



CHAPTER 2

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

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CHAPTER 2

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Introduction

To get overview of the progress occurs in this field, it is necessary for Researcher to go through and reanalyze the past studies of this area before starting this study. It is also necessary to prevent the unnecessary replication of past study. The survey of previous studies also helps to understand some key point which should be always kept in mind by Researcher during conduction the specific types of Researcher. It is also helpful to get an idea about the forthcoming difficulties, the methodologies and tool used and shortcoming of methodology used to conduct Researcher. In this way, the review of past studies is proving very valuable suggestion and idea about conduction that particular type of Researcher.

Review of past studies may help as following points:

1. To construct good hypotheses
2. The guidance about the Researcher methodology
3. It provides the inner eye to view the inner thing of the Researcher problem
4. It gives the idea to view the Researcher problem from a different directions and angles
5. Helps to become familiar with the topic of Researcher
6. Helps to become familiar with the Researcher methodology
7. Helps to become familiar with the tool used for Researcher
8. Provide platform for further Researcher in this topic
9. Helps to become familiar with the forthcoming difficulties in conducting Researcher
10. To minimize the cost of Researcher
11. To invent new methodologies

2.2 The Scientific important of Past studies

Past studies are very valuable. Sometimes a researcher conducts an analysis blindly without keeping past studies in mind and therefore he thinks that it is very novel whichever he is doing. At this time, the systematic and rational study of related past studies is going to break his illusion and prevent the replication of work. The review of literature gives a direct education about different aspects and methods of a researcher. Only logical information of a researcher is not sufficient for conducting research, but it requires: which steps are to be taken for, how to proceed for, at which step the decision should be taken, how to prevent the related errors and shortcomings – the broader and deeper understanding regarding these things can be developed by doing past studies analysis before starting research. The definition of research – ‘research means to fill the missing link in past studies’ indicated the importance of past studies in research. In this context, a researcher can get some guidance in defining the research problem from the analysis of past studies. The understanding of depth and breadth of a particular area of research, the patches required more investigation, is it required replication or not? – These types of questions can be answered by reviewing the past studies. The shortcomings of past studies can be overcome during our research. In this way, the past studies help the researcher to decide the direction, to conclude the decision as well as to make research easier.

2.3 Usefulness of the past studies

Past studies inspire us to conduct that type of research. For example, if a researcher found any loophole or doubt, he will inspire to exhibit research in that particular direction. New investigation is exhibited to reconfirm or extend the past research by a researcher after having an idea about the past studies. The negative results of past studies can be

clarified by new investigation. BY adding new methodologies in past studies, we can deeply understand the result and solve some new questions. Past studies can provide platform for Researcher and new Researcher can clarify the concept in even simplified way and may add up in the existing body of knowledge.

2.4 Summery of past studies

2.4.1 Past studies in AGRESSION

Study-1

Researcher: Dolard *et al.* (1939)

Conclusion: In present study, Dolard *et al.* focused on problem that whether the aggression is by born or developed because of depression. They created the situation which caused the depression. They found the depression is converted the aggression because an individual can't achieve his target. So the degree of depression is in proportional to the degree of aggression.

Study-2

Researcher: Green (1983)

Aim and Methodology: He studied the effect of television program on the aggression of children. He showed some aggressive program to the children and checked the degree oif aggression in children.

Conclusion:

- He found more aggression in the children who have seen the aggressive program.
- He also found similarity in the way of expression of aggression between the shown program and children.

Study-3

Researcher: Tayler and Gayman (1976)

Aim and Methodology: They studied the effect of alcohol consumption on the aggression of individuals. They divided three groups and give them alcohol in various amounts. He gave very high dose to one group, low dose to second group and no dose (control) to third group and tested the degree of aggression among all the three groups.

Conclusion:

- Second group shown medium aggression.
- First group shown very high aggression.
- Control group shown very low aggression and concluded that alcohol increases the degree of aggression in an individual.

Study-4

Researcher: Robert and Beron (1976)

Aim and Methodology: They studied the effect of environmental/surrounding temperature on the aggression of individuals. They divided two groups and give them two different temperature of 70-72 F and 90 F and then checked the degree of aggression in them.

Conclusion:

- The group grown at higher temperature showed high aggression for some time but aggression was decreased after some time interval. They didn't carry the energy for aggression for very long time. This type of aggression is explained here by the model of 'Escape from inhibition'.

