Chapter 2

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

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References
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2.1 STUDIES IN INDIA

Shanmugam (1956) made a study on “Adolescent personality—an investigation of the emotional stability of adolescent boys of low socio-economic families”. He discovered that the age group of 15, the puberty group were found to be an important factors influencing emotional instability of adolescents; the age group of 15 had been characterized by greater emotional instability and the important syndromes in this age group were found to be hyper sensitivity, anxiety, orientation towards reality and neurasthenic tendencies; in other age groups, hypersensitivity alone was found to be important.

Paramesh (1970) undertook “A study of creativity in relation to extraversion, emotionality, body-image and values”. He reported that the high creative adolescents were neither more or less introvert than the low and moderate creative adolescent boys; high creative adolescents were not different from low and moderate creative individuals in neuroticism.
Sarojini (1971) investigated on the “Personality problems of pupils of age group 8-16 years in terms of behaviour, adjustment, emotionality and neuroticism”. She found out that the personality problems in terms of behaviour, emotionality and neuroticism was found to be significantly more during the period from early adolescence than during the period of late childhood and pre-adolescence; behaviour, emotionality and adjustment problems were found to be significantly more for boys than for girls during the period of late childhood and pre-adolescence; behaviour, emotionality, neuroticism and adjustment problems had been experienced more by pupils from low socio-economic status than those from upper, upper middle and lower middle levels; interaction in personality problems (behaviour as rated by teachers) was observed during the periods of late childhood, pre-adolescence and early adolescence for boys and girls.

According to a study entitled “Personality Study of U.P. Higher Secondary Students of 17 plus as Reflected in Rorschach Test” done by Srivastava (1971), Indian adolescents of seventeen (17) years were found to be not too far off in their personality make-up as compared to Indian adults; Indian adolescents were found to be far less maniac and puzzled as compared to their counterparts abroad; girls fared better than boys, intellectually; girls adopted short-cut methods rather than going the long way, boys preferred a long course, and integrated view, confirming
steadfastness and greater resilience with regard to mental output; girls had comparatively better developed time sense and greater sensitivity and responsiveness, they were more suggestible as well as yielding by nature; rural adolescents were found to be potentially more intelligent than urbanities but lagging behind in the practical sense of functional use of their potential; the higher socio-economic group was found to be favouring a global intellectual approach and took risks to adopt novel methods which was found to be absent in the case of middle class groups.

According to Mohan and Malhotra’s (1973) study on “Intelligence, neuroticism, and extraversion as related to learning with knowledge of results” no conclusive results emerged regarding the effect of various level of intelligence on performance; however the dull group showed the highest acquisition rate; the personality variables affected the performance but failed to yield any significant difference between the groups (male and female); the acquisition rate of the stable Ss was higher than that of the neurotic Ss and that of the introverts, higher than that of the extroverts.

Sinha (1973) studied on “Extraversion and neuroticism in relation to academic achievement”. He found that extraversion scores were negatively related to achievement scores and that upon extraversion scores, high and low achievers could be substantially differentiated; neuroticism scores
were positively related to achievement scores and also upon neuroticism scores, high and low achievers could be substantially differentiated.

Malhotra (1975) conducted an “Experimental study on postgraduate students of Punjab University of their problem-solving behaviour as a function of Personality, Drive and Practice”. His major findings of the study were on the variable of personality the results were found to be constantly significant in all the five problems showing that extroverts and neurotics performed better on the first two simpler problems and introverts and stables performed better on the last three complex tasks; on the easier problems, neurotic extroverts gave the best performance, and on the difficult and complex tasks stable introverts performed the best.

Bhullar (1976) made a study on “The attitude of University students towards physical activity in relation to academic performance, intelligence, socio-economic status and personality characteristics”. He reported that the mental life of boys was dominated by the feelings of depression and neurotic behaviour, and girls were found to be suffering from a sense of insecurity and anxiety.

Giri (1976) investigated on “A study of the personality characteristics of athletes participating in contact, non-contact and semi-contact physical activities”. He found out that athletes of most sport groups
had normal personality characteristics; athletes of most groups were similar to general population on all traits except intelligence in which the former excel; contact athletes as compared to semi- contact and non-contact were bright, realistic and sociably group dependent; personality patterns of contact, semi-contact and non-contact groups were highly similar; athletes of individual, dual, and team games were generally alike on most of the traits; most of the sports groups were alike at all the four levels (College, University, State and National) on almost all the personality traits tested.; personality types such as cricket type, tennis type tend to appear only at the national level.

According to Paramesh’s study (1976) entitled “Dimensions of Personality and Achievement in Scholastic Subjects”, neither extraversion nor neuroticism were found to affect the scholastic achievement of high school boys in any significant manner.

Tripathi (1977) explored the “Personality Patterns of High and Low Adolescent Self-Discloses” among the Bhatia community of Kumaun Hill region of U.P. Results showed that the high and low discloses differ significantly in regard to personality patterns.

Dhaliwal (1977) had studied on “Personality correlates of Academic over- Under achievement”. Findings suggested that reservedness, high
verbal ability, emotional stability, obedience, sobriety, the home, the emotional and the school adjustment, social mal-adjustment, security feelings, superior study habits correspond with overachievement while outgoing tendency, low verbal ability, emotional instability, assertiveness, happy go lucky, maladjustment at home, emotional maladjustment, school maladjustment, social adjustment, insecurity feelings and inferior study habits correspond with under achievement.

Dhillon (1979) studied on “A comparative study of the personality characteristics, adjustments, and motivation level of non-participants and participants children of secondary schools in physical activities”. Results revealed participants in sports were high on extraversion and neuroticism in comparison to non-participants.

