International Journal of Technical Research and Applications e-ISSN: 2320-8163,
www.ijtra.com Volume 1, Issue 5 (Nov-Dec 2013), PP. 46-49

PERSONALITY PATTERN AND VALUES

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***Abstract*—- The aim of the present study is to investigate the relationship between personality pattern and values. It was hypothesised that differences in value orientation is due to differences in personality pattern. In order to examine this hypothesis a value test (Dwivedi 1978) was administered on a sample of 250 female college students of 18 to 22 years of age. After collection of data two levels of each value have been determined. The criterion of selecting high and low value groups was M+1 and M–1 . In this way 25 subjects from each value group have been selected and they have been administered 16 P.F. personality test (consisting 16 factors). The independent variable is personality pattern and the dependent variable is value (consisting of 7 types) Eco, Pol, Theo, Rel, Mor, Aes and Social. After studying the relationship between personality and value orientation factors are found to be more important as far as the value orientation is concerned than other factor. Some of the findings are confirmed through statistical treatments.**

***Index Terms*— Withania somnifera, Chemotypes, medicinal plant, seed germination; regenerative potentiality** *(key words)*

I. INTRODUCTION

The central theme of this study is value in relation with personality. Personality is a very broad term, having many meanings, the integration of many physical, psychological and cultural aspects. Value is a motivating source of behaviour. It develops behaviour, gives direction and satisfies the individual so that we can say that value is an aspect of personality. The emhasis on individuality and that is personality .... that mediates between the individual and his physical and psychological environment, sometimes submitting it and sometimes mastering it. Personality is the expression of man's inner life, character is the expression of man's inner life, character is the expression of what one does or achieve (Allport 1937). Personality is the social and psychological impact one makes on others - the social consequences of behaviour. The word personality seems to represent to most people the degree of richness and fullness of a man's individuality. Personality however include character and character is the volitional and ethical side of personality.

Values may be defined in common sense term as 'conceptions of desirable' Parsous and Shills (1952) refers values as moral preferences, but is not just a preference rather a preference which is felt and considered to be justified 'Morally' or by reasoning or by aesthetics judgement. Human values are enduring long term goals that have emerged in man's evolution directing and regulating his behaviour adaptation. Values are derived from life, from environment, from self, society and culture and beyond all from the ideal transcedent dimensions (Mukherjee 1961) values are said to be preferred coherent set of dispositions which reflect on individuals readiness for new experiences.

Children learn their values from their parents, the parents, of course, reflects the cultural pattern of values of their own society as there were impressed upon there by their parents, teaches and others. Studies shows that general values as well specific values especially religious and economic values of children were more closer to those of their parents. (Fredrickson 1972). It shows that personality cast effect on others' personality. Various studies have been carried out to reveal the impact of various factors on personality pattern. The question arises before us — Are values determined by personality. Does the personality pattern shape some values that one has? This study is an attempt to answer these questions.

Present study is made to find out the relationship between overall personality pattern and values. Do the differences (quantitative) in values Eco, Poli, Theo, Roli, Mora, Aesth and social reflect differences in personality pattern (in the sense of being due to differences in personality pattern).

II. OBJECTIVES:

1. To find out if there is any differences in personality pattern (in global picture) of people having different values in varying degrees.
2. Whether a value is determined by any particular personality characteristic or it is the total person behind the values.

III. HYPOTHESIS :

The difference in magnitude of values is due to difference in personality pattern.

IV. TOOLS :

Two tests are used in the present study value test and 16 P.F. for sample selection and data collection respectively. A population of 250 students (undergraduates female) were given value test and then on the basis of high and low values, 16 P.F. was administered on the selected 25 subjects from each value group. The value test used in the present study is constructed by Dwivedi (1978). The test consists of 56 items related with seven values, arranged randomly in eight groups, t-ratios for all the items are significant at .01 level except one. Reliability of the test is .93. Subjects have to rank the items reflecting priorities. To determine the value score the subjects ranking of items (1,2,3 __7) were converted into rank values and summed

up to obtain their scores for each value separately, then mean and S.D. for each value have been calculated.