Study-5

Researcher: Beron and Bell (1970)

Aim and Methodology: They also studied the effect of environmental/surrounding temperature on the aggression of individuals. They take only one group and increase the temperature gradually and then checked the degree of aggression at each temperature.

Conclusion:

- Aggression is increased with increase in temperature but up to some limit, above this limit it didn't increase.

Study-6

Researcher: Bushman and Grume (1997)

Aim and Methodology: They obtained data of past 45 years (1950-1995) temperature data of 50 different cities of USA and try to correlate these data with criminal records of murder and other aggressive cases.

Conclusion:

- They found more criminal activities during hot years compared to the cold years. This observation evidenced the effect of surrounding temperature on the aggression of an individual.

2.4.2 Past studies in INSECURITY

Study-1

Title: 'Impact of attributional style and gender difference on insecurity feeling'

Researcher: Gnufran M. (2006). Kumaun University, Uttaranchal

Aim of Study: The aim of this study was to analyze the INSECURITY in context of Age, Caste and characters

Sample: Total 240 samples were selected, of which 120 external and 120 internal controls

Tools: (1) Locus of control scale, Kumar and Shrivastav (1985)

(2) Insecurity Inventory, Shrivastav (1976)

Statistical analysis:

Present study was done by 2x2x2 method and data analysis was done by F-test

Conclusion:

1. Insecurity with respect to age shows significant difference
2. Insecurity with respect to caste doesn't show any significant difference
3. Insecurity with respect to character doesn't show any significant difference

Study-2

Title: 'Study of INSECURITY in employee of Government and National bank'

Researcher: Master of Arts students (2003), Sardar Patel University

Aim of Study: The aim of this study was to analyze the INSECURITY in bank employee with reference to type of bank, caste and work experience

Sample: Total 240 samples were selected, from different bank

Tools: INSECURITY measuring tool having 70 sentences

Statistical analysis:

Present study was done by 2x2x2 method and data analysis was done by F-test

Conclusion:

1. Insecurity with respect to Government and non government bank shows significant difference
2. Insecurity with respect to sex doesn't show any significant difference
3. Insecurity with respect to work experience doesn't show any significant difference

Study-3

Title: 'Study of INSECURITY and Adjustment in Joint and disperse family students'

Aim of Study: The aim of this study was to analyze INSECURITY and Adjustment in Joint and disperse family students'

Sample: Total 320 samples were selected

Tools: (1) INSECURITY measuring tool, Dr. Beena Shah

(2) Bell Adjustment Sanshodhanica, Dr. Bell

Statistical analysis:

Present study was done by 2x2x2 method and data analysis was done by F-test

Conclusion:

1. Insecurity with respect residence shows significant difference
2. Insecurity with respect to caste doesn't show any significant difference
3. Insecurity with respect to family type doesn't show any significant difference

Study-4

Title: ‘Study of insecurity, stress and Depression in upper and lower class youth’

Researcher: Mr. Sandip N. Patel (2010), Sardar Patel University

Aim of Study: The aim of this study was to study of insecurity, stress and Depression in upper and lower class youth.

Sample: Total 240 samples were selected, from different bank

Tools: (1) INSECURITY measuring tool, Dr. Beena Shah

(2) Depression measuring tool, Dr. A. T. Bak (1969)

(3) Stress measuring tool, Akther and Vadra (1998)

Statistical analysis:

Present study was done by 2x2x2 method and data analysis was done by F-test

Conclusion:

1. Insecurity with respect to upper and lower class youth shows significant difference
2. Insecurity with respect to rural and urban area doesn't show any significant difference
3. Insecurity with respect to sex shows significant difference

Study-5

Title: ‘A study of occupational stress, insecurity and work involvement among the first class industrial supervisors’

Researcher: A. P. Singh (1984)

Sample: 150 first class industrial supervisors from spinning mill.

- Tools:** (1) Occupational stress measuring tool,
(2) Insecurity measuring tool, Ansari (1964)
(3) Work involvement measuring tool, Kapur and Singh (1978)

Statistical analysis:

Present study was done by 2x2x2 method and data analysis was done by F-test

Conclusion:

1. There is negative correlation between Insecurity and occupational stress.
2. Insecurity influences the work involvement of supervisors.
3. Occupational stress influences the work involvement of supervisors.