Bhargava (1979) explored on “Personal variables and second order personality correlates of creativity” and found that extraversion and family size were negatively related.

Chatterjee et al. (1979) had undertaken a study on “Role of neuroticism, extraversion, trait anxiety and adjustment in cigarette smokers”. He discovered that extraversion had some relation with smoking but neuroticism was not a determinant of smoking behaviour.
According to Gilliland et al. (1979) study on “Dogmatism, extraversion, and neuroticism in adolescents: wash and wear personalities”, dogmatism and neuroticism were positively correlated, extraversion and neuroticism were correlated inversely and extraversion was inversely related to dogmatism.

Kureshi et al. (1979) had undertaken a study on “Neuroticism, anxiety and self-concept (self-ideal discrepancy) – A study of interrelationship”. He suggested that as a source of variation in the amount of neuroticism, anxiety and S-I (self-Ideal) discrepancy, both sex and socio-economic status were found ineffective.

Gupta (1980) had done a study on “Personality structure of Indian female teenagers”. He reported that female teenagers had four factors i.e., excitability, sociability, superiority behaviour and extraversion in their personality.

Nangia (1980) made a study on “The personality characteristics and self-esteem of Indian sportsmen and sportswomen”. Performance, sex, and game were taken as the three main variables, each having two levels. Performance was divided into extremely high and low, both sexes of sports persons was taken, and two games, table tennis and badminton was studied. The findings were found to be: the high performers were more intelligent,
emotionally stable, dominant, sergeant, suspicious, shrewd, self-sufficient and tense; had higher self-concept and control and were more reserved, shy, tough-minded, practical and placid; the personality factors of the sportsmen were different from those of the sportswomen; the sportsmen were more tender-minded, anxious, introvert and subdued; the table tennis players were found to be more affected by feelings and were trusting, tense, introvert, adjusted, tender-minded, and emotional than the badminton players.

Narayanan, and Venkatachalam (1980) discovered from the study “Perceived problems of interaction in family in relation to sex and neuroticism” that perception of problems of interaction in family was affected by sex and neuroticism and also the interaction; femininity and neurotic disposition seem to contribute to perceiving more problems in a family setting; the heightened sensitivity of the high neurotics and the female and also the role of housewife may contribute to the present outcome.

In a study “Neuroticism-extraversion as correlates of accident occurrence” by Pestonjee, and Singh (1980) statistically significant difference was found between MAG (multi-accident group) and NAG (Non-accident group) in the case of extraversion dimension of personality but not in the case of neuroticism dimension; t-ratio was also found to be
significant in the case of extraversion dimension between SAG (single accident group) and MAG groups, but no significant difference; AG drivers were found slightly more neurotic and less extraverted in comparison to the NAG drivers, but the comparisons were not statistically significant.

Pestonjee et al. (1980) had undertaken a study on “Personality factors in road accidents”. They reported that drivers involved in accidents were characterized by such personality traits as happy-go lucky, impulsive, gay, enthusiastic, shy, restrained, diffident, timid, tender-minded, dependent, over-protected, sensitive, apprehensive, worrying, depressive, adequacy, anxious, and introvert. Those drivers who were free from accidents were found to be sober, prudent, serious, venturesome, socially bolds, uninhibited, spontaneous, tough-minded, realistic, placid, confident, serene, adjusted, and extravert.

Sutaria (1980) explored on “Personality needs and two factor theory of work motivation”. It was found that low achievers, neurotics, who gave more importance to lower needs and whose lower needs were not adequately satisfied were found to be ‘hygiene seekers’; the extraversion dimension of personality was found to be unrelated to motivation-hygiene seeking behaviour.
Bhandari (1981) conducted “An experimental study of personality, drive and age as determinants of Reminiscence in children”. It was reported that extraversion was found to be a significant determiner of reminiscence in backward figure writing; on substitution, it was not found to be a significant determiner, through the means clearly favoured the high on extraversion group.

Kumar (1981) studied “Personality characteristics of innovative and non-innovative teachers”. He reported that teachers who are innovative were young, active and outgoing individuals; female teachers tend to lose innovativeness with age whereas male teachers become innovative after settling in the profession.

According to Kaur’s (1981) study on “Personality profile of successful Higher Secondary Physical Education teachers”. He discovered that personality characteristics and sex were significant determinations of success in physical education teaching.

According to Kamlesh’s (1982) “Comparative study of high and low performers in athletes on some selected variables of personality”, both male and female athletes irrespective of their performance in athletics scored lower on the extraversion and higher on neuroticism than the normal population, female athletes were less neurotic than male.
Lal (1982) investigated on “A study of physical fitness of secondary students in relation to selected personality traits, socio-economic status and rural/urban background”. MPI by Eysenck and Eysenck was one of the tools used in this study to know personality types. His results revealed extraversion- introversion scores were related to physical fitness and extroverts were more physically fit as compared to introverts; personality characteristics, socio-economic status (SES) and rural /urban background of an individual were the best determinants of one’s physical fitness.

Bhat et al. (1982) discovered from the study “Personality characteristics of students abusing drugs” that there was no significant difference between the drug users and controls as far as neuroticism is concerned, but in the short extraversion scale, the drug user scored significantly higher than the controls.

Bhattacharya et al. (1982) had undertaken a study on “Effect of personality and feedback style on the feedback acceptance scores in a micro-teaching situation”. They reported that extraversion-introversion dimension of BPI does neither leave simple effect on the acquisition of teaching skills nor interact with feedback style to enhance or reduce the acquisition of teaching skills as a whole; neuroticism-stability dimension of BP does not have any main effect on the acquisition of teaching skills.
along with the feed-back style but interact with each other to bring some effect on the acquisition of teaching skills as a whole.

