

The Impact of Awareness of Deprivation on Five Big Personality Dimensions Among Adolescents

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Abstract:

The aim of the present study is to impact of awareness of deprivation five big personalty dimensions of adolescents. Objectives: To find out the impact of awareness of deprivation on five big personality dimensions of adolescents. The samples consist of total 600 Students among them 300 high awareness of deprived and 300 low awareness of deprived students. Selected students were measured on the standardized tools (1) awareness of deprivation scale (Dr.B. Krishnamurthy and A.N Venkatesh Reddy, 1990) and (2) Five Big Personality scale (Jhon and Srivastava, 1999) were administered on the selected sample to find out the relative status of low and high categories of sample with regard to Five big personality dimensions.

Keywords: Awareness of Deprivation, Personality Dimensions, Age and Sex, Adolescents.

AWARENESS OF DEPRIVATION:

The word deprivation has its origins in the verb “to deprive” which means to dispossess or strip (a person or an object) and it connotes a “felt loss”. The reference obviously is to certain deficiencies in the obtaining environment, which are not only there but are also experienced as such by the individual. Therefore, it is argued, when one refer to deprivation the emphasis must be placed on the relevant aspects of the environment which are deficient or wanted in some aspects.

The concepts related to deprivation awareness like - sense of deprivation, perception of poverty, attribution of causes to poverty along with awareness of deprivation are presented here. According to Minorca (1990) when one thinks of deprivation, immediately a vital question surfaces who are the people who deprive the poor of their basic necessities? Obviously those who take a large share of the output and income and also the system which facilitates and perpetuates such a deprivation. Awareness of deprivation is the realization of this aspect of deprivation by the individual. It is notable that the poor in India lack class consciousness and group solidarity and exhibit greater fatalism and acceptance of inequality following the theory of caste stratification and karma, but it would be grossly wrong to conclude that there is no hostility or aggression among them as Melcher (1972) indicates, the theory of karma has probably been at all times less acceptable to lower caste people than to upper caste people. There is every possibility of this feeling developing into awareness of deprivation in the deprived individual due to education and mass media exposure. Awareness of deprivation as conceived by Krishnamurthy and Venkatesh Reddy (1990) is understood to mean the awareness that an Individual is

dominated and exploited by others and is made to feel that the individual is only an object good enough to be put into the service of dominating class and essentially that he is an inferior category and cannot belong to the dominating class, except in terms of being of some service to them. Awareness that he is dehumanized by the social environment in which he lives.

Awareness of deprivation is rather to a new variable propounded by Krishnamurthy and Venkatesh Reddy, (1990) and Venkatesh Reddy, (1992). Since this concept is now one could find, only a few studies which are tenuously related to it, like class consciousness, attribution, perception of poverty and sense of deprivation.

Moulic, T. K, (1975) is of the opinion that being devoid of class consciousness and scattered, the low caste poor in India are socially and politically less organized as a group. He found that a poor 'Chamar' group was structurally less coherent and cohesive than the land owning high caste 'Brahmins and Jats'. Faced with given social reality of material deprivation the poor tend to respond more in an individualistic and often selfish fashion towards survival behavior rather than as a group or as a class.

Awareness of deprivation may be particularly relevant to personality because students who recognize limitations or deficiencies in their social, economic, emotional, or educational circumstances may develop different patterns of coping and adjustment. For example, awareness of difficult circumstances may be associated with increased emotional sensitivity, greater conscientiousness, social withdrawal, or stronger motivation for achievement. However, the relationship may vary depending on the individual's personality characteristics and environmental support.

FIVE BIG PERSONALITY DIMENSIONS:

Personality is one of the central areas of psychological development. Among the different approaches to personality, the Five-Factor Model (Big Five) has received considerable attention because it provides a comprehensive framework for understanding individual differences. The model describes personality through five major dimensions: Openness to Experience, Conscientiousness, Extroversion, Agreeableness, and Neuroticism. These dimensions influence how individuals think, feel, behave, and adapt to their environment.

The word personality is derived from the Latin term *persona*, which is the mask actor wore to portray the given characters. The original concept of personality has undergone a tremendous change and it now does not relate to appearance, it goes far beyond and deeper than mere appearance or outward behavior. In one of the definitions Morton Prince (1929) remarked personality is the sum total of all the biological innate dispositions, impulses, tendencies, appetites and instincts of the individual and the dispositions and tendencies by experience. This definition of Morton Prince was criticized on the grounds that it doesn't present any integrated and organized view of personality. Personality cannot be defined through merely summing up the various elements involved in one's personality. J.B Watson (1936) conceived personality as the sum of activities that can be discovered by actual observations over a long enough period of time to give reliable information about the individual behavior. McGill (1949) defines "personality as the organization of an individual's needs and potentialities.