Study-6

Title: ‘A study of anxiety, emotional maturity and insecurity among teenagers of single sex school’

Aim of Study: To study anxiety, emotional maturity and insecurity in teenagers of single sex school

Researcher: Charu Vyas

Sample: Students were selected from ‘Majrut nagar school’ industrial supervisors from spinning mill.

Conclusion: There is no significant difference in the degree of anxiety, emotional maturity and insecurity.

Study-7

Title: ‘A study of Insecurity in student taking narcotic drugs on regular bases.’

Aim of Study: To study Insecurity in student taking narcotic drugs on regular bases

Researcher: Ravi Gujarati and Amisha Jani

Conclusion: Insecurity is significantly higher in the group taking narcotic drugs than that in group does take narcotic drugs.

Study-8

Gilbert and Wambert (1967) studied and concluded that personal characteristic like Anxiety, Depression cause the insecurity in different individuals. And these people generally use to take the narcotic drugs and other such thing regularly.

Study-9

Robinson (1949) said that the person read more and seriously are generally feels more insecure than others. They also scare than normal individuals. They also have characteristics like short temperament, shy and less concentrative.

2.4.3 Past studies in PERSONALITY

Study-1

Title: Career Decision Making as a Function of Personality Dimension and Gender

By: A.K.S. Kushwaha and B. Hasan (January-July, 2005)

Govt. Kamla Nehru Girls College, Balaghat Pt. R.S. University, Raipur.

Objectives: The present study is an attempt to explore the psychological explanation for career decision making by incorporating the personality dimensions of Eysenck's model, namely, extraversion and neuroticism in a paradigmatic manner

Tools: In this study Career Decision Making Scale (CDMS): Based on Horan's (1979) definition, CDMS is constructed and standardized by Tiwari and Hasan (1990) Junior Eysenck's Personality Inventory (JEPI): To measure extraversion and neuroticism dimensions of personality, a Hindi version of Eysenck's Junior Eysenck's Personality Inventory (JEPI) prepared by Helode (1985) was used

Sample: Employing $2 \times 2 \times 2$ factorial design with fixed effect model, the stratified random sampling technique is used to select an unbiased representative sample of 320 adolescent students (160 male and 160 females) of class Xth within the age range of 14 to 16 years in each cell 40 subjects were randomly placed.

Result: After the $2 \times 2 \times 2$ ANOVA treatment, extraversion, neuroticism and sex have emerged as potential factors in generating significant variance upon career decision making. It is evident from the observation of the table that the extraverted Ss having mean CDM score of 78.32 are significantly better in career decision making than the introverted adolescent Ss having mean CDM score of 73.38. The F-ratio (1, 312) for extraversion is 234.16, which is significant beyond 0.01 levels. A perusal of the table (F=3.97, p 0.01) made it clear that extraverted normal male subjects (M=84.90) are significantly better in career decision making than the introverted neurotic female subjects (M=67.20).

Study-2

Title: E-Culture and Personality Dimensions among University Students

By: J.M. Asgarali Patel and K. Rajendran (January, 2007).

Annamalai University, Annamalai Nagar.

Objective: The present study explores the relationship between e-culture and personality dimensions.

Sample: The sample for this study comprised of 100 students (50 females and 50 males) randomly selected from Annamalai University, Chidambaram Taluka in Cuddalore District, TamilNadu. The age range of the sample were between 18 to 24 years (Mean Age= 22.1 years).. Subjects were contacted individually by the researcher and data was collected through face-to-face interview. The responses were scored and statistically analyzed. Pearson's product moment correlation was calculated.

Tools: Tools used for data collection were the (1) E-culture inventory, developed by Patel and Rajendran (2005) (2) Multivariable personality inventory, developed by Muthayya (1973) chosen after a comprehensive review of related literature d.

Result: Results indicated that e-culture is positively and significantly related to the personality dimensions of 'need-achievement' and 'dominance. That e-culture is positively and significantly related to two personality dimensions, namely, need-achievement and dominance. This study reveals that people high in the personality traits of 'need-achievement' and 'dominance' tend to make more use of electronic products. The increased indulgence in electronic culture by them may be a symbolic indication of their achievements and also an effort to dominate others.

Study-3

Title: Role of Personality in Knowledge Sharing and Knowledge Acquisition Behaviour

By: Bindu Gupta (January, 2008)

Institute of Management Technology, Ghaziabad.

Objectives: The present study examines the impact of Big Five personality characteristics on knowledge sharing and knowledge acquisition behaviour.