Rangaswamy (1983) discovered from his study “Personality dimensions of parents of schizophrenic children” that parents of autistic children and childhood schizophrenics were introverted imaginative, and neurotics; the mothers of autistic children had significant psychoticism and introversion; fathers of autistic children were significantly neurotic.

Rangaswami (1983) had assessed the “Personality characteristics of persons suffering from chronic tension headache” and found that these people obtain significantly higher score on sensitivity, perfection, rigidity and neuroticism.

Gupta (1983) discovered from his study “A comparative study of effective and ineffective High School teachers in relation to personality factors, organisational climate, sex, location of the schools and disciplines in Moradabad District” that out of sixteen personality factors A (warmth), B (intelligence), C (emotional stability), G (conformity), Q2 (self-reliance) and Q3 (perfectionism) were found to be positively correlated with teaching efficiency, while factors H (boldness), I (sensitivity), L (skepticism), M (imagination), O (insecurity), Q1 (openness to change), and Q4 (irritability) were negatively correlated with teaching efficiency; in the case of effective
male and female teachers, some personality factors namely, A, C, L, and M had significant differences proving that sex played an important role in respect of these factors; effective arts and science teachers had significant differences on factor C, Q₁ and Q₂; the rural and urban effective teachers differed significantly with regard to personality factors G, M, N (privateness), and O.

Basu and Saha (1985) used the Jenkins Activity Survey (Jenkins, 1970) to identify Type A behaviour among middle aged myocardial infarction patients. Patients with coronary heart disease (CHD) scored significantly higher on Type A indicators, including speed and impatience compared to men free from coronary disease.

Verma (1986) investigated on the “Differences in the Personality Patterns of High and Low Creative Adolescents in Schools”. He found that the high creative students had more organizational capacity, superior intellect and capacity, fine control over intellectual functioning with good but flexible ties to reality, rich responsiveness to their environment in a perceptual sense and were more constructive, self-assertive and critical; they had resources to resist inundation by environmental forces and had good adjustment; they had potential adjustive techniques also; they had more fertile imagination, inner stability, long-range orientation with goals by which they can deny immediate satisfaction without feeling too much
frustration, had self-acceptance and empathy; they were found to be cheerful with no emotional disturbance than the low creative ones; the high creative students were like other low creative adolescents in handling their affectional anxiety by introspective effort, had ready control over emotional impact without loss of responsiveness; they see the world as others see it without an undue emphasis upon the conventional view, had integration of the affectional need within the personality organization, had got an ability to view their world in an impersonal matter- of- fact way which severs as an aid to controlled adjustment, react in a similar way on emotional reactivity to the environment and were alike on the personality trait of introversion-extraversion.

In a study of “Personality style of women suffering from breast cancer” Bandyopadhyay et al. (1987) found that these women manifested higher neurotic tendencies; patients who were awaiting surgery also expressed state anxiety, but were low on trait anxiety; no surgery breast cancer patients were high on trait anxiety.

Singh (1987) had done a study on “Disjunctive reaction time of the top level Indian sportsmen in relation to their extraversion, neuroticism, and competitive anxiety”. He discovered that there was no difference between male and female players on neuroticism except in the case of volleyball; there was no difference between male and female players in
extraversion except in hockey and volleyball players; the team players were less neurotic than individual players; difference existed between the players belonging to different games on extraversion in the case of female players but not male players; in the case of neuroticism, for both males and females, differences existed between the players of different games.

Baruah (1988) compared professional and non-professional students on intelligence, 16PF, DAT components and family background, and found differences in certain abilities, personality factors and preferences.

Jahan (1988) had studied the “Personality Profiles of Students of Science, Arts and Commerce at the Higher Secondary Level of Education in Relation to their Academic Achievement”. He came to the conclusion that the over-achievers of the Science stream were found to be reserved, more intelligent, emotionally stable, excitable, obedient, sober, conscientious, shy, self assured, self-sufficient, controlled and relaxed in comparison to the under-achievers of the Science stream, while the under-achievers of the Science stream were found to be warm- hearted, less intelligent, affected by feelings, undemonstrative, assertive, enthusiastic, disregard rules, adventurous, apprehensive, sociably- group- dependent, uncontrolled and tense in comparison to the over-achievers of the Science stream; the over –achievers of the Arts stream were found to be warm- hearted, more intelligent, affected by feelings, undemonstrative, assertive,
enthusiastic, conscientious, adventurous, zestful, apprehensive, and tense in comparison to the under-achievers of the Arts stream, while the under-achievers of the Arts stream were found to be reserved, less intelligent, emotionally stable, excitable, obedient, disregard rules, circumspect individualism, self-assured, and relaxed in comparison to the over-achievers of the Arts stream; in short the personality profiles of over-achievers of Science, Arts, and Commerce streams were found to be significantly different on certain dimensions of personality.

Singh, and Thapa (1989), studied hospitalised coronary heart disease patients, and did not find these patients to be high on Type A measure. Type A patients in their study were relatively younger, had a low income, a longer history and more severe condition of coronary heart disease than Type B respondents.

Larsen and Ketelaar (1989) had done a study on “Extraversion, neuroticism and susceptibility to positive and negative mood induction procedures”. Results supported the hypothesis that extraverts (compared to introverts) show heightened emotional reactivity to positive (but not negative) mood induction procedures, whereas neurotics (compared to stable individuals) show heightened emotional reactivity to negative (but not positive) mood induction procedures.
Singh (1990) discovered from his study entitled “A study of personality characteristics of 10+1 stage students in relation to their caste and curricular stream” that non-scheduled caste +1 students were above average on all the fourteen personality characteristics while scheduled caste +1 students were below average on all the personality factors except Factor B (less intelligent Vs more intelligent) on which they were slightly above average and Factor Q3 (undisciplined Vs controlled) on which they were almost average; there was no difference between SC and non-scheduled caste +1 students except on personality factor B.

