



A Study of Personality Factor of Tribal Students in Rural And Urban Areas

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Abstract:

The aim of this study was to do a study of the personality factor of tribal students in rural and urban areas. For this study, the researcher selected 40 students from rural and urban areas of Chandrapur and Gadchiroli, aged between 15 and 18 years. The selected subjects included 20 rural and 20 urban tribal male students. To measure the students' personalities, the researcher used the Standardized Personality Questionnaire (16PF) personality questionnaire written by R. B. Cattell. This study used a standardized test published in 1972 by the Institute for Personality and Aptitude Testing and translated into Hindi by Dr. S. D. Kapoor. This standardized questionnaire contains 187 questions related to 16 personality traits, each with three different options. This questionnaire reflects sixteen personality factors. In this study, only four major types were studied which include Factor-QI, Factor-QII, Factor-QIII and Factor-QIV. T-test was used to compare the personality traits of rural and urban tribal students and the results were tested at 0.05 level of significance. The findings show that tribal students from rural areas are more introverted, less anxious, soft-bodied and dependent on others as compared to tribal students from urban areas, whereas students from urban areas are more extroverted, more anxious, tough-bodied and have independence-loving personalities.

Keywords: Personality, Tribal, Students, Rural, Urban.

Introduction:

Every person is different from another person in some way or the other at birth. The reason for this is that nature itself has made them different. The various abilities they have, the aptitude of each person, their interests, aptitudes, intelligence and motivation are all different from each other. Also, if we consider it from a physical point of view, it is seen that there is a difference in body height, body weight, body structure as well as the size and color of the entire body. A person does all the work easily on the basis of his body and mental ability. But the physical ability and mental ability of all people are also seen to be different. Due to this, it is seen that the personality of each person is different, his personality also develops in different ways. Therefore, no person is like another person. Similarly, that person is not like others internally either. From the point of view of psychologists, the personality of each person can be seen from his behavior.

The personality of a person is influenced by the external environment. Therefore, the personality of a person is formed according to the social, political, family and mental conditions in which he lives his life. From a psychological point of view, it is seen that personality is not only the external appearance but also its internal aspects are equally important. Since the life of a person is formed by the combined effect of both, the overall form of personal characteristics that manifest through the interaction of a living person and the social and physical environment is called personality. Personality is not a static state, it is a dynamic thing that changes and develops with influence. Personality is manifested through all things, such as a person's behavior, thoughts, behavior, various actions, etc.

The researcher reviewed many studies from which it was seen that significant differences were found in the personality traits of students from rural and urban areas, the main reason for which may be the influence of their specific social, cultural and environmental background. Due to the diverse and dynamic social environment of students living in the city, their ability to adjust is more developed. On the contrary, students living in rural areas are less exposed to new situations which makes their ability of adjustment less. Similarly, there may be a gap in their emotional intelligence. Students living in rural areas generally had higher emotional intelligence than urban students, this may be because they are more emotionally close due to their family structure, social interaction and traditional community practices. Some studies have found that urban students may be more self-confident. There are many such factors which can create in their personality that is why this study was done by the researcher.

Methodology:

For this study, the researcher selected 40 students from rural and urban areas of Chandrapur and Gadchiroli, aged between 15 and 18 years. The selected subjects included 20 rural and 20 urban tribal male students. To measure the students' personalities, the researcher used the Standardized Personality Questionnaire (16PF) personality questionnaire written by R. B. Cattell. This study used a standardized test published in 1972 by the Institute for Personality and Aptitude Testing and translated into Hindi by Dr. S. D. Kapoor. This standardized questionnaire contains 187 questions related to 16 personality traits, each with three different options. This questionnaire reflects sixteen personality factors. In this study, only four major types were studied which include Factor-QI, Factor-QII, Factor-QIII and Factor-QIV.

Statistical Analysis:

T-test was used to compare the personality traits of rural and urban tribal students and the results were tested at 0.05 level of significance.