Tools: Knowledge acquisition behaviour - It was measured with six items. Knowledge sharing behaviour - It was measured using four items adapted from the work of Lee (2001). Personality Assessment - The NEO-Five- Factor Inventory (NEO-FFI) developed by Costa and McCrae (1985)

Sample: The participants were postgraduate students (N=156) attending a business course on organizational behaviour. The average age of the participant was 22 (SD=4.58) years. Of the participants 86.5 percent were male and 13.5 percent female, 35 percent had work experience and 65 percent were having no work experience. Average work experience of experienced participants was 6.86 (SD =3.97) years.

Result: The results of analysis of variance indicated that individuals high on agreeableness and conscientiousness were more involved in knowledge sharing activities than individuals low on agreeableness and conscientiousness. Individuals high on conscientiousness were more involved in knowledge acquisition activities than individuals low on conscientiousness. There were no significant differences in knowledge sharing and acquisition activities between individuals high and low in extraversion, openness and neuroticism. The Implications of these findings and suggestions for future research are also discussed.

Study-4

Title: Personality Profiles Identification Using MBTI Test for Management Students: An Empirical Study

By: Archana Tyagi (January, 2008) IMT, Ghaziabad.

Objectives: Aims of this study was an empirical study of personality profiles identification in management students

Tools: In present study, to go into the depth of personality, help from a psychometric test, namely, MBTI (Myers Briggs Type Indicator), has been taken. {Hirsh and Kummerow (1989)}

Sample: This study was conducted on Post graduate students of a Premier Business Management Institute. Form M of MBTI test was administered on 229 Post graduate students. Out of 229 students Male full time students were 138, Male Part time students were 48 in number and Female full time students were 34 in number. There was only 9 Female students were present in the Part time PGDBM Course.

Result: In present research work it was found that full time male students were having a significantly higher preference of N and P than part time male students who were having preference of S and J. Additionally it was found that the female students were having a significantly higher attribute of F, than their male counterparts of full time stream of management students in whom T attribute was high. ESTJ type was found to be the dominant one in the management population followed by ISTJ type.

Study-5

Title: Suicidal Ideation in Relation to Depression, Life Stress and Personality among College Students

By: Rohtash Singh and Hardeep Lal Joshi (July, 2008)

Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra.

Objectives: This study examined relationship of depression, life stress and personality with suicidal ideation among college students.

Tools: The participants were assessed with Scale for Suicide Ideation (SSI) (Beck, Kovacs, Weiss man, 1979), Beck Depression Inventory (BDI) (Beck, Ward, Mendelson, Mock & Erbaughe, 1961), Eysenck's Personality Questionnaire-R (EPQ-R) (Eysenck and Eysenck, 1980) and Presumptive Stressful Life Events Scale (PSLES) Singh, Kaur and Kaur (1984). The data were analyzed by using Pearson Product Moment method of correlation and stepwise multiple regression analysis.

Sample: Sample for the study consisted of 250 subjects (125 male & 125 female) drawn from different colleges of Haryana by using cluster sampling method. The objectives of the study were (a) to explore the association between suicidal ideation, depression, life stress and personality, and (b) to find out linear combination of different predictors of suicidal ideation.

Result: Results demonstrated that suicidal ideation was positively associated with depression, stressful life events and two dimensions of personality i.e. extraversion and psychoticism. Stepwise Multiple regression analysis found linear combination of three main predictors of suicidal ideation i.e. depression, extraversion, and stressful life events.

Study-6

Title: Personality Patterns of Higher Secondary Boys across Different Demographic Groups

By: Manju Mehta, Prachi Maheshwari and V.Vineeth kumar (July, 2008)
University of Rajasthan, Jaipur.

Objectives: The *raison d'etre* of the study is to unravel and make a comparative study of the personality patterns of SC, ST and non-backward higher secondary boys.

Sample: The sample of 600 male students consisted class XI. The sample was drawn from eight Hindi medium Government Senior Secondary Schools of Jaipur District and representing both urban and rural areas. These schools were affiliated to the Board of Secondary Education, Rajasthan. Out of the 600 students, 150 were from SC category (75 urban and 75 rural), 150 were ST students (75 urban and 75 rural) and 300 from non backward (150 urban and 150 rural) class category. The age of the students ranged between 15 to 17 years.