Bhatia et al. (1990) studied heart disease patients within a week of hospitalisation and found out that Type A behaviour was noted in 72% of the CHD patients.

Ghulam et al. (1990) observed that coronary heart disease patients scored higher on Type A behaviour. In this study, Type A behaviour pattern was not significantly correlated with age, gender or parental history of heart disease.

Gujral (1991) ought to identify personality and motivational correlates of Type A behaviour, with college students and CHD patients as subjects. The Type A behaviour pattern was found to be associated with competitiveness, hardworking, higher performance standards, and higher educational/occupational aspirations and attainments.
Kaushik et al. (1991) conducted a study on male and female coronary heart patients and a comparable control group. It was reported that for both male and female patients, Type A behaviour was an important precipitating factor, though female patients were more influenced by Type A behaviour pattern than male patients.

Hussain et al. (1992) compared “Personality of HIV positive with HIV negative subjects” and found out that HIV positive subjects were higher on depression, anxiety, neuroticism, alcoholism, guilt, and suicidal ideations compared to HIV negative subjects; no difference on other measures, such as extraversion, cognitive impairment, drug abuse, psychopathic personality, mental retardation, homosexuality and affective disorders was found in the two groups.

Rathore, and Singh (1994) undertook a study on “Personality characteristics of prospective and practising secondary school teachers”. They reported that male practising teachers score consistently higher than prospective teachers on activity, dominance, paranoid tendency and attitude to moral values; female prospective and practising teachers had similar personality characteristics like moral values, introversion and paranoid tendency; male and female prospective and practising teachers were characterised by different personality traits; personality traits vary along the different socio-cultural status groups.
Aurora and Aurora (1998) explored the “Personality correlates of loneliness”. Their findings suggested that the feeling of loneliness among hostellers influenced their daily activity irrespective of gender; loneliness was also associated with enthusiasm and assertiveness in boys, and with suspiciousness and depression in girls; girls were observed to be more suspicious than boys while boys were more affected by emotional instability.

Balakrishana (1998) reported from his study entitled “The relationship between Type A behaviour and essential hypertension” that there were significant differences in Type A behaviour between the essential hypertensives and normotensives; male essential hypertensives scored higher than female essential hypertensives.

Arora (1999) assessed the “Personality configuration of congenitally visually impaired children”. He reported that congenitally visually impaired children were easy-going, imaginative, and had normally developed ego strength; both boys and girls showed poor intellectual development; boys were easy going and shrewd while girls were shy, conservative and dependent.

Bilquis and Mayuri (1999) had assessed the “Personality development of rural children in three regions of Andhra Pradesh” in
relation to selected personal social variables. Results revealed significant influence of age, parental education and occupational status of parents on the personality development of children in all the three regions.

Bhatt et al. (1999) investigated on “Study of behaviour types and basic interrelated factors contributing to pro-activity of private and public sector employees”. They reported that both the public and private sector employees were similar in their personality types; correlational analysis indicated that proactivity could be fostered in Type B rather than Type A people.

Devi, and Mayuri (1999) investigated on the “Personality development of rural elementary school children” in relation to selected personal social variables. It was observed that the student’s performance was below the standard mean scores on the personality dimensions of creativity, general ability, morality, self-control and social warmth; girls scored higher on competition, enthusiasm, excitability, and tension whereas boys scored higher on sensitivity and leadership; correlational analyses revealed a significant positive correlation of age and class with academic performance, and boldness; father’s occupation with self-control; and mother’s education with creativity.
Dhila, and Yagnik (1999) conducted a study on “A study of personality differences between pupils of Sainik and non-Sainik schools”. They found that Sainik school students obtained significantly higher scores on factors C, G, F, and Q₃ whereas non-Sainik school students obtained significantly higher scores on factors D, E, N and O.

According to Jyothi, and Reddy’s (1999) study “Degree of hearing impairment as related to personality factors”, no significant differences were found between severe and profound hearing loss groups in the areas of adjustment, self-ideal discrepancy and personality traits, with the exception of factors G and Q₃ which denote for superego strength and controlled nature respectively.

Lakshmi (1999) had explored on “A comparative study of some personality traits of male and female officers”. She found out that male respondents were superior in traits like decisiveness, emotional stability, masculinity and ego strength; female officers were superior in traits like responsibility, friendliness and curiosity.

Ojha, and Kumari (1999) investigated on “Social disadvantage and personality characteristics”. Results indicated that the SCs were more alienated, more hostile, less satisfied with life and had low moralism as compared to forward caste Ss; the forward caste group was less hostile,
less alienated, more satisfied with life and had high moralism; the forward and backward caste groups did not differ significantly in life satisfaction as well as moralism.

Prasad, and Kirti (1999) explored on “A comparative study of intelligence level and personality factors of drug addicts and alcoholics receiving treatment in a de-addiction centre”. Results indicated that drug addicts were more introverted, conservative, imaginative and group dependent than alcoholics; both groups showed low ego strength and low integration; similar levels of ergic tension were found in both groups.

Sarna, and Singh (1999) studied “The personality pattern of cannabis users and non – users of Kashi” and found out that cannabis non-users were higher on all the 12 dimensions of personality- truthful, non-violent, continent, unavarcious, restrained from theft, pure, complacent, diligent, studious, theist, more intelligent and patient than cannabis users.