William Stern (1935) observes "personality as a multiform dynamic unity and one ever fully achieves a perfect unity, but always has this as his aim". Raven (1950) says that "personality may refer to several aspects of the human individual as he is himself". Another personologist stresses upon the observable behavior of the individual in personality and states that "personality consists of observable behavior and it is also individual and intrinsic. It is defined as an individual's typical or consistent adjustment to his environment".

The Big-Five factors have become the most prominent model for describing the structure of personality traits (Rammstedt, Goldberg & Borg, 2010). According to Gosling et al. (2003) The Big Five frameworks are a hierarchical model of personality traits with five broad factors, which represent personality at the broadest level of abstraction. It consisted of neuroticism, extraversion, openness (openness to experience), and conscientiousness and agreeableness variables. Each bipolar factor (Extraversion vs. Introversion) summarizes several more specific Facets (Sociability), which, in turn, subsume a large number of even more specific traits (talkative, outgoing). Alarcon et al. (2009) says that Extraversion refers to individuals' tendency to conversableness, sociability and assertiveness. Agreeableness refers to individuals' tendency to rely on others and concern them. Conscientiousness refers to individuals' diligence, tendency toward planning and organizing, work ethic, self-regulation and assiduousness.

John O. P, et al. (2008) defined the Big Five personality traits as follows: Extraversion is an energetic approach toward the social and material world and includes traits such as sociability, activity, assertiveness, and positive emotionality. Agreeableness contrasts a prosocial and communal orientation toward others with antagonism and includes traits such as altruism, tendermindedness, trust, and modesty. Conscientiousness refers to socially prescribed impulse control that facilitates task and goal directed behaviour, such as thinking before acting, delaying gratification, following norms and rules, and planning, organizing, and prioritizing tasks. Neuroticism contrasts emotional stability and even temperateness with negative emotionality, such as feeling anxious, nervous, sad, and tense. Openness is the breadth, depth, originality, and complexity of an individual's mental and experiential life.

Emotional aspects of extroversion and neuroticism can motivate individuals' behaviors, including behaviors related to deprived (Zellars, Perrewe, & Hochwarter, 2000). According to Peterson (2000), the optimism frequently exhibited by extravert "leads to desirable outcomes because it predisposes specific actions that are adaptive in concrete situations". Neuroticism refers to individual's capability to endure such feelings as fear, sin and failure (Alarcon et al., 2009; Costa, & McCrae, 1992; Bono, & Judge, 2003). Kim et al conducted a research in hotel industry using the Big-Five Personality model. The results show that extraversion has a negative relationship with job burnout; agreeableness has a negative relationship with pessimism; conscientiousness and agreeableness have a positive relationship with efficiency; and neuroticism has a positive relationship with job exhaustion and pessimism.

In this study an attempt is made to understand the Impact of awareness of deprivation on five big personality dimensions of college students. In the back drop of Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh call for inclusive growth of all people this study assumes a very great significance since the findings of this study would help develop intervention strategies and counseling evidence programs and counseling

sessions for the development of deprived college students to make them self actualizing and fully functioning persons while removing the mental barriers and behavioral conditioning due to awareness of Deprivation.

Method

Objectives:

- 1) To assess the impact of Awareness of Deprivation on Personality Dimensions of Adolescents.
- 2) To find out the impact of Demographic factors Gender on Personality Dimensions of Participants
- 3) To find out the impact of Demographic factors Domicile on Personality Dimensions of Participants

Hypothesis:

- 1) There would be Significant Effect of Awareness of Deprivation on Personality Dimensions of Adolescents.
- 2) There would be Effect of Gender on Personality of Participants.
- 3) There would be Effect of Domicile on Personality on Participants.

Participants:

The participants sample consists of total 600 students, among them 300 high awareness of deprivation (AOD) and 300 low awareness of deprivation (AOD) students. As many as 1000 participants were chosen from various colleges of Mandya city on whom the selected scales were administered. An equal number of boys and girls belonging to rural and urban habitat were selected for the study. The investigator adopted survey method for the collection of information related to personal and socio-demographic status of the Respondents. Before the collection of the data the investigator briefed the respondents about the purpose of the study and ensured them that their information would be used only for the research purpose. This process helped to establish rapport with the respondents. To meet the objectives of the present study the data were collected by administering personal information sheet, awareness of deprivation scale (AOD) on a large number of participants. Following statistical technique, the Sample was categorized with high and low AOD scale. Finally selected Sample that was matched for AOD gender was administered personality dimensions Scale.

Personal Information Schedule (PIS) :

Personal information schedule was prepared by investigator. This schedule includes identification data and index variables such as: Name, Age, Gender, Domicile, Education, Type of College (Government or Privet College), Socioeconomic status details of the students' sample.