Having determined high and low value groups a personality questionnaire (16 P.F.) had been administered to them. The Hindi adaptation of 16 P.F. by Kapoor (1970) is used. The validity of the test is .85.

V. ANALYSIS PLAN :

Data have been recorded in terms of raw scores on 16 personality factor, which have been converted into percentage to make them useable and comparable in further analysis. On the basis of percentages correlation and t-ratios of personality factors for value groups have been calculated.

VI. STATISTICA TREATMENT OF DATA :

The personality profiles of all high and low value groups have been correlated the following table is in this context.

Table I

t-ratios between Personality Profile of high and low value group

Values	*Eco*	*Pol*	*Theo*	*Rel*	*Mor*	*Aes*	*Soc*
r between low and high value groups	.73	.73	.70	.84	.75	.72	.90

All of these correlations between high and low value groups are found to be highly positive, that shows the total personality pattern is not different for differences in value orientations. This finding led to analysis of individual factors in order to find out factors determining the values. For this purpose t-ratios are calculated for all the sixteen personality factors between high and low value groups.

Table II

PFs	VALUES (t-ratios) between high & low						
	ECO	POL	THEO	REL	MOR	AES	SOC
A	.49	1.42	1.59	.52	1.39	2.16*	.53
B	.38	3.68**	3.06**	1.24	1.27	.88	.13
C	1.53	.44	1.58	.54	2.23	1.36	1.42
E	.67	1.54	3.34**	1.48	1.09	1.37	.51
F	.62	.67	.43	.81	2.93**	1.24	.31
G	1.33	.41	.47	1.55	3.25**	1.67	1.88
H	3.11**	2.28*	.32	.61	.68	1.00	1.71
I`	2.96**	1.88	4.37**	1.40	2.70**	.94	1.56
L	1.95	.69	.30	2.89**	.07	1.89	2.41*
M	2.56*	1.03	.89	1.18*	3.73**	2.25*	.62
N	1.54	.09	.35	.21	.88	3.00**	1.44
O	1.47	.59	1.92	1.62	1.55	.77	.92
Q1	1.11	1.48	1.28	.57	1.07	.75	1.64
Q2	00	2.43*	1.44	2.05*	1.71	1.74	.67
Q3	3.53*	.09	00	1.54	.52	1.82	.15
Q4	.54	.25	.88	1.55	1.16	.62	1.50

* Significant at 0.05 level

** Significant at .01 level

Table III

Table Showing Mean Scores of High and Low Value Groups

P.Fs.	ECO		POL		THEO		REL		MOR		AES		SOCIAL	
	L	H	L	H	L	H	L	H	L	H	L	H	L	H
A	38.64	39.8	41.8	37.76	37.6	43	39	37.6	40.4	36.8	36.2	43	42	40.2
	H>L		L>H		H>L		L>H		L>H		H>L		L>H	
B	53.12	46.92	60.96	41.16	40.84	53.9	46.08	40.36	44.4	49.28	43.52	48.4	46.2	46.88
	L>H		L>H		H>L		L>H		H>L		H>L		H>L	