Tools: the Cattell's High School Personality Questionnaire (HSPQ), Form A by Kapoor, Srivastava and Srivastava (1980) was administered.

Result: Results revealed significant differences in personality patterns among SC, ST and non-backward boys. These differences were more prominent in rural areas in comparison to urban areas. The comparison reveals that SC boys are more prone to depressive tendency and emotional instability which makes them low on social desirability and adaptability traits than the ST boys, particularly in the rural areas. In urban areas there is not much difference between ST and SC because of the rapid pace of progressive social changes, which could be due to exposure to media, benefits of reservation policy or closed interaction between different communities. Whereas SC and ST boys in rural areas were found to be having more personality problems.

Study-7

Title: Personality Characteristics of Commerce and Engineering Graduates – A Comparative Study

By: Vijaya Lakshmi Nagarjuna and Sireesha Mamidenna (july, 2008).
ICFAI Business School, Hyderabad

Objectives: 1. to examine the differences in personality characteristics between commerce and engineering graduates.

2. To find out the gender differences in personality characteristics in the total sample.

Tools: Cattell's sixteen personality factor Questionnaire was administered in this study.

Sample: The sample consisted of 100 commerce and 100 engineering graduates who are pursuing Masters in Business Administration program from a reputed business school in India for the academic year 2007 to 2009. Out of the 100 students each in commerce and engineering, 50% of them are males and Personality Characteristics 50% are females. The mean age of males was 24.11 years and the mean age of females was 23.03 years. The mean age of the participants was 23.57 years and the standard deviation being 1.88.

Result: students in the personality profiles based on academic background except for measures of sensitivity and perfectionism. Another finding also indicated that there were significant gender based differences in some measures of personality like warmth, sensitivity, vigilance, abstractedness and openness to change. The implications of these findings are discussed for educationists and subject experts with respect to course content, delivery and counseling of students.

Study-8

Title: Perceived Emotional Intelligence and Marital Adjustment: Examining the Mediating Role of Personality and Social Desirability

By: Suvarna Joshi and Nutan kumar S. Thingujam (January, 2009)
University of Pune, Pune.

Objective: The present study was aimed at examining the relationship between emotional intelligence and marital adjustment over and above personality dimensions and social desirability

Tools: The NEO Five-Factor Inventory (Costa & McCrae, 1992), The Schutte Emotional Intelligence Scale (Schutte, Malouff, Hall, Haggerty, Cooper, & Golden, 1998), Marlowe-Crowne Social Desirability Scale (Marlowe, & Crowne, 1961).was used in this study.

Sample: The sample for the study comprised of 120 participants (60 couples) belonging to the age group of 25-45 years ($M = 32.33$, $SD = 5.61$). All the couples had completed at least one year of their marriage. They were from diverse educational and occupational backgrounds. All male participants were employed and among female participants 75% were working. The data were collected mainly from Pune city (Western India) and its suburbs.

Result: Results showed that cohesion and overall marital adjustment were related to all the sub-scales and overall emotional intelligence. Consensus and satisfaction subscales of marital adjustment were also related to overall and subscales of emotional intelligence except utilizing emotion subscale. Further results indicated that overall emotional intelligence's correlation with overall marital adjustment remained significant after controlling for social desirability, extraversion, agreeableness, and conscientiousness. Perception of emotion's correlation with overall marital adjustment, consensus remained significant after controlling for extraversion and openness. Managing self emotion's correlation with overall marital adjustment, satisfaction, and cohesion remained significant after controlling for social desirability, extraversion, agreeableness, conscientiousness, and Neuroticism. The other correlations did not remain statistically significant after controlling social desirability and significant personality dimensions.

Study-9

Title: Personality Type and Cued Vigil Performance

By: Upagya Rai and Indramani L. Singh (January, 2009)

Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.

Objective: The present study tries to examine the effect of personality differences on cued vigilance task performance.

Tools: Hindi adaptation of Eysenck Personality Questionnaire (EPQ-R: Eysenck, Eysenck & Barrett, 1985) and the other tasks was administered to each participant at the end of test session.

Sample: Thirty two students of Banaras Hindu University, who were randomly selected, participated in this study. The age of the participants varied from 19 to 24 years, with a mean age of 21.4 years. All participants had normal or corrected to normal vision which was tested by the experimenter.

