

A Study on Personality Traits in Relation to Examination a Stress, Mental Conflicts of Higher Secondary School Students in Thanjavur District

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ABSTRACT

Personality disorders often lack distinguishable characteristics related to an individual's behavior or mannerism. They can be interpreted as life. However, if a person is exhibiting abnormal personality characteristic on a regular basis, without any presence of extraordinary pressure in their day to day existence, the characteristics can be indicative personality disorder.

An individual's personality takes shape over the course of life. The average person experiment with a multitude of behaviors and expressed characteristics, until they arrive at a predictable pattern personality expression. A personality disorder, describes consistent behavior by a person that they have made a poor adjustment to the adaptation of normal, socially acceptable behaviors.

These patterns of behavior can result in functional impairment and distressing alienation from normal society. The perception an individual with antisocial personality has of society leans toward a dark view, that there is little kindness or social order to be found in day to day life. They believe that aggression and manipulation are skills one needs to succeed in this world. Individual with this disorder are quick to argue, quickly to anger, and have a need to exert control over their environment and the people in it. These individuals often create a personal appearance of congeniality, that masks their mistrust of others and lack of concern for the welfare of other people.

When antisocial people are brought into a counseling environment with others, they learn that other people share their experiences, difficulties, and frustrations. The art of sharing their experiences with others helps them to find social acceptance. This coupled with an increased responsibility for their actions are major steps on the road to recovery for those with antisocial behavior disorder. People with avoidant is usually shy, quiet and unassuming. They have anxiety around others and have trouble asserting themselves in group settings. They have anxiety around others and have trouble asserting themselves in group settings. They usually have very low self-esteem, which creates a self-concept that they are unworthy of being accepted and admired by others.

People afflicted with borderline personality disorder experience a pattern of instability of self-image, interpersonal relationships and mood. Someone with borderline personality experiences mood swings and can alternately exhibit hostile behaviors or withdraw into sullen. Depressed states of mind. Their relationships are marked by inconsistency, because the sufferer swings between an over idealized viewpoint of the situation at hand, or they undervalue the significance of the relationships or people in their lives. In the case of the borderline personality, stress can trigger dysphoria, a combination of anxiety, depression, and anger that can rapidly intensify. The borderlines unconventional behavior is a result of their effort to relieve the inner state of distress that is symptomatic of dysphoria.

Individuals with dependent personality disorder cling to those they have relationships with and subordinate themselves to the people they have relationship with, and subordinate themselves to the people they are involved with. They need instruction from their relationship partners, on even actions and behaviors as individualistic and

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basic as how to dress, groom themselves communicate, and their choice of hobbies, interests, and other friends. They also need constant reassurance that their actions are appropriate and acceptable.

Dependent people usually arrange their lives in way that their lives in a way that their decisions are made for them by parents, spouses, bosses or friends. They even tend to choose careers that fit into the employment choice recommendations of others. Having excessive dependence on others limits these individuals when it comes time to express their opinion or show initiative.

Individuals with histrionic personality disorder have an acute deep seated need to gain approved from others. They display an insincere and excessive emotionality and their friendships are short lived in duration. Friends distance themselves from the histrionic person, because they tire of the conceited and manipulative behavior of the person suffering from the disorder.

KEYWORDS; the personality of each individual is most of the time determined by many factors the biological, sociological, and psychological

INTRODUCTION

The histrionic person often has a faulty self-image. They can consider themselves generous and trustworthy when the opposite is true. Their income self-concept is related in many cases to an upbringing characterized by parental physical abuse and emotional neglect. The individual learns to perform for the benefit of others in an effort to win their attention and approval. In the meantime they lose their true sense of self. The Narcissistic person exemplifies another personality disorder. Characterized by the manipulation of others by insincere behaviors intended to win acceptance of praise. The disorder differs from the histrionic in that rather than appearing warm and sociable, the individual evokes a cold and aloof social presence.

They tend to have delusions of grandeur which they incorporate into their self-concept. While maintaining this exaggerated self-concept, they anticipate a public reception appropriate to this deluded sense of personal status. Sometimes the narcissistic person in merely someone who has been hurt in past relationships, and has need to maintain a self-generating from of self-love. This self-love may be necessary because of a lack of love based relationships in their lives. However, an individual needs to embrace a true self-concept and a high level of unconditional self-love in order to avoid a semblance of narcissistic behavior in the eyes of sometime mental health care providers.

Family relationship is a key factor to develop individual's personality. If the home relation is not conducive to the students naturally personality deviation will be accepted. The sample taken for this study government higher secondary school student. In this scenario the investigators has made an attempt to study the influence of family relationship on their personality disorder.

IMPORTANT FUNCTIONS OF HOME OR FAMILY

It is often said that home is the first institution of education and the mother is the first teacher of child. Family as the first teacher educates the child in his health habit, speech pattern basic ideas and the money fold attitudes towards himself and associates. Intact, family provides the foundation on which the future superstructure of the child education in constructed.

