

MULTIDIMENSIONAL PERSONALITY AND SELF CONFIDENCE AMONG ADOLESCENTS

Dr. Dhiraj Sharma
dhirajs29@gmail.com

Paper Received On: 22 JUNE 2022

Peer Reviewed On: 27 JUNE 2022

Published On: 28 JUNE 2022

Abstract

Personality cannot be measured through one factor or Dimension of Personality. It has Multi Dimensional factors. The present inventory is an attempt to fill the gap, because it measure six dimensions of Personality. The Personality is influenced by many needs at once. The final result is produced by whatever is dominant. "Personality is that pattern of characteristic thoughts, feelings and behavior that distinguishes one pattern from another and that persists over time and situation (Phares 1991). The theory based on the Multi Dimensional factor six called the six factor model. The six factors are extroversion-introversion, high self-concept-low self concept, independence-dependence, balance-imbalance temperament, high adjustment-low and high low anxiety. Various Dimensions of Personality are Extroversion- Introversion, High self concept-low self concept, Independence-Dependence, Balance-Imbalance, Temperament, High Adjustment-Low Adjustment and High-low Anxiety. An extroverted person is likely to enjoy time spent with people and find less reward in time spent alone. They tend to be energized when around other people, and they are more prone to boredom when they are alone. Introversion is the state of or tendency toward being wholly or predominantly concerned with and interested in one's own life. The self concept is an internal model which comparers self assessments features assessed include but are not limited to Personality, skills and abilities, occupation and hobbies, physical characteristics, etc. High dependency is automatically low independence and vice versa. Some writers, however, argue that dependence and independence should be conceived separately. There is generally a low-correlation between descriptions by teachers and behavioural observations by scientists of features used in determining temperament. Adjustment does not mean passive acceptance of the influences and forces of environment. It implies active interaction with participation in the environmental changes and influences. Anxiety is directly involved in producing psychosomatic disorders. It is a major factor as we have already seen, in structuring early Personality development. If it is allowed to become too intense, too early in life, it can lead to serious character distortions.

Key words – Multidimensional Personality, Self Concept, Temperament, Adjustment, Anxiety, Self confidence

Introduction

In our culture, with the importance on being liked by people there is nothing more important than the Personality of an individual. Even the modern aim of Education is the wholesome, balanced or harmonious development of Personality. All knowledge of Psychology and Education is ultimately related to understanding or development of Personality.

Multi Dimensional Personality researches confirm that it is a complex concept and its definition as well as measurement is not an easy task. Personality cannot be measured through one factor or Dimension of Personality. It has Multi Dimensional factors. The present inventory is an attempt to fill the gap, because it measure six dimensions of Personality. The Personality is influenced by many needs at once. The final result is produced by whatever is dominant. "Personality is that pattern of characteristic thoughts, feelings and behavior that distinguishes one pattern from another and that persists over time and situation (Phares 1991). The theory based on the Multi Dimensional factor six called the six factor model. The six factors are extroversion-introversion, high self-concept-low self concept, independence-dependence, balance-imbalance temperament, high adjustment-low and high low anxiety. Various Dimensions of Personality are Extroversion-Introversion, High self concept-low self concept, Independence-Dependence, Balance-Imbalance, Temperament, High Adjustment-Low Adjustment and High-low Anxiety. An extroverted person is likely to enjoy time spent with people and find less reward in time spent alone. They tend to be energized when around other people, and they are more prone to boredom when they are alone. Introversion is the state of or tendency toward being wholly or predominantly concerned with and interested in one's own life. The self concept is an internal model which compares self assessments features assessed include but are not limited to Personality, skills and abilities, occupation and hobbies, physical characteristics, etc. High dependency is automatically low independence and vice versa. Some writers, however, argue that dependence and independence should be conceived separately. There is generally a low-correlation between descriptions by teachers and behavioural observations by scientists of features used in determining temperament. Adjustment does not mean passive acceptance of the influences and forces of environment. It implies active interaction with participation in the environmental changes and influences. Anxiety is directly involved in producing psychosomatic disorders. It is a major factor as we have already seen, in structuring early Personality development. If it is allowed to become too intense, too early in life, it can lead to serious character distortions.