Sharma (1999) investigated on “Self-concept and job satisfaction in sattva, rajas, and tamas personalities”. Results revealed that sattva personality was positively correlated with self-concept, but not with job satisfaction. Rajas personality was positively correlated with self-concept but negatively with job-satisfaction. Neither self-concept nor job satisfaction was significantly correlated with tamas personality.
Joshi, and Jena (1999) had done a study on “Comparison of some personality traits of science and social science students”. Results showed significantly different levels of anxiety but there were no differences in other traits between the students of both the streams.

Deo, and Ram (2000) had explored on “Parents’ self-perception vis-a-vis students’ perception of their parents”. Results indicated that there was a significant but modest level of convergence between parents’ self-perception of TABP and students’ perception of TABP in parents; students’ perception of fathers’ behavioural style had a greater bearing on students’ TABP, stress and health rather than the perception of mothers behavioural style.

Khan (2000) investigated on “Personality profiles in post-graduate professional courses”. He reported that students of law and business administration had lower personality adjustment, higher anxiety, higher level of aspiration, and higher self-acceptance in comparison to the medical students.

Mohanasundaram, and Murugesan (2000) had examined on “A study of personality, scientific creativity, and achievement of Higher Secondary School students”. Results indicated that personality had a significant effect on achievement; introvert, extrovert, and ambivert students differed significantly with respect to achievement in Zoology;
extroverts scored highest on the achievement test followed by introverts and ambiverts; the three personality groups also differed significantly in terms of scientific creativity with extroverts being superior to the other two groups; gender difference, difference in the area of residence (rural/urban), and type of school (government/private) also had an effect on achievement.

Tung, and Verma (2000) investigated on “Familial variables and Type A behaviour pattern”. It was observed that Type A behaviour in females was a function of father’s education while in males it was influenced by mother’s education and joint family system. Also, there were significant gender differences on Type A scores.

Kasinath (2000) had discovered from his study “Interaction effect of institutional climate, personality and home climate on burnout among teacher educators” that introvert teacher educators were more prone to burnout on Depersonalisation as well as on Personal Accomplishment dimensions than extrovert teacher educators; introvert teacher educators working in closed institutional climate with unhappy home climate were more prone to burnout on emotional exhaustion and personal accomplishment dimensions.

Singh et al. (2000) investigated on the “Personality patterns of secondary female teachers”. Results indicated that urban teachers were
more pure, diligent, studious, intelligent and patient; rural teachers were more truthful, non-violent, continent, unavaracious, restrained from theft, complacent and theist; urban and rural female teachers differed in their personality patterns.

Mukhopadhyay, and Mukhopadhyay (2000) investigated on the study “A closer look at the behavioural inhibition system and personality inter-relationship: A psycho-physiological study”. They discovered that the high SC-RT (skin conductance – reaction time) group was characterized by high loading of neuroticism and introversion, while the low SC-RT group showed impulsivity, anxiety, and relatively less superego strength.

Sehgal (2000) had done a study on “Anxiety, anger, and Type A behaviour as determinants of essential hypertension (ETH) and coronary heart disease (CHD)”. Three groups of 100 subjects each was studied, one group suffering from EHT, one from CHD, and the third one was a healthy group. Anger was found to be a cause of chronic diseases far more than anxiety.

Saha et al. (2000) investigated on “Role of personality type in recognition of emotion through facial expression”. They reported that irrespective of personality types, women were superior than men in recognising emotion through facial expression; extrovert males were better
than introvert males in recognition of emotion of surprise; female introverts were better in judging sadness than their extrovert counterparts.

According to Goirala, and Sebastian (2002), under the topic “Renal failure and personality type” end stage rural patients belonged to type 5 personality, which represents pathologically rational and anti-emotional behaviour, who cannot tolerate feelings of anxiety and had a strong belief that every behaviour is completely determined by rational motives rather than any emotion.

Purohit, and Manju (2002) studied the “Relationship between perceived parental behaviour and personality types among school going adolescents”. 240 Higher Secondary (XI) male and female students constituted the sample. Parent-child Relationship Scale by Rao (1969) and Maudsley Personality Inventory by Eysenck (1974) were used as measurement devices. The obtained result seemed to emphasize the father’s role in determining extraversion among adolescent children; rewards and punishment appeared to be most important dimensions of parental behaviour determining extraversion and neuroticism among children.

Suresh (2003) investigated on “A study of the relationship of extraversion-introversion in adolescents to their adjustment and academic
achievement”. He reported that there was no relationship between extraversion-introversion and adjustment at home and community in adolescents who belong to the group ‘both parents not alive’.

Deo (2004) made a study on “Type A Behaviour Pattern and Stress among Twelfth Standard students”. Type A Behaviour Pattern-students scale (Deo, 1997) was used to collect the data. Her findings suggested that female students experienced almost the same amount of stress as the twelfth standard male students had experienced; the students of Arts faculty had encountered the maximum amount of stress; TABP in students was positively associated with stress.

According to Biji, and Jayan’s (2005) study on “Hostility: A potential emotion of stress and personality among law enforcement trainees”, neuroticism personalities experienced more hostility than extraversion personalities; there was no difference between neuroticism and extroversion personalities with respect to their stress and experience of stress based on hostility.

Afsaneh (2005) had undertaken a study on “The Role of Personality and Identify Factors in Stress Perception”. The findings of the study suggested that there was a negative, significant relation between the stress and extraversion of individuals, and positive, significant relation between
stress and neuroticism; analysis of the personality variables indicated that the groups i.e., males and females did not show a significant difference based on sexuality, marital status, employment status, birth place, father’s education, number of household members, order or birth, education level and field of study; the findings also indicated that the experience of stress is related more to the individual personality and that the identity variables did not create an effective role in the perception of stress.