Table-1: shows the comparison of various aspects of personality factor-QI of rural and urban tribal students.

Factor	Group	Mean	SD	SE	MD	Ot	df	Tt
Factor QI	Rural	2.23	0.35	0.14	0.78	5.378*	38	1.686
	Urban	3.01	0.54					

Table-1 shows that the obtained 't' value of 5.378 between rural and urban aretribal students in personality factor-QI was found to be significant at 0.05 level of confidence as we obtained value of 1.686 with 38 degree of freedom. The findings indicate that tribal students from rural areas are more introverted than tribal students from urban areas, whereas students from urban areas are more extroverted.

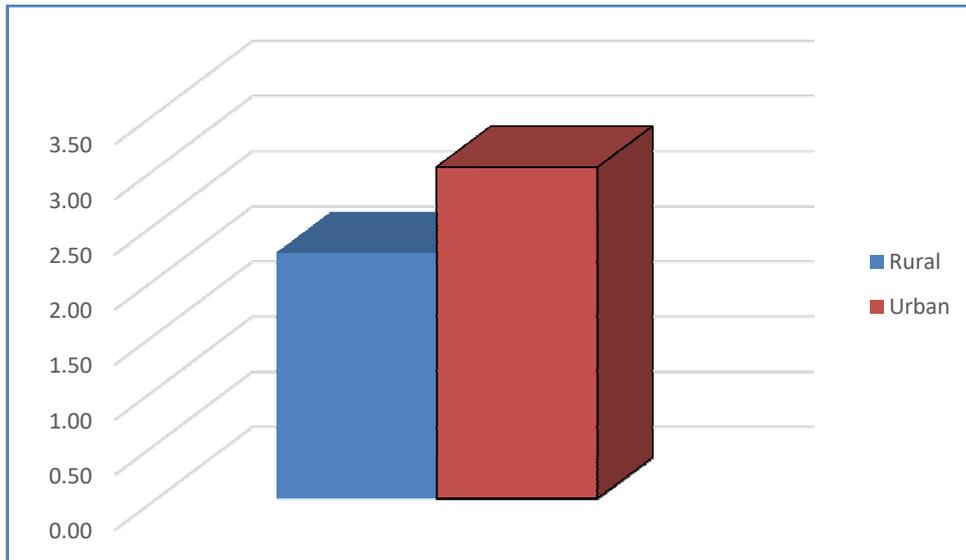


Fig.1: Mean of personality factor-QI between rural and non-rural areatribal students

Table-2:shows the comparison of various aspects of personality factor-QII of rural and urban tribal students.

Factor	Group	Mean	SD	SE	MD	Ot	df	Tt
Factor QII	Rural	4.75	0.89	0.22	0.62	2.800*	38	1.686
	Urban	5.37	0.44					

Table-2 shows that the obtained 't' value of 2.800 between rural and urban areatribal students in personality factor-QII was found to be significant at 0.05 level of confidence as we obtained value of 1.686 with 38 degree of freedom. The findings indicate that tribal students from rural areas are showing less anxiety personality than tribal students from urban areas, whereas students from urban areas are showing higher anxiety personality.