Confidence is learned, not inherited, If you lack confidence, it probably means that, as a child, you were criticized, undermined or suffered an explicable tragic loss for which you were either blamed by others. A lack of confidence is not necessarily permanent. Confident people have deep faith in their future and can accurately assess their capabilities. They also have a general sense of control in their lives and believe that within reason, they will be able to do what they desire, plan and expect, no matter what the foreseeable obstacle. But this faith is guided by more realistic expectation so that even when some of their goals are not met, those with confidence continue to be positive, to believe in themselves and to accept their current limitation with

renewal energy. Having self-confidence does not mean that individuals will be able to do everything. Self –confident people may have expectations that are not realistic. However, even when some of their expectations are not met, they continue to be positive and to accept themselves.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

MULTIDIMENSIONAL PERSONALITY AND SELF CONFIDENCE IN RELATION TO GENDER DIFFERENCE AMONG ADOLESCENTS

OBJECTIVES

- 1 To find the difference between Multi Dimensional Personality among male and female adolescents.
- 2 To find the difference between Self- Confidence among male and female adolescents.
- 3 To find the relationship between Multi Dimensional Personality and Self-Confidence among male adolescents.
- 4 To find the relationship between Multi Dimensional Personality and Self-Confidence among female adolescents.
- 5 To find the difference between male and female adolescents in relation to their Multi Dimensional Personality and Self-Confidence.

HYPOTHESES

- 1 There will be no significant difference between males and females adolescents in relation to Multi Dimensional Personality.
- 2 There will be no significant difference between males and female adolescents in relation to self-confidence.
- 3 There will be no significant relation between Multi Dimensional Personality and Self-Confidence among male adolescents.
- 4 There will be no significant relationship between Multi Dimensional Personality and Self-Confidence among female adolescents.
- 5 There will be no significant difference between male and female adolescents in relation to their Multi Dimensional Personality and Self-Confidence.

Plan and Procedure

The study will be conducted on the sample of 200 adolescents studying in +1 or +2 class respectively, which will be equally divided into 100 male adolescents and 100 female adolescents from various schools from the Hoshiarpur city of Punjab.

The following tools were used for the present study:

1. Multi Dimensional Personality inventory by K.M. Manju Aggarwal

The present inventory has 120 items in all. Each item have three alternative answer –‘yes’, ‘sometimes’ and ‘no’ which refers to the extent of agreement and disagreement of the content. The scoring procedure of this inventory is very simple the score should be given in following manners: ‘3’ for Yes, ‘2’ for Indefinite and ‘1’ for No. Each 20 items are related to following Personality measures:-

- (i) **Introversion-Extroversion**
- (ii) **Self concept**
- (iii) **Independence –Dependence**
- (iv) **Temperament**
- (v) **Adjustment,**
- (vi) **Anxiety**

SR. NO.	SUB-SCALES	RANGE OF THE SCORES	INTERPRETATION
1	Extroversion –Introversion	49+ 30to 48 20+29	Introvert Ambient Extrovert
2	Self- concept	43+ 20 to 42	High self-concept Low self -concept
3	Independence Dependence	45+ 20 to 43	High Independence Low independence
4	Temperament	35+ 19 to 34	Good Temperament Poor Temperament
5	Adjustment	47+ 20 to 46	Good Adjustment Poor Adjustment
6.	Anxiety	52+ 32 to 51 20 to 31	High Anxiety Modulate Anxiety Low Anxiety

2. Self-Confidence inventory by Dr. Rekha Agnihotri (1987)

The inventory can be scored by hand. A score of one is awarded for a response indicative of lack of self-confidence, i.e. for making cross (x) to 'wrong' response to item nos. 2,7 , 23, 21, 40, 41, 43, 44, 45, 53, 54, 55 and for making cross (x) to 'correct' response to the rest of the items, the lower the score, the higher would be the level of self-confidence and vice-versa.

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

Hypothesis I

There will be no significant difference between males and females adolescence in relation to Multi Dimensional Personality.

Table-1

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
MPM	100	207.6500	68.14666	6.81467
MPF	100	267.3100	19.97508	1.99751

Table-1 shows the number of mean of Multi Dimensional Personality of male is 207.6500 and mean of Multi Dimensional female is 267.3100. Further SD of male is 68.14666 and SD of female is 19.97508. The S.Em of male adolescent is 6.81467 and female adolescent is 1.99751.

The value of t is significant at both levels so hypothesis is 'rejected'. Thus we can say that there will be significant difference between males and females adolescence in relation to Multi Dimensional Personality. Hence female adolescents stand better Multi Dimensional Personality than male adolescents.

Hypothesis II

There will be no significant difference between males and female adolescents in relation to Self - Confidence.

Table- 2

	<i>N</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Std. Deviation</i>	<i>Std. Error Mean</i>
<i>SCM</i>	100	3.1200	1.36537	0.13654
<i>SCF</i>	100	5.2400	2.29677	0.22968

Table-2 shows the Self-Confidence of male adolescents is 3.12 and female adolescent is 5.24. Further SD of male is 1.36537 and SD of female is 2.29677. The S.Em of male adolescent is .1365 and of female adolescent is .2297. The value of t is significant at both levels of significance so hypothesis is 'rejected'. Thus we can say that there will be significant difference between males and females adolescence in relation to Self-Confidence. Hence female stands better Self-Confidence than male.

