

A Study of personality of the pass outs of jawahar navodaya vidyalayas

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ABSTRACT

A study was done with the objectives to explore the personality characteristics of the pass outs of Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya by using Sixteen Personality Factor (16 PF) Questionnaire prepared by S.D. Kapoor. The selection of the pass outs was done from the six Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya located in Madhya Pradesh. The purpose of the study to explore the personality characteristics of the pass outs and find out differences between rural-urban and male-female students. The result revealed that rural and urban pass outs are similar in 13 personality factors. Significant differences are found in only 3 factors. As for as male and female pass outs are concerned, the significant difference are found in 6 personality factors.

Keywords:

The poor children having optimum talents particularly in rural areas have been deprived of quality education as they are unable to pay for it. So, it is universally and perpetually accepted that children with quantum of special talent or aptitude should be provided opportunities to proceed at faster pace by making quality education available to them, irrespective of their paying capacity.

The National Policy on Education, 1986 envisaged and reflects clearly that pace setting school intended to serve this purpose, will be established in various parts of the country on a given pattern, but with full scope for innovation and experimentation. Accordingly the Government of India launched a scheme in 1987-88 to establish Navodaya Vidyalayas as an average one in each district. These Vidyalayas are now called as Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs)

Number of studies have been conducted on gifted and talented students of urban areas, while rural talents have been ignored. More than 70% of our population lives in rural area, hence qualification, nurturance and development of rural talents as important as that of urban. In the present study an attempt has been made to study the personality characteristics of the

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different category of the pass outs of Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas.

Related Studies

Since Navodaya Vidyalaya scheme has been started by the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) of Central Government in 1987-88. The research in the field of gifted children of Navodaya Vidyalayas is a recent phenomena, only few studies have been conducted in this field.

Panda (1989) made a study on experiment in excellence and qualities of Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas. Kasinath (1991) made a study of adjustment among migrated hindi and non-hindi speaking students studying in Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas, Behra (1996) studied rural-urban differences in creativity of Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas of Orissa. Gautam (1992) studied the development of creative thinking and leadership among Navodaya Vidyalayas students. Shrivastava (1992) studied the socio-psychological characteristics of class X students of Navodaya Vidyalayas. Haridas (1992) studied a critical appraisal of the Navodaya Vidyalaya scheme as implemented in Kerala. Behra (1993) made a study on sex differences in creativity of the students studying in Navodaya Vidyalayas. Avanija (1995) made a study of certain correlates of self concept among students of Navodaya Vidyalayas. Dixit (1997) made a study of gifted students studying in Navodaya Vidyalayas and their adjacent schools on intelligence, creativity, achievement motivation, academic self concept, formal reasoning and interests variables.

Objectives of the Study

- ❑ To study the personality characteristics of the pass outs of Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas.
- ❑ To study the difference, if any, in the scores obtained on Sixteen Personality Factor (16 PF) Questionnaire of rural and urban pass outs of Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas.
- ❑ To study the difference, if any, in the scores obtained on Sixteen Personality Factor (16 PF) Questionnaire of male and female pass outs of Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas.

Hypothesis of the Study

- ❑ Pass outs of Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas of rural and urban category do not differ significantly on all the 16 factors of personality characteristics.
- ❑ Pass outs of Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas of male and female category do not differ significantly on all the 16 factors of personality characteristics.

Sample

For the present study 62 subjects from the pass outs of Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas were included. 16 students were rejected due to insufficient and improper information. Finally 46 subjects were selected for the samples. The Stratified Purposive Random Sampling method have been followed.

Tools used in Study

In the present study Sixteen Personality Factor (16 PF) test prepared by S.D. Kapoor has been used to identify the personality characteristics of the pass out students of Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas.

Data Analysis and Interpretation

The data were collected from the subjects chosen for the study by administering the Sixteen Personality Factor (16 PF) test and the obtained data were treated statically. The obtained Mean, SD and t value are presented in the table given below:

Table 1 indicates that t-values for 13 Factors of Personality characteristics of the rural and urban pass outs of Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas have not been found to be significant. t-values only for the factors F.M. and Q2 have been found to be significant. On the basis of description of traits on the manual of 16 PF test, the mean scores indicate that the rural pass outs are superior than the urbans on F, M and Q2 personality factors. Therefore, it is concluded that the pass outs of Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas resides in rural and urban localities seem to be similar on the 13 factors of personality characteristics. They are differ significantly only in the factors F, M and Q2 of personality characteristics. Thus, the hypothesis 1 is partially accepted.

Table 1: Mean, SD and t-values of rural and urban samples

Personality Factors	Rural		Urban		t-values
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	
A	9.58	2.84	9.87	2.61	0.33 NS
B	8.81	1.62	9.07	1.28	0.54 NS
C	11.35	2.61	13.20	3.65	1.97 NS
E	12.68	3.00	13.20	3.55	0.52 NS
F	14.45	3.33	12.00	3.36	2.34*
G	14.00	2.00	14.60	3.14	0.79 NS
H	12.90	3.71	15.00	4.29	1.71 NS
I	11.03	2.52	12.00	2.04	1.29 NS
L	9.74	2.79	9.13	1.81	0.77 NS
M	12.03	3.06	14.07	2.37	2.26*
N	11.19	3.08	12.13	1.77	1.09 NS
O	11.00	3.58	9.27	3.63	1.53 NS
Q1	8.32	2.37	9.53	1.01	1.74 NS
Q2	8.45	2.93	6.80	1.74	2.01*
Q3	12.74	2.93	14.20	1.47	1.87 NS
Q4	9.97	3.67	8.60	3.14	1.24 NS

NS: Not Significant, *Significant at 0.05 level; df : 44

Table 2: Mean, SD and t-values of male and female samples

Personality Factors	Male		Female		t-values
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	
A	9.53	2.88	10.00	2.45	0.53 NS
B	8.84	1.61	9.00	1.31	0.32 NS
C	12.00	3.11	11.86	3.11	0.14 NS
E	12.75	2.69	13.07	4.16	0.31 NS
F	14.41	3.39	11.93	3.22	2.32*
G	13.50	2.40	15.79	1.58	3.26**
H	14.56	3.91	11.36	3.30	2.68**
I	10.72	2.40	12.79	1.72	2.91**
L	9.34	2.67	10.00	2.11	0.81 NS
M	11.81	2.89	14.71	2.16	3.96**
N	11.16	3.01	12.29	1.86	1.30 NS
O	9.47	3.26	12.64	3.63	2.94**
Q1	8.69	1.67	8.79	3.31	0.13 NS
Q2	8.16	2.84	7.36	2.34	0.92 NS
Q3	12.97	2.81	13.79	1.76	1.09 NS
Q4	9.06	3.41	10.57	3.72	1.20 NS

NS: Not Significant, *Significant at 0.05 level; **significant at 0.01 level; df :44

Table 2 indicates that t-values for the difference in the mean scores of male and female pass outs on the factors of G, H, I, M and O have been found to be significant at 0.01 level of confidence. t-value for the factor F has been found to be significant at 0.05 level of confidence. The 16 PF mean score shows that the males are superior to females on F, I, M and O personality factors, while the females are superior to males on only G personality factor as per the description of traits on the manual of 16 PF test. Therefore, it is concluded that male and female pass outs of Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas differ significantly in F, G, H, I, M and O factors of personality characteristics. In the rest of 10 factors there are no differences. Thus, the hypothesis 2 is partially accepted.

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