PERSONALITY TRAITS OF NARIKURAVAR STUDENTS – AN ANALYSIS

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Abstract

The research study focussed on the Personality traits of Narikuravar students in the residential regions of gypsies. Normative survey method was employed to collect the data through questionnaire by adopting Stratified Random Sampling technique. The sample size of the study is 250. The main objective of the study is to assess the Personality traits of Narikuravar students based on parental occupation, parents' educational qualification and locality. The major findings of the study are the Personality trait among Narikuravar students is high in nature. There is a significant difference in the Personality traits of Narikuravar students based on father's occupation andlocality. If the causative factors for Personality traits are identified and proper remedial measures are incorporated to impart positive attitudes among the gypsies it will result in the effective functioning of the individual to the society.

Keywords: Personality traits, Narikuravar students

Introduction

The Narikuravar students are reported to have Personality traits. As many as 70 percent of youth in thePersonality traits are affected with the mental problem and one in five suffer from mental illness which impairs their ability to function as a young person and grow into an responsible adult. Children with unaddressed behavioural problemssometimes enter a Personality traits that is ill – equipped to assist them, even if they receive a level of assistance, some are then released without access to ongoing needed Personality treatment. An absence of treatment may contribute to a path of behaviour that includes continued delinquency and eventually, adult criminality. The Bureau of Justice statistics estimates that more than three quarters of mentally ill gypsies in detention centres had prior offenses. Effective assessment and comprehensive responses to court – involved juveniles with Personality traits needs can help to break this cycle and produce healthier young people who are less likely to act out and commit crimes.

Operational Definition: Personality traits

Personality traits can be seen as an unstablecontinuum, where an individual's Personality traits may have different behavioural and cognitive associated features. The term

Personality traits highlights emotional well- being, the capacity to live a full and creative life, and the adaptive to deal with life's inevitable challenges.

Need and Significance of the study

The study exemplifies the Personality traits of the young gypsies and the necessity in taking herculean steps for bringing out effective behaviour. Steps should also be taken to cater to the Personality traits needs and to establish healthier young people, who are less likely to act out and commit crimes. The study outlines the decisive role of educational institutions in taking the pivotal role to shape the attitude towards Personality traits. As the crime rates associated with the juveniles increasing rapidly, hence it requires an immediate remedy, in order to grow them as a responsible citizen and to reduce the rate of victimisation.

Objectives of the study

1. To analyze the Personality traitsof Narikuravar students.

2. To assess Personality traitsof Narikuravar students based on,

   - Parental occupation

   - Parent's educational qualification

   - Locality

Hypotheses of the study

1. The Personality traitsof Narikuravar students is moderate in nature.

2. There is no significant difference of Personality traits among Narikuravar students based on,

   - Parental occupation

   - Parent's educational qualification

   - Locality

Methodology and area of investigation

Normative survey method is employed to collect data using the questionnaire by adopting Stratified Random Sampling technique. The sample size of the study is250. The area of study is around 3 districts in Tamil Nadu. It was considered that this approach to the collection of data would render the results of study more realistic and in tune with ground realities.

Personality traits– Questionnaire

The questionnaire was constructed and standardized by the Investigator under the guidance and supervision of Research Guide. The questionnaire consisting of 43 items under

the following five dimensions namely, Negative thinking patterns,Manage with moods/Feelings,Follow good sleep,Self – esteem, Maintain Positive relationship.

Scoring Procedure

Scoring for this 3 – point scale is assigned a weightage ranging from 3 to 1 as given in the tool. The maximum score is 129 and the minimum score is 43. Usually – 3, Sometimes – 2, Never – 1

Pilot Study

The pilot study was conducted on 50 juveniles to establish reliability and validity of the tool using odd even method. The reliability of the Mental illness Inventory was found to be 0.98 using Karl Pearson product correlation method. Validity of the tool was found to be 0.99.

Sample for the main study

After obtaining a prior permission from "The Directorate of Social Defence", Government of Tamil Nadu, the data for the study was collected randomly. A representative sample of 250gypsies of age group between 15 – 18 years from 3 different districts in Tamil Nadu as scheduled by 'The Directorate of Social Defence' were considered to be the sample for the present study.

Statistics Used

For analyzing the data mean, standard deviation,'t'-test, and one way ANOVA have been computed.

