freedom 98 and level of significant 0.05. Results indicates that there is a significant effect on personality, it meant that family plays an important role on development of personality of a child.

Key words- Personality, Trait, Single parent family, purposively, adolescent

I. INTRODUCTION-

Family is an important part of our society, it is first social institution for every child and parent are his first teacher. The word 'family' commonly refers to a group of persons consisting of parents and children, father, mother and their children, immediate kindred constituting fundamental social unit in civilized society¹.

Child gets nutrition from his family for physical, emotional, mental, moral and social development. Family is a key factor for overall development of child. Child learns mental, social, physical, emotional and moral skill from his family members.

Family is defined as "The family as a social arrangement based on marriage including recognition of rights and duties of parenthood, common residence for husband, wife and children are reciprocal economic obligations between husband and wife. **Stephen (1999)**²

The family as a relatively permanent group of two or more people who are related by blood, marriage or adoption and who live under the same roof. **The United States Census Bureau (2007)**³

Family has an ancient history about thousand years old. In our society joint family was very common, Joint family has a head of family who takes all decision for his family and every member of family respects his decision. Joint family contains more than one generation and their child. Grand parent, mother –father, other members and their child live together under the same roof makes a joint family. Impact of western culture, modernization and poor adjust of people are changing formation of the family. Joint families are becoming nuclear families and nuclear families are changing in single parent family. Independency and freedom from family responsibilities and household work are major common reason for change in family system.

According to Cameron "At the time of birth human being is very beautiful made but animals in conduct". Child is like a blank paper, what we want to write we can write. Similarly any parent what they want to make their child they can make from childhood, but parent need to provide appropriate environment to child. It is very important that parent maintain healthy emotional relation between all. Disputes in families effects negatively on child's personality.

Personality is not outer look of any person, it is a combination of internal and external qualities of person.



Height, complexion, decision making abilities thoughts, ideals, moral, respect other and understanding other's emotion, intelligence of person all these factors of personality.

“The characteristics or blend of characteristics that make a person unique” **Weinberg& Gould, (1990)**⁴.

“Personality is a dynamic organization within the individual of those psycho-physical system that determine his unique adjustment to his environment.

All port (1937)⁵

“Personality is the integrated pattern of traits.”

Guilford(1960)⁶

Ayodele, Aladenusi, and Akinlana (2013) confirm that personality can also include an individual's thoughts, behaviour, feelings, emotions, attitudes, physique adjustment, unique learning history response patterns, habits and general poise. Therefore, the relationship between personality development of an individual and parenting has been one of the controversial issues.⁷

Singh Archana I, Dr. U.V. Kiran (2009) she aim to find out the interrelationship among family structure, and child delinquency. This paper attempts to explain the effect of family structure on juvenile delinquency. The least amount of communication and structure of the family may be some of the reasons which provides, the more likely make the child will engage in delinquent activities. Patterns of family behavior, decision making and family structure have a significant effect on child behavior. Family structure including two parent families: single mother families, single father families, and step families. The findings suggest that family structure does indeed both negatively and positively play a role leading to juvenile delinquency.⁸

Das Dhiman In this study, he examined the effect of single parenthood due to death, separation, divorce, or migration of spouse on educational inputs among school-age children in India. I used the nationally representative India Human

Development Survey to study the implications of different types of parenthood on educational expenditure among children ages 6 to 11 and 12 to 18 years and work participation among the older age group. The study finds that the separated or divorced mothers on average spend less on education and older children of widows are more likely to work because of resource constraints associated with single parenthood. The results highlight the need for public policies that would support widows as well as separated or divorced mother.⁹

Imanian Sara (2014): article is a study of the sense of security of middle-class children in Iran. Through taking a grounded theory approach, it explores the concept of insecurity in homes and cities and children's reactions to feeling insecure. To do so, draw and write, Picture-Aided Questionnaire, and interview were applied to 100 children between 7 and 14 years of age. The findings revealed an ever-present feeling of anxiety and helplessness which was rooted in the human security conditions and in children's status in society. The children showed two different reactions of active and passive when facing this feeling. As a consequence of active strategy, children grow a sense of fear management, become optimistic, and feel satisfied. Those who passively react to feeling insecure grow a desire for power and become depressed and unable to trust others.¹⁰

Objectives – To Study of personality traits of the adolescence from single parent family and intact family.

Hypothesis– There will be a significant difference in personality traits of the adolescence from single parent family and intact family.

Variable – Independent variable - Adolescence from single parent and intact family

Dependent variable – Personality traits

Control variable – Adolescent age (14-18), Jabalpur city.

SAMPLE -Table no.1: sample of the present study

Group	boys	girls	N
Adolescent from single parent	25	25	50
Adolescent from intact family	25	25	50
Total sample	50	50	100

Tools –The tool used for the present study was-Differential personality inventory (DPI) by Dr. Mahesh Bhargava.

Research Methodology – 50-50 adolescent from single parent family and intact family were selected purposively as sample of the study. Differential personality inventory (DPI) by Dr. Mahesh Bhargava was administered on sample,

which measures six personality traits in two dimension, positive and negative trait. Raw score and separate score for all trait were calculated. To find the results of study data analyzed by statistical methods **mean (M), standard deviation (SD), critical-ratio (CR)**. According to result suggestions given to children, parent, teacher, and society.