Awareness of Deprivation Scale (ADS):

Awareness of deprivation is consciousness of individual's deprived and oppressed condition by the dominant class. It is awareness on the part of the individual that he is denied the opportunities to be an aspiring, doing, achieving human being on par with the non-deprived. He is also aware that he is not responsible for the present deprived condition in which he finds himself. And also that given the opportunity he would overcome the present deprived condition. To measure the degree of awareness of deprivation the scale developed by Krishnamurthy and Venkatesh Reddy (1990) is used. In the scale

there are 24 items, of which 17 are positive and 7 are negative. Each item has three alternative answers- Yes, No and Do not know. The instructions guide the subject to mark 'Yes' If the Idea expressed is acceptable to him; 'No' if the idea expressed in the item is not acceptable and 'do not know' if he does not know the answer. The tes tretest reliability of the test is found to be 0.60. The authors have established construct validity. It is 0.2589 which is positive and Significant at 0.1 percent level. It is claimed that this is the convincing evidence of the scale of deprivation awareness having construct validity. The scores 60 and above, i.e. the 75th percentile and above scores indicate high awareness. The scores 36 and below, i.e., 25th percentage and below indicate low awareness.

Five Big Personality dimensions Scale (BFI) :

The big five personality inventory consists of extroversion, agreeableness, consciousness, neuroticism and openness to experience. Big five inventory (BFI) which was developed by John and Srivastava (1999) which consists of 46 items for five dimensions of personality. Respondents will use a 5-point scale ranging from 1 (strongly disagree) to 5(strongly agree) to indicate the degree to which the item describes them.

Result and Discussion :

The major objective of the present study is to study impact of awareness of deprivation on adolescents. The sample was administered Awareness of deprivation Scale and Five Big personality Scale. The data were subjected to descriptive statistical analysis. The results of the study are reported in the tables.

Table 1 : Shows the mean , SD and t-values of Personality Factors in Two Levels of Awareness of Deprivation

Level of AOD		PF1	PF2	PF3	PF4	PF5
High	Mean	32.26	34.76	33.47	26.09	34.02
	SD	3.99	5.36	5.71	4.64	6.52
Low	Mean	21.92	31.75	30.57	23.67	32.00
	SD	3.77	6.04	5.57	5.02	6.16
t-value		32.72**	6.54**	6.30**	6.20**	3.96**

**** Significant at 0.01 level**

Table - 1 Gives mean, SDs and t-values of personality factors in two levels of Awareness of Deprivation. The sample is classified into two groups (High and Low) based on QD criteria. The result clearly reveal that on extroversion factors high awareness group has higher means than that of low awareness group. The same is true in case of other factors like agreeableness, conscientiousness, neuroticism and openness to experience the high AOD group has higher means than that of low AOD group. All the t-values are significant at 0.01 level. This reveals that AOD creates difference in personality factors. Therefore, development of these big five personality factors is a function of AOD. Higher the awareness greater is the development of personality.

Table 2 : Shows the mean , SD and t-values of Personality Factors in Two Levels of Gender

Gender		PF1	PF2	PF3	PF4	PF5
Male	Mean	22.15	31.76	32.98	23.33	31.27

	SD	4.19	6.07	5.92	5.13	6.72
Female	Mean	22.04	32.76	33.07	23.42	32.75
	SD	3.55	5.31	5.38	4.54	5.85
t-value		0.44	2.150*	0.181	0.253	2.879**

* Significant at 0.05 level

** Significant at 0.01 level

Table - 2 Present gives the scores of male and female with regard to personality factors. On agreeableness and openness factors, female students have higher mean scores than male. The t-value for these two factors are significant. However, on other factors there are no significant differences between the two groups of gender. Thus, the gender is found to create differences in development of personality factors.

Table 3 : Shows the mean , SD and t-values of Personality Factors in Two Levels of Domicile

Domicile		PF1	PF2	PF3	PF4	PF5
Rural	Mean	22.26	30.42	30.02	23.53	24.21
	SD	4.03	5.64	5.36	4.69	6.526.06
Urban	Mean	24.68	31.87	33.03	24.06	31.52
	SD	3.46	5.92	6.33	5.18	6.97
t-value		8.06**	6.40**	6.40**	1.32	13.90**

** Significant at 0.01 level

Table - 3 Present mean scores, SDs, and t-values of personality factors of students belonging to rural and urban habit. It is noticed that urban students have higher mean scores in the factors like extroversion, Agreeableness, Consciousness and Openness to experience than rural students. All the t-value are significant at 0.01 level. This implies that domicile is a factor that generates personality differences in the student's sample. Thus, the personality factor are fostered by one's living area also. The urban setting provides an environment that enables and enriches personality dimensions of the young people. However, in dimensions of "Neuroticism" the differences between the two groups is not significant as t-value reveals.

Conclusions:

- There is a Awareness of Deprivation has produced Significant Differences in all Personality factor.
- There are Significant Gender Differences in the Factors like agreeableness and Neuroticism.
- There are no Significant Gender Differences in Extroversion, Conscientiousness and Openness to experience
- Domicile has produced significant differences in all the factors except Neuroticism: Urban sample has higher scores than rural in all factors of personality.

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