Hypothesis III

There will be no significant relation between Multi Dimensional Personality and Self-Confidence male adolescents.

Table 3

	<i>N</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Std. Deviation</i>	<i>Std. Error Mean</i>
<i>MPM</i>	100	207.6500	68.14666	6.81467
<i>SCM</i>	100	3.1200	1.36537	0.13654

Table-3 shows the mean of Multi Dimensional Personality of males is 207.6500 and mean of Self-Confidence of males is 3.12. Further SD of Multi Dimensional Personality is 68.14666 and SD of Self-Confidence is 1.36537. The S.Em of Multi Dimensional Personality is 6.81467 and level of security is 0.1365. The value of t is significant at both levels of significance so hypothesis is 'rejected'. Thus we can say that there will be significant difference between Multi Dimensional Personality and level of security among male adolescents. Hence Multi Dimensional Personality stands better than Self-Confidence among male adolescents.

Hypothesis IV

There will be no significant relationship between Multi Dimensional Personality and Self-Confidence among female adolescents.

Table 4

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
MPF	100	267.3100	19.97508	1.99751
SCF	100	5.2400	2.29677	.22968

Table-4 shows the mean of Multi Dimensional Personality of females is 267.3100 and mean of Self-Confidence of females is 5.24. Further SD of Multi Dimensional Personality is 19.9751 and SD of Self-Confidence is 2.29677. The S.Em of Multi Dimensional Personality is 1.99751 and Self-Confidence is 0.2297. The value of t is significant at both levels of significance so hypothesis is 'rejected'. Thus we can say that there will be significant difference between Multi Dimensional Personality and level of security among female adolescents. Hence Multi Dimensional Personality stands better than Self-Confidence among female adolescents.

Hypothesis V

There will be no significant difference between male and female adolescents in relation to their Multi Dimensional Personality and Self-Confidence.

Table 5

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
M_MP_S	200	105.3850	113.23395	8.00685
C				
F_MP_S	200	136.2750	132.12713	9.34280
C				

Table 5 shows the mean of Multi Dimensional Personality of male and female adolescents is 105.39 and mean of Self-Confidence of male and female adolescents is 136.28. Further SD of Multi Dimensional Personality of males or females adolescents' is 113.234 and SD of Self-Confidence of males and females adolescents is 132.28. The S.Em of Multi Dimensional Personality of male and female adolescents is 8.0068 and Self-Confidence of male and female adolescent's is 9.3428. The value of t is significant at both levels of significance so hypothesis is 'accepted'. Thus we can say that there will be no significant difference between male and female adolescents in relation to their Multi Dimensional Personality and Self-Confidence. of male and female adolescents. Hence Self-Confidence stands better than Multi Dimensional Personality

Educational Implications

1. This will help the teacher to understand the gender difference in relation to Multi Dimensional Personality of students and help the students accordingly.
2. This will help the teacher to understand the gender difference in relation to Self-Confidence and help the male adolescents to feel more confident.

3. The study will help the teacher to check the Self-Confidence among the students by which he can help the students.
4. The study will help the teacher to understand the Multi-Dimensional Personality of students for making the teaching learning process more effective.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Jersild, A.T. (1957):** *The psychology of Adolescence. Prentice Hall of India Pvt. Ltd, New Delhi.*
- Adams (1961)** *Realism of confidence judgments: Psychological Review Vol 68 (1) Jan, 33-45.*
- Webster's Dictionary of Education (1963):** *G. and C. Marrian Company Publishers, Springfield Massachurrests U.S.A.*
- Breckenridge, E.M. & Vincent E.L. (1965)** *Child Development, Philadelphia, Saunders,*
- Camersen Norman (1969):** *Personality development and psychopathology Vakils Feffer and Simons Pvt. Ltd. New York.*
- Biswas & Aggarwal, (1971),** *encyclopedia dictionary of education. (with special reference to India) vol. I The academic publisher India. New Delhi-5*
- Crow and Crow (1973):** *Educational Psychology, American Book Company, New York."*
- Jersild, Arthur J. (1978):** *The Psychology of Adolescents The Me Milan Company, London.*
- Tiwari G. and Pal Roma, (1983)** *status of Indian Researcher in creativity Agra Psychological Research Cell, Agra.*
- Agnihotri Rekha & Gupta, Ritu (1985)** *self-confidence as a function of perceived maternal child rearing behavior. Praachi Journal of Psycho-Cultural Dimension, Vol, 1 No. 2P 30-33.*
- Best, J.W.:** *"Research in education U.S.A. Prentice Hall of India Private Limited, New Delhi.*
- Tellegen. A (1988):** *The analysis of consistency in Personality assessment journal of Personality.*
- <http://wilderdom.com/Personality/L5-what is Personality. Htm # As we move # the carljungquote>.**
- <http://wilderdom.com/Personality/L6-Personality types.html>.**