C	44.84 49.34 H>L	47.56 46.92 L>H	46.68 51.72 H>L	49.68 47.84 L>H	45.6 52.12 H>L	51.60 47.04 L>H	52.04 47.4 L>H
E	7.84 41.00 H>L	34.12 39.92 H>L	46.48 36.6 L>H	37.64 42.32 H>L	38.96 35.36 L>H	37.84 33.24 L>H	38.48 36.88 L>H
F	38.56 40.32 H>L	45.2 42.56 L>H	40.12 38.84 H>L	38.04 41.72 H>L	43.72 33.6 L>J	39.84 44.28 H>L	40.96 40.28 L>H
G	76.2 72.2 L>H	75 76 H>L	74.8 76.6 H>L	75.8 70.2 L>H	67.4 72.8 H>L	75 68.6 L>H	69.8 76.6 H>L
H	46.00 55.92 H>L	44.6 49.8 H>L	49.08 49.96 H>L	48.32 50.4 H>L	52.88 50.76 L>H	51.64 48.04 L>H	52.84 47.28 L>H
I`	63.6 53.8 L>H	49.2 57.2 H>L	50.4 66.2 H>L	58 53.2 L>H	52 61.2 H>L	59.2 55.6 L>H	53.2 58.2 H>L
L	52.00 46.20 L>H	47.4 50.8 H>L	48.8 47.2 L>H	52.6 44.2 L>H	46.4 46.6 H>L	59.2 52 L>H	46.8 53.4 H>L
M	40.00 47.00 H>L	47.88 44.76 L>H	49.24 46.72 L>H	39.2 47.36 H>L	50.24 38.8 L>H	42.92 51.04 H>L	47.16 46.04 L>H
N	53.8 59.2 H>L	53.2 53.6 H>L	55.8 54.6 L>H	54.8 54 L>H	52.6 55.8	62.8 52.6 L>H	53 58.2 H>L
O	49.2 54.7 H > L	45.4 47.3 H>L	52.04 44.4 L>H	46.88 53.2 H>L	48.88 43.98 L>H	46.28 49.2 H>L	48.36 51.6 H>L
Q1	56.6 52.8 L>H	50.8 55.4 H>L	55.2 51.4 L>H	56.2 54.6 L>H	58 55 L>H	55.4 53.2 L>H	59.8 55 L>H
Q2	59.4 59.4	52.6 57 H>L	57.4 61.6 H>L	55.8 60.8 L>H	57.2 61.8 H>L	60.2 55 L>H	58.4 56.4 L>H
Q3	67 56.8 L>H	63.6 63.2 L?H	64.2 64.2	62.4 55.8 L>H	61.4 63.4 H>L	56.2 63 H>L	62.6 63.2 H>L
Q4	47.4 48.5 H>L	47.4 48.16 H>L	47.36 45.04 L>H	45.48 49.8 H>L	46.6 42.4 L>H	49.2 47.32 L>H	45.76 50.2 H>L

L = Low
H = High

VII. FINDINGS :

The perusal of significant differences (t–ratios) between high and low value groups make it clear that different personality factors are playing roles behind the value orientation — either in being high and low or being in one or the other. No two values are alike.

To sum up significant results we see the two value groups — high and low, as well as different value groups — Eco, Rel, Mor, Aes and Social and their respective personality factors.

Table IV
Presence of Personality Factors in High & Low Value Groups

Kinds of Values	***Eco***		***Pol***		***Theo***		***Rel***		***Mor***		***Aes***		***Soc***	
Degree of Values	L	H	L	H	L	H	L	H	L	H	L	H	L	H
Personality Factors	I, Q3	H, M	B -	H, Q2	E -	B, I	L -	M, Q2	F, M	C, G I	N -	A, M	- -	L -

Table IV shows personality factors as determinant factors for different values, separately, as high and low value groups. It is obvious that some personality factors are responsible for one value orientation, while some factors are responsible for more than one value orientation.

VIII. SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS :

The aim of the present study is to investigate the relationship between personality pattern and values. It was hypothesised that differences in value orientation is due to the differences in personality. Results reveal that personality factors play the role as determinants of value orientation. Results show concomitant relationship i.e. degree of personality factors affect the level of value in same direction. Besides the nature of relationship between personality and

values, it has also been noted that moral value is relatively more complex so far as the role of personality factors is concerned i.e. a greater number of factors have been found active in moral value orientation than in others. From the point of view of personality factors the most active personality factor is M as it effects C, E, N and Q3 play their role in determining one value only.

On the basis of findings, it can be concluded that values are the manifestation of certain groups of personality factors. Further researches are required to prove these results with more big sample.

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