Result: Results revealed that extraverts performed better than introverts during a cued vigil task performance on accuracy measure. Furthermore, extraverts showed more benefit on both valid and invalid cues than their counterpart i.e. introverts. The obtained difference in cued vigil performance with regard to personality type could be due to over arousal of introverts with cue.

Study-10

Title: Impact of Sexual Abuse on Personality Disposition of Girl Children

By: Sibnath Deb and Aparna Mukherjee (January, 2009) Calcutta University, Kolkata.

Objective: The broad objective of the study was to understand the impact of sexual abuse on personality disposition of girl children.

Tools: (a) Sexual Abuse Screening, (Mukherjee, 2006) (b) Background Information Schedule (Mukherjee, 2006), (c) Multi dimensional Personality Inventory (Agarwal, 1988) a standardized psychological test was used in this study.

Sample: A group of 120 sexually abused Indian girl children aged between 13 – 18 years of age was covered in the study and they were selected following purposive sampling technique. Sexually abused girl children were selected from four rehabilitation homes located in and around Kolkata. A group of 120 non sexually abused girls were included in this study as comparison group and they were selected randomly from four schools situated in close proximity to the shelters

Result: Statistically significant differences were found in case of all the personality variables except dependence independence. Sexually abused children were found to be more introvert, possessed low self-concept and more anxious than that of their counterparts i.e., non-sexually abused children. However, counseling improved self-concept of the sexually abused children and reduced their level of anxiety to some extent.

Study-11

Title: Perceived Parental Rearing Style and Personality among Khasi Adolescents

By: R.N. Rai R.C. Pandey and Kishore Kumar (October, 2009)

North East Hill University, Shillong T.S.College, Hisua, Nawada.

Objective: The present study attempts to point out the perceived parental rearing style and personality among Khasi adolescents, a distinct tribe and a matrilineal society of Meghalaya State from North-Eastern region of India.

Tools: In this study Perceived Parental Rearing Style Questionnaire (PPRSQ): It was developed by Gerlsma, Arrindel, Van Derveen, and Emmelkamp, (1971) Symptom Questionnaire (Kellner, 1987), Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale (1965) was administered.

Sample: The sample consists of 100 Khasi adolescents (50 Male and 50 Female) studying at plus two. The subjects were drawn randomly from various Kendriya Vidyalaya of Shillong. The age ranged from 17 to 19 years.

Result: The results reveal that boys have significantly more rejection from father as compared to girls and girls have shown significantly better emotional warmth in comparison to boys from father. The boys and girls did not differ significantly on the factors over protection and favoring subjects of PPRSQ for father. No reliable difference was ascertained between boys and girls on all the factors of PPRSQ for mother. The comparison of boys and girls on anxiety, depression, somatic problems, anger hostility and self-esteem indicated significantly higher anxiety, more somatic problems and higher anger hostility among boys, and high self-esteem in girls. The study highlights the perceived parental rearing style and its effect on personality of Khasi adolescents and has educational implications for parents in Khasi society.

Study-12

Title: Personality Factors as Correlates of Health among Adults

By: Mandeep Sharma, Kaveri, Nov Rattan Sharma and Amrita Yadava
Mahrishi Dayanad, University, Rohtak (July, 2010).

Objective: The present study was to find out the relationship among personality factors and health dimensions among young educated adults.

Tools: The NEO personality inventory and GHQ-28 were administered to collect data. The data were analyzed by using Pearson's Product Moment correlation and stepwise regression analysis.

Sample: The sample consisted of 105 young adults (55 female and 50 male) (age ranges from 22 to 26 years).

Result: The results showed that (i) Neuroticism has a significant positive correlation with anxiety and severe depression, (ii) Extrovert personality have significant negative correlation with all the dimensions of health, and (iii) Stepwise regression analysis revealed three predictors of health i.e. Agreeableness, Openness and Neuroticism.

2.5 Summary of aforementioned studies

Aforementioned studies stated that the aggression, insecurity and personality traits have been studied in very much depth till date. But these studies didn't analyses these virtues in the student communities, so our concern is to analyze these psychological aspects among student. Moreover it is unlikely to get any study of these aspects regarding the community so we also try to club the community factor with these studies.

Students are experiencing very much psychological difficulties during their student life. So the study regarding the student difficulties may help their teacher and parents to overcome them. Here we try to analyze the aggression, insecurity and personality traits among students from rural and urban area and from different communities. The possible results of this study will add up essential information in existing knowledge to understand student life and his psychological state of mind during the education time period.