Srivastava, and Katyal (2005) discovered from their study “An assessment of personality and mental health among primary and secondary teachers” that there was no significant relationship among primary and secondary teachers with regards to personality types i.e., introvert, ambivert, and extrovert; personality types/traits influenced the mental health of primary and secondary teachers and extrovert teachers enjoy better mental health as compared to introvert teachers in educational institutions.

Mehta, and Seema (2006) had aimed at studying “Type A behaviour pattern in relation to health of working women” belonging to four groups, viz., Government officers, Government Doctors, Bank officers and University Teachers. Their findings showed that Type A behaviour pattern amongst working women tend to have adverse impact on their
physical as well as mental health, especially under conditions of intense pressure and stress, which seem to be more for the doctors.

Upadhyaya (2006) under the study “Personality of emotionally intelligent student-teachers” discovered that student-teachers with low emotional intelligence were more uneasy and worried about future unhappy feeling and failures; were less cautious, irregular and like to take more rest, restraint others, had lack of energy and felt tired and uninterested and conform to the opinion or accepted path taken by most people; student-teachers with high emotional intelligence were more competent and had more self-confidence, hard working, help others in a constructive way, more motivated, energetic and full of enthusiasm and turn away from accepted or given path or opinion; the fifteen personality traits like experimentive Vs conservative, emotionally stable Vs excitable, spiritual Vs materialist, social Vs self-centred, adaptive Vs rigid, inquisitive Vs non-curious, relaxed Vs tense, affectionate Vs undemonstrative, self critical Vs happy-go-lucky, group dependent Vs autonomous, humble Vs assertive, more analytical Vs less analytical, forthright Vs crooked, dominant Vs submissive, conscientious Vs unscrupulous was not different in case of student-teacher with high and low emotional intelligence.
Shweta, and Sokhey (n.d.) discovered from their study “Role of personality and coping styles in subjective well being” that certain personality dimensions like agreeableness, extraversion and how to cope with one’s life had an impact on one’s subjective well being whereas a negative correlation was found in neuroticism.

Raza (2007) had studied on “Personality at Work: A study of Type A-B”. It was found that the three Personality Types A, B and AB all go through stress; however, it was the Type A, which thrives on stress.

Kohli, and Malhotra (2008) had found from the study “Interplay of Type A Behaviour and Emotional Immaturity as Psychological Risk Factors of Coronary Heart Disease” that coronary heart disease was significantly associated with Type A behaviour pattern and emotional immaturity; it was not the Type A behaviour alone but emotional immaturity associated with Type A behaviour pattern, which increases the susceptibility coronary heart disease.

Deshmukh (2009) made “A study of Personality, Neuroticism and Creativity among adolescents”. Results revealed that personality type did not play significant role in expression of creativity; neuroticism of the adolescents did not significantly influence on creativity.
Tiwari et al. (2009) studied on the “Prevalence of neuroticism in old age people”. To assess neuroticism Eysenck’s Maudsley Personality Inventory (MPI) developed by Jalota and Kapoor (1965) was used. Results reported that joint family respondents were found to be more neurotic as compared to the youths. The old age people had more neurotic trend as compared to the youth; the males were found to be more neurotic as compared to the females.

Khalane and Borse (2010) made a study on “The personality of child and the parental attitude of father and mother in single and sibling child family”. Findings suggested that there was no interaction among sex, type of children’s family and area of residence in relation to their personality; no interaction among sex, type of children’s family and area of residence in relation to their father parental attitude had also been found; also, there was no interaction among sex, type of children’s family and area of residence in relation to their mother parental attitude.

Khalane and Borse (2010) investigated on “The influence of parent-child relationship on the personality of single and sibling child”. Results showed that subjects of single child families were significantly different than the subject of sibling child family on parent child relationship; male and female in sibling and sibling child families had no significant
difference on parent-child relationship; subjects of single and sibling had significant difference on some personality traits; and male and female in single and sibling child families had significant difference on some personality traits.

Yadav and Yadav (2010) investigated on the “Socio-economic status and cultural setting affects neuroticism of failures of high school students”. Results showed that students who belong to high socio-economic status group and failed at high school examination were more neurotic than middle and lower socio-economic status; students who belong to urban area and failed in high school examination had more neurotic effect than their counter part of rural area; also socio-economic status and cultural setting did not interact while affecting neuroticism of failures.

Sharma, and Sharma (2011) had done a study on “Workaholism and its correlates: A study of academicians”. This study examined the relationship of the personality factors (Openness, Conscientiousness, Extraversion, Agreeableness, and Neuroticism) with each of the three workaholism components i.e. working compulsively, working excessively and combined workaholics. Results identified neuroticism and conscientiousness as the significant personality traits causing the negative impact on all the three dimensions of workaholics.
Singh and Choudhary (2012) conducted a study on “Sports Performance: Personality as Predictor of Wrestling Performance in University Level Male Players”. The present study aspired to see the significance of extent and direction of relationship of personality factors (Neuroticism, Extraversion and Openness) with wrestling performance as well as to investigate whether personality factors (Neuroticism, Extraversion and Openness) were significant predictors of wrestling performance in male university level players. It was empirically proved that the personality factor neuroticism was significantly positively correlated with wrestling performance as well as the personality factor neuroticism was a significant positive predictor of wrestling performance in male university level players. It was ascertained that the personality factor neuroticism enhances wrestling performance in male university level players.