II. ANALYSIS OF RESULT & DISCUSSION –

Table no. 1

Activity v/s Passivity Personality Traits of the Adolescent from Single Parent and Intact family.

Group	N	Mean	S.D.	Critical ratio	Significant
Adolescent from single parent	50	14.28	2.89	2.37	<0.05
Adolescent from intact family	50	15.64	2.84		

Above table no.1 shows that the result of activity v/s passivity personality traits of the adolescent from single parent and intact family. There is statistically a significant difference between 14.28 and 15.65 because calculated Critical-Value 2.37 is also significant at the degree of freedom 98 and level of significant 0.05.

Results shows that adolescent from intact family is significantly more active than adolescent from Single Parent family. It meant that intact family has a significant effect on **Activity Personality Trait** of adolescents.

Table no. 2

Enthusiastic v/s Non-Enthusiastic Personality Traits of the adolescent from single parent and intact family.

Group	N	Mean	S.D.	Critical ratio	Significant
Adolescent from single parent	50	13.62	3.51	0.11	>0.05
Adolescent from intact family	50	13.70	3.45		

Above table no.2 shows that the result of Enthusiastic v/s Non-Enthusiastic personality traits of the adolescent from single parent family and intact family. There is statistically no significant difference between means 13.62 and 13.70 because calculated Critical -Value 0.11 is not significant at the degree of freedom 98 and level of significant 0.05. There is no significant difference between Enthusiastic v/s Non-

Enthusiastic personality traits of the adolescent from single parent family and intact family. Results shows that adolescent from intact family and adolescent from single parent family are equally enthusiastic. It meant that types of family has no significant effect on Enthusiastic v/s Non-Enthusiastic personality trait of adolescents.

Table no. 3

Assertive v/s Submissive Personality Traits of the Adolescent from Single Parent and Intact family.

Group	N	Mean	S.D.	Critical ratio	Significant
Adolescent from single parent	50	10.28	2.99	2.14	<0.05
Adolescent from both parent	50	11.26	3.14		

Above table no.3 shows that the result of Assertive v/s Submissive personality traits of the adolescent from single parent and intact family. There is statistically a significant difference between 10.28 and 11.26 because calculated Critical -Value 2.14 is also significant at the degree of freedom 98 and level of significant 0.05.

Results shows that adolescent from intact family is significantly more Assertive than adolescent from Single Parent family. It meant that intact family has a significant effect on **Assertive v/s Submissive Personality Trait** of adolescents.

Table no. 4

Trusting v/s Suspicious Personality Traits of the Adolescent from Single Parent and Intact family.

Group	N	Mean	S.D.	Critical ratio	Significant
Adolescent from single parent	50	9.02	4.53	2.52	<0.05
Adolescent from both parent	50	6.84	4.10		

Above table no.4 shows that the result of Trusting v/s Suspicious personality traits of the adolescent from single parent and intact family. There is a significant difference between 9.02 and 6.84. Calculated Critical -Value 2.52 is

also significant at the degree of freedom 98 and level of significant 0.05.

Results shows that adolescent from intact family is significantly more trusting than adolescent from Single



Parent family. It meant that intact family has a significant effect on **Trusting v/s Suspicious Personality Trait** of

adolescents.

Table no. 5

Non-depressive v/s Depressive Personality Traits of the Adolescent from Single Parent and Intact family.

Group	N	Mean	S.D.	Critical ratio	Significant
Adolescent from single parent	50	10.06	4.11	3.37	<0.05
Adolescent from both parent	50	7.56	3.26		

Above table no.5 shows that the result of Non-depressive v/s Depressive personality traits of the adolescent from single parent family and intact family. There is statistically a significant difference between 10.06 and 7.56. Calculated Critical -Value 3.37 is also significant at the degree of freedom 98 and level of significant 0.05.

Results shows that adolescent from Single Parent is significantly more **depressive** than adolescent from intact family. It meant that types of family has a significant effect on **Non-depressive v/s Depressive Personality Trait** of adolescents.

Table no. 6

Emotional stability v/s Emotional instability Personality Traits of the Adolescent from Single Parent and Intact family.

Group	N	Mean	S.D.	Critical ratio	Significant
Adolescent from single parent	50	12.20	3.83	4.42	<0.05
Adolescent from both parent	50	9.14	3.06		

Above table no.6 shows that the result of Emotional stability v/s Emotional instability personality traits of the adolescent from single parent family and intact family. There is statistically a significant difference between 12.20 and 9.14. Calculated Critical -Value 4.42 is also significant at the degree of freedom 98 and level of significant 0.05.

Results shows that adolescent from Single Parent is significantly more Emotional instable than adolescent from Intact family. It meant that types of family has a significant effect on **Emotional stability v/s Emotional instability Personality Trait** of adolescents.

in single parent family especially when father is absent is family.

III. CONCLUSION

According to results of this study we can say that there is significant difference in personality traits of adolescent from single parent and intact family. Types of family has an important role in development of personality of their child. Especially when they are in adolescent age. They need emotion and moral support from their parent. If parent spends quality time with their child, there is more chance to share their problems and get some solution to resolve particular problem. Depression and emotional instability during adolescent found because of absence of one parent because they always feel absence of one parent. Separation effects negatively to adolescent's personality and attitude towards marriage and they were found depressed and emotionally instable. Economically struggle were observed

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