Data Analysis and Interpretation

Table 1   Level of Personality traitsof Narikuravar students

It is inferred that the level of mental illness among Narikuravar students is high.

Table 2   Personality traits– Fathers' Occupation

The calculated 'F' value is found to be (7.026), which is greater than the table value, it is concluded that there is a significant difference in the Personality traitsof Narikuravar students based on fathers' occupation. Hence the null hypothesis is rejected. The table has been subjected for further analysis using 't' test.

Table 2(a)   Personality traits Vs Fathers' Occupation

Analysis of mean difference between the Fathers' occupation was tested which reveals that, in the overall Personality traits, the Gypsy whose father's occupation is cooly (79.57) has comparatively high Personality traits.

Table 3   Personality traits– locality

The calculated 'F' value is found to be(5.006), which is greater than the table value, it is concluded that there is a significant difference in the Personality traitsof Narikuravar students based on locality. Hence the null hypothesis is rejected. The table has been subjected for further analysis using't' test.

Table 3(a)   Personality traits - Locality

Analysis of mean difference between the locality was tested which reveals that, in the overall Personality traits, the Narikuravar students whose location of residence is Slum (111.26) has comparatively high Personality traits.

Findings of the study

- ThePersonality traitsof Narikuravar students ishigh in nature.
- There is a significant difference in the Personality traitsof Narikuravar students based on fathers' occupation. In the overall Personality traits, a gypsy whose fathers' occupation is cooly has comparatively high Personality traits.
- There is a significant difference in the Personality traitsof Narikuravar studentsbased on locality.In the overall Personality traits, the Gypsy whose location is Slum has comparatively high Personality traits.

Educational Implication

By analyzing the problems related Personality traits, successful intervention measures can be adopted to reverse these trends based on identified positive and negative characteristics -- protective factors and risk factors -- that are present or lacking in communities, families, schools, peer groups, and individuals. These factors either equip a child with the capacity to become a mentally vibrant and productive individual.

Conclusion

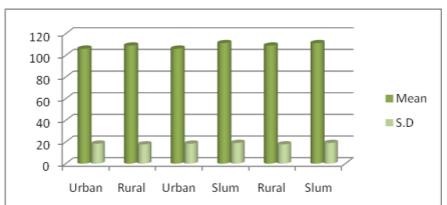The Personality traits of gypsies has been analyzed.

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Table 1 Level of Personality traitsof Narikuravar students

Variable	Category	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative percent
Personality traits	Low	73	25.7	25.7
	Moderate	81	31.8	57.5
	High	96	42.5	100.0
	Total	250	100.0	

Table 2 Personality traits– Fathers' Occupation

Variable	Source of Variance	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F-value	Level of Significance
Personality traits	Between Groups	1,941.589	31	647.196	7.026	0.01
	Within Groups	42,004.783	101	92.116		
	Total	43,946.372	250			

Table 2(a) Personality traits Vs Fathers' Occupation

Fathers' Occupation	Sample	Mean	S.D	't'- Value	Level of Significance
Unemployed	48	70.44	11.534	3.89	0.01
Cooly	82	79.57	9.814		
Unemployed	48	70.44	11.534	3.72	0.01
Business	62	78.30	9.254		
Unemployed	48	70.44	11.534	2.98	0.01
Professional	58	77.70	9.296		
Cooly	82	79.57	9.814	1.28	NS
Business	62	78.30	9.254		
Cooly	82	79.57	9.814	2.05	0.05
Professional	58	77.70	9.296		
Business	62	78.30	9.254	3.45	0.01
Professional	58	77.70	9.296		

Table 3 Personality traits– locality

Variable	Source of Variance	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F-value	Level of Significance
Personality traits	Between Groups	93.595	31	46.798	5.006	0.01
	Within Groups	4,272.396	101	9.349		
	Total	4,365.991	250			

Table 3(a) Personality traits - Locality

Locality	Samples	Mean	S.D	't'- Value	Level of Significance
Urban	72	106.11	18.355	2.44	0.05
Rural	85	109.00	17.701		
Urban	72	106.11	18.355	3.33	0.01
Slum	93	111.26	19.023		
Rural	85	109.00	17.701	1.98	0.05
Slum	93	111.26	19.023		

Graph showing the mean and standard deviation based on locality