Agashea, and Chaurasiya (2013) conducted a study on “A Comparative Study of Personality Characteristics of National Hockey Player Hailing from Public Sector and Defence Organisations”. The study intended to assess difference in selected personality dimensions between male hockey player employed in various public sector and defence services in India. Results revealed no statistically significant difference in psychoticism, extraversion and L-dimension of personality between male
hockey players employed in public and defence sector but male hockey
players employed in defence sector were found to be emotionally more
stable i.e. low neurotic as compared to male hockey players employed in
public services. It means that male national hockey players employed in
defence sector were emotionally far more stable as compared to male
national hockey players employed in defence sector.

Dongare (2013) investigated on “A Study of Personality in Fencing
Players”. The study aimed to investigate the difference between fencing
players (Male and Female) on personality in Indian context. Results
indicated that male fencer tend to show higher Neuroticism, Openness,
Extraversion than female fencer. Female fencer tend to show higher
Conscientiousness, Agreeableness than male fencer.

2.2 STUDIES ABROAD

Williams et al. (1980) investigated on “Type A Behaviour, Hostility,
and Coronary Atherosclerosis”. Results indicated that both Type A
behaviour pattern and hostility score were independently related to
presence of atherosclerosis; hostility score emerged as more strongly
related to atherosclerosis than Type A behaviour pattern.

Mathews (1985) had done a study on “The effects of extraversion
and arousal on intelligence test performance”. It was found that extraverts
tended to perform relatively better under high activation at midday than did introverts, but introverts performed relatively better under high activation in the evening.

Friedman, and Booth-Kewley (1987) investigated on “Personality, Type A Behaviour, and Coronary Heart Disease: The Role of Emotional Expression” and discovered that depression, anxiety, or both may relate to CHD independently of and in addition to Type A behaviour.

Dause, and McManus’s (1993) study on “The Personality of fantasy game players” revealed that players of a fantasy Play-By-Mail were less feminine and less androgynous than controls; players were more introverted, showed lower scores on the scale of empathic concern and were more likely to describe themselves as ‘scientific’, and to include ‘playing with computers’ and ‘reading’ amongst their leisure interests than controls.

West et al. (1993) had investigated on “Mild social deviance, Type-A behaviour pattern and decision-making style as predictors of self-reported driving style and traffic accident risk”. It was found that Type-A behaviour was positively associated with driving speed.

Russell, and Wells (1994) had investigated on “Personality and quality of marriage”. Results indicated that irrespective of gender, quality
of marriage was found to be influenced negatively by spouse’s neuroticism, but the strongest influence on the quality of marriage of each spouse was the quality of marriage of the other.

Stough et al. (1996) had investigated on “The relationship between intelligence, personality and inspection time”. Results indicated that IT and performance IQ (PIQ) were significantly related independent of personality or temperament variables; ambiverts performed significantly better on verbal and performance measures of the Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale-Revised (WAIS-R) and on the Raven’s Advance Progressive Matrices (APM).

McCrae, and Costa (1997) had undertaken a study on “Personality trait structure as a human universal”. For this, in order to assess the cross-cultural generalizability of the FFM (five-factor model), data from studies using 6 translations of the Revised NEO Personality Inventory (P.T. Costa and R.R. McCrae, 1992) were compared with the American factor structure. German, Portuguese, Hebrew, Chinese, Korean, and Japanese samples showed similar structures after varimax rotation of 5 factors. When targeted rotations were used, the American factor structure was closely reproduced, even at the level of secondary loadings. Because the samples studied represented highly diverse cultures with languages from 5
distinct language families, their data strongly suggest that personality trait structure is universal.

Lu, and Shih (1997) had conducted a study on “Personality and happiness: Is mental health a mediator?”. Results showed there was a positive direct relation between extraversion and happiness; both a negative direct relation between neuroticism and happiness, and an indirect one through symptoms.

Deary et al. (1998) had examined on “Personality traits and personality disorders”. It was found that four broad factors of personality disorder overlapped with normal personality traits: an asthenic factor related to neuroticism; an antisocial factor associated with psychoticism; an asocial factor linked to introversion-extraversion; and an anankastic (obsessive-compulsive) factor.

Buchanan, and Smith (1999) had done a study on “Using the internet for psychological research: Personality testing on the World Wide Web”. Results support the notion that Web-based personality assessment was possible, but stringent.

Yoshimasu, and The Fukuoka Heart Study Group (2001) had discovered from the study “Relation of Type A Behaviour Pattern and Job-
Related Psychosocial Factors to Nonfatal Myocardial Infarction: A Case-Control Study of Japanese Male Workers and Women” that Type A behaviour pattern may be an important risk factor for AMI (acute myocardial infarction) especially in Japanese women.

Bowyer (2003) had conducted a study on “Extroversion and the Tendency to Smoke and Drink”. He found a positive correlation between frequency of alcohol consumption and extroversion, but not between amount and extroversion; one possible reason that he found that extroversion was related to frequency but not amount is that a participant who only drinks once a month may drink 8+ drinks. This is to say that while he found a positive correlation for both frequency and amount, this is not necessarily always the case.

Luz-Eugenia et al. (2006) had investigated on “Extraversion and task performance: A fresh look through the workload history lens”. Results indicated that extraverts and introverts respond differently to a sudden decrease in workload level; specifically, a sudden decrease work load level resulted in an immediate significant decrement in correct responses for extraverts while the decrement for introverts was minimal.

Lischetzke, and Eid (2006) had investigated on “Why Extraverts are happier than Introverts: The Role of Mood Regulation”. Results indicated
that mood maintenance, but not mood repair, accounted for the link between extraversion and pleasant-unpleasant trait mood; when confronted with an affectively ambivalent situation, extraverts maintained a more positive affect balance than introverts; habitual mood maintenance mediated the effect of extraversion on pleasant-unpleasant affect change.

Matthews et al. (2006) discovered from the study “Emotional Intelligence (EI), Personality and task-induced stress” that neuroticism related to distress, worry and emotion-focused coping, and conscientiousness predicted use of task-focused coping.