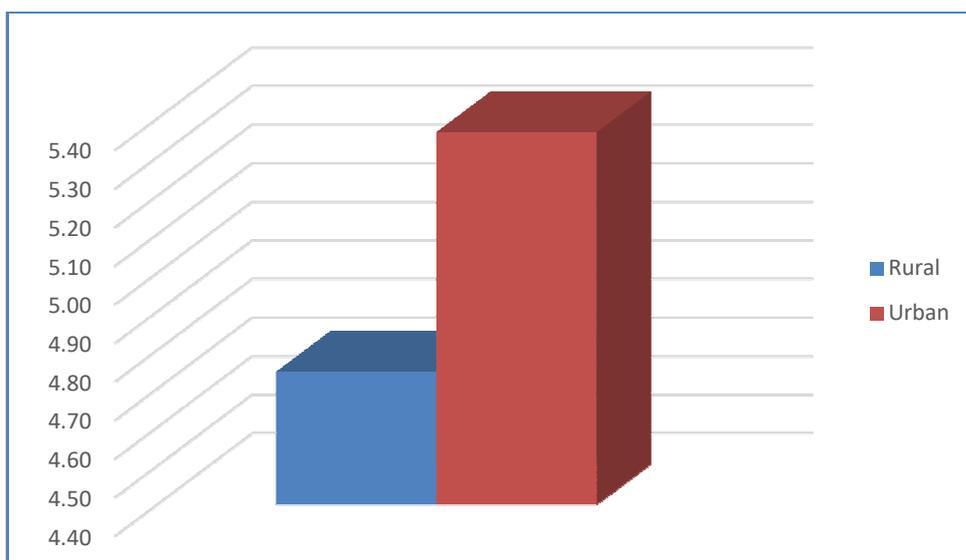


Fig.2: Mean of personality factor-QII between rural and non-rural areatribal students

Table-3:shows the comparison of various aspects of personality factor-QIII of rural and urban tribal students.

Factor	Group	Mean	SD	SE	MD	Ot	df	Tt
Factor QIII	Rural	6.15	0.77	0.20	0.65	3.186*	38	1.686
	Urban	6.80	0.48					

Table-3 shows that the obtained 't' value of 3.186 between rural and urban areatribal students in personality factor-QIII was found to be significant at 0.05 level of confidence as we obtained value of 1.686 with 38 degree of freedom. The findings indicate that tribal students from rural areas are seen to have softer emotional personalities as compared to tribal students from urban areas, whereas students from urban areas are seen to have harder emotional personalities.

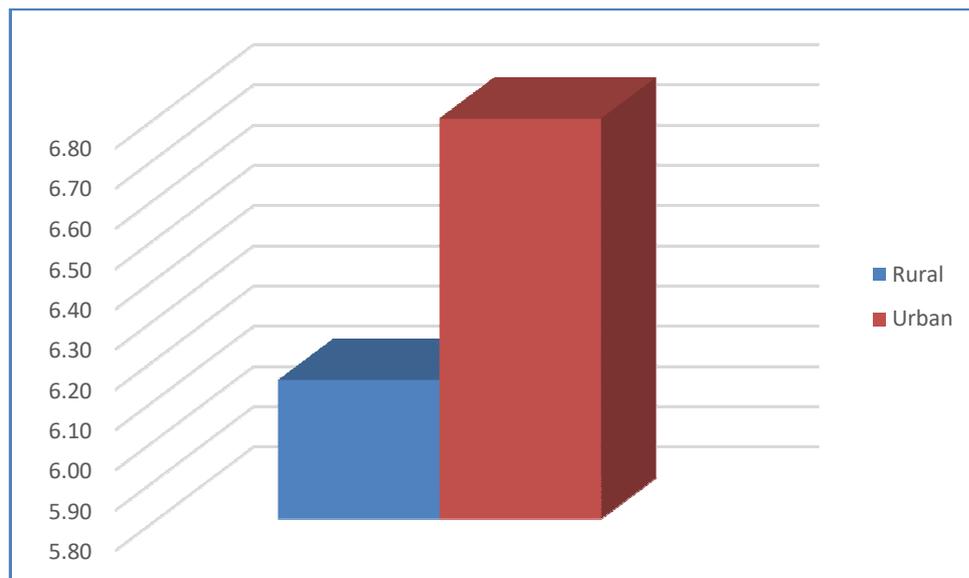


Fig.3: Mean of personality factor-QIII between rural and non-rural areatribal students

Table-4: shows the comparison of various aspects of personality factor-QIV of rural and urban tribal students.