As long as the child is depended on his parents they have to work for satisfying his economics needs. They have to provide for his foods, clothing education, recreation and various other needs, where he needs money. Not only this, they have to train him for some vocation or occupation in life. It clearly reveals that home or family has great educational potentialities.

HYPOTHESES

- There is no significant difference between boys and girls of Higher Secondary School Students on their personality disorders.
- There is significant difference between personality disorders and family relationship of Higher Secondary School students.
- There is no significant difference between boys and girls of Higher
- Secondary School Students belonging to nuclear and joint family on their personality disorders.
- There is significant difference between the students belonging to nuclear and joint family on their family relationship.
- There is significant difference on the personality disorders of Higher Secondary schools students based on their mother's occupation.
- There is significant difference on the family relationship of Higher Secondary Schools Students based on their father's occupation.

- There is significant difference of personality disorders.
- There is significant difference on the type of family relationship of Higher Secondary School based on their parental income.
- There is significant relation between home relation and personality disorders of Higher Secondary School.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The following objectives had been set in the present study.

- To find the level of subjective happiness of higher secondary students.
- To identify the level of self-acceptance of higher secondary students.
- To identify the level of emotional maturity of higher secondary students.
- To find whether the different categories of subjective happiness viz high, moderate and low exhibit different levels of emotional maturity ie high, moderate and low among students studying at higher secondary level.
- To identify whether the different categories of self-acceptance ie high, moderate and low exhibit different levels of emotional maturity (ie) high, moderate and low among the students studying at the higher secondary level.
- To investigate whether there is any significant difference between the mean scores of subjective happiness of students studying at the higher secondary level with respect to Sex.
- Type of management of schools (Government/Self financial)
- Type of schools (Boys/Co-education)
- Type of family (Nuclear/Joint)
- i.e., Birth order of the child (1st/2nd/3rd and above)
- Father's educational qualification (School level/illiterate/College level)
- Mother's educational qualification (illiterate/school level college level)
- Father's monthly income(less than Rs.3000/above Rs.3000)
- Mother's monthly income(less than Rs.3000/above Rs.3000)
- To find whether there is any significant difference between self.
- Acceptance of students studying at the higher secondary level with respect to sex.

- Type of Management of schools
- Type of schools.
- Type of family.
- Birth order of the child
- Father's educational qualification
- g. Mother's educational qualification
- h. Father's Monthly income
- Mother's monthly income.
- To find whether there is any significant difference between emotional maturities of students studying at the higher secondary level, with regard **RICER CA** sex.
- Type of Management of schools
- Type of schools
- Type of family
- Birth order of the child
- Father's educational qualification
- Mother's educational qualification
- Father's Monthly income
- Mother's Monthly income
- To find whether there is any significant association between subjective happiness and self acceptance of students studying at the higher secondary level.

SAMPLE OF THE STUDY

- The present study is mainly concerned with XIth and XIIth Standard students in school of Thanjavur District in Tamilnadu: For the present study, A sample of 300 students of XIth and XIIth studying in Thanjavur, Thanjavur District in Thanjavur during the Academic year 2021-2022 had been considered.

EDUCATIONAL IMPLICATIONS OF THE STUDY

- Our particular interest is in the possible benefits of high personality traits and corresponding costs of low subjective happiness. This is not possible theoretical perspective, but it is the one that has characterized the Personality traits movement indeed our own initial interest is subjective happiness. Does high subjective happiness make life better? Should parents, teachers or anybody others seek to boost subjective happiness, whenever possible? High subjective happiness may be the result of doing well in school. People high in subjective happiness regard themselves as better liked and more popular than others, but

most of these advantages exist mainly in their minds, and objective data generally fail to confirm them.

- Personality traits are positively related in this study. If the students are high in Personality traits, they will be having mental conflicts. It is how that the education should make tangible contributions to help the child to accept all that has happened in his part because these experiences have become a part and parcel of the life of the child. Healthy educational process includes programmes which give the child possibility of self-confidence, self-expression, self-realization, and thus possibility of receiving guidance and counseling and encouragement.
- Mental conflicts are a process in which the personality is continuously striving for greater sense of emotional health both intra-physically and intra-personally. The following are some of the major recommendations to implicated mental conflicts. Educators and administrators should bring about awareness among students to give more importance to develop emotional matured feelings. Parent's motivation is necessary to develop emotional maturity of students through guiding, stimulating and encouraging, Emotional development programmes and seminars can to be arranged in classrooms.

CONCLUSION

- This chapter analyses the hypotheses of the study. The finding and conclusions thus obtained from the analysis of this chapter have been summarized and presented along with a brief report of the

research study and implications of the study in the following chapter.

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