Roberts et al. (2006) had done a study on “Patterns of mean-level change in personality traits across the life course: A meta-analysis of longitudinal studies”. Results showed that people increase in measures of social dominance (a facet of extraversion), conscientiousness and emotional stability, especially in young adulthood (age 20 to 40); in contrast, people increase on measures of social vitality (a 2nd facet of extraversion) and openness in adolescence but then decrease in both of these domains in old age.

Hallberg et al. (2007) had done a study on “Type A behaviour and work situation: Associations with burnout and work Engagement”. The findings indicated that both work situation and Type A behaviour was
correlated with work engagement and burnout; however, no interactions between Type A behaviour and work situation were elicited; the achievement striving aspect of Type A behaviour appears as “non-toxic” and was related only to work engagement; however, the irritability/impatience aspect appears to be responsible for burnout complaints among Type A individuals, possibly through negative effects of the mood itself than through perceived stress at work.

Shipley et al. (2007) had investigated on “Neuroticism, Extraversion, and Mortality in the UK Health and Lifestyle Survey: A 21-Year Prospective Cohort Study”. Results indicated that after controlling for several risk factors, high neuroticism was significantly related to risk of death from cardiovascular disease; the effects of neuroticism on death from cardiovascular disease may be mediated by socio-demographic, health behaviour, and physiological factors.

Munaf et al. (2009) had undertaken a study on “Personality type, gender and age difference: A study of customers’ brand loyalty”. They reported that there was significant difference in brand royalty of customers with reference to personality types B and AB.

Wyk et al. (2009) had done a study on “Prediction of Type A behaviour: a structural equation model”. They indicated that Type A
achievement was reasonably predicted by service-career orientation, internal locus of control, power self-concept and economic innovation; Type A global was also predicted by internal locus of control, power self-concept and the entrepreneurial attitude of achievement and personal control.

Fayombo (2010) had explored on the study “The Relationship between Personality Traits and Psychological Resilience among the Caribbean Adolescents” and discovered that healthy personality traits (conscientiousness, agreeableness, openness to experience, extraversion) were important factors in determining Caribbean adolescents’ psychological resilience, so also healthy personalities can promote adolescents’ wellbeing, while unhealthy one like neuroticism can negate it.

Al-Qaisy, and Khuffash (2012) had investigated on the “Relation between personality traits and academic achievement among university students”. The results indicated that high achievers were affectothymic than the low achiever; high more intelligent and bright than the low achievers; high achieving females showed the highest scholastic capacity than the high achieving males, low achieving males and the low achieving females; high achievers were more emotionally calm, stable and that face reality appropriately than low achievers; no difference was found between high and low achievers in excitability.
Fazeli (2012) explored on the study “The relationship between the extraversion trait and use of the English language learning strategies”. The results showed that there was a significant relationship between the extraversion trait and use of the each of three of the six categories of ELLSs (i.e., Memory Strategies, Meta-cognitive Strategies, and Social Strategies).

Fatemi and Asghari (2012) had done a study on “Attribution Theory, Personality Traits, and Gender Differences among EFL Learners”. The results of the correlational study in male and female groups indicated significant relationships between some of personality traits and sub-scales of attribution theory.

VanDyke and Gore (2012) had done a study on “Using Personality Profiles and Gender to Predict Affect”. Results revealed the correlation between neuroticism, extraversion, and negative and positive affect, and people who were high on extraversion and high on neuroticism experienced the most affect variability; the correlation of extraversion and positive affect was stronger among men than women; the three-way interaction between gender, extraversion, and neuroticism showed that neuroticism was most strongly related to negative affect for men who were low in extraversion.
Momeni et al. (n.d.) had done a study on “The Effect of Personality on Happiness: A Study in the University of Tehran”. Findings showed that extraversion, agreeableness, and conscientiousness impacts positively on happiness, while Neuroticism and openness impacts negatively on happiness.

Ansari et al. (2013) conducted a study on “Reviewing Personality Types of A, B, C, D and its Effect on Performance of Managers of Organizations”. Results indicated that there was meaningful relation between personality type of managers and effectiveness of an organization; people who have the characteristics of Type A were more suitable for management; most people in the group of managers had Type A personality.

Kavabari et al. (2013) investigated on “The Study of the Relationship between the Personality Types (Extroversion, Neurotic, Psychotic) & Job Satisfaction in Teachers of Secondary School in Rasht District I”. This study seeks to find the relationship between personality types (extroverts, Neurotic, psychotic) and job satisfaction of teachers at the secondary school. Results revealed that there was no significant relationship between neurotic and psychotic personality types and job satisfaction of male and female teachers, also a significant relationship
between extrovert personality type and job satisfaction among male and female teachers was found.

Norton (2013), a health day reporter had reported on “Outgoing Young People Become Happier Seniors: Survey. But shy people not doomed to a miserable life, researcher stresses” that according to researchers for nearly 4,600 British adults followed for decades, those who were "extraverts" in their youth gave higher ratings to their well-being and satisfaction with life once they'd reached their early 60s. The same was true of people who were more emotionally stable, less "neurotic" in their teens and 20s. According to Zelenski, extraverted people would give higher ratings on well-being scales. He added that traits like extraversion and neuroticism tend to have considerable stability over the life span and the 'happy extraverts' early in life are likely to be many of the same people later in life. The findings were based on 4,583 people aged 60 to 64 who were part of a long-term U.K. health study. At the ages of 16 and 26, the participants had completed standard measures of "extraversion" and "neuroticism" -- a tendency to be anxious, moody and lower in self-esteem.
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Journals


Books


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