Factor	Group	Mean	SD	SE	MD	Ot	df	Tt
Factor QIV	Rural	3.36	0.64	0.17	0.32	1.912*	38	1.686
	Urban	3.68	0.38					

Table-4 shows that the obtained 't' value of 1.912 between rural and urban areatribal students in personality factor-QIV was found to be significant at 0.05 level of confidence as we obtained value of 1.686 with 38 degree of freedom. The findings indicate that tribal students from rural areas appear to have subservient personalities as compared to tribal students from urban areas, whereas students from urban areas appear to have freedom-loving personalities.

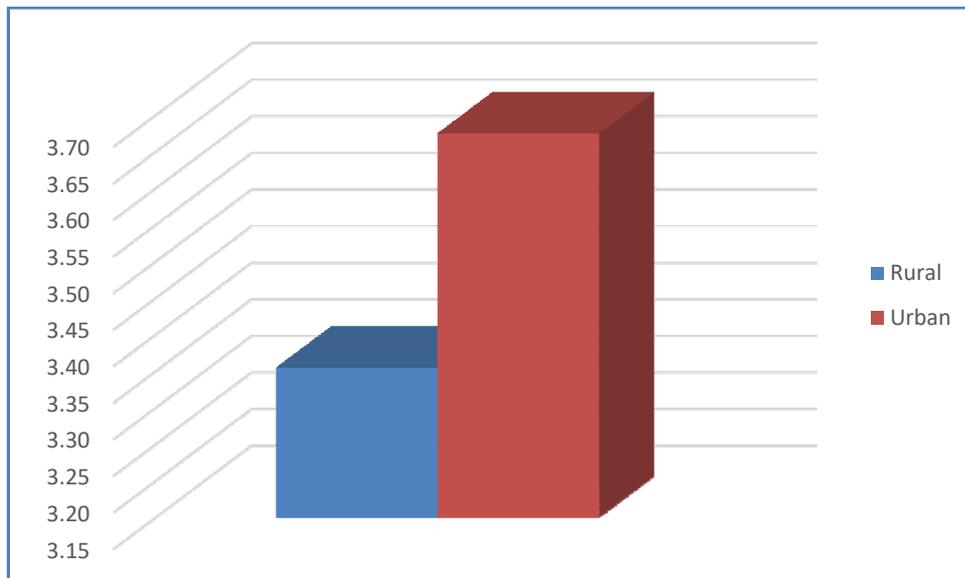


Fig.3: Mean of personality factor-QIV between rural and non-rural areatribal students

Discussions:

The findings of this study are consistent with some previous studies, including Bama and Muktamath(2023) concluded that most students had high levels of extroversion, agreeableness, conscientiousness, emotional stability, and openness to experience. They clarified that various family and personal factors play a major role in shaping students' personalities. Asha (2023) found that adolescents from urban, rural, and tribal backgrounds have different personality determinants of emotional intelligence. Brahmabhatt (2022) found that differences in personality patterns exist between rural and urban boys, but these are more prominent in rural areas than in urban areas. Therefore, deliberate efforts are needed for holistic development in rural areas. In rural schools, not only should teachers be trained to care for each individual, but the curriculum should also be designed to naturally develop leadership qualities and foster holistic personality development. Jaikishanbhai (2019) conducted a study that found significant differences between the personalities of urban and rural students. Sinha (2016) conducted a comparative study of the personalities of tribal and non-tribal college students, concluding that there were significant differences between tribal and non-tribal college students on factors such as intelligence, ego strength, assertiveness, skepticism, cleverness, and experimentalism. It also revealed that tribal college students were more stable, courageous, self-reliant, and controlled than non-tribal college students. Pirzada and Yusuf (2016) conducted a comparative study of personality adjustment and academic achievement of rural and urban higher secondary school students, concluding that there were significant differences between rural and urban students on various dimensions of personality adjustment, and that urban students had higher personality adjustment and academic achievement than rural students.

Conclusion:

The findings show that tribal students from rural areas are more introverted, less anxious, soft-bodied and dependent on others as compared to tribal students from urban areas, whereas students from urban areas are more extroverted, more anxious, tough-bodied and have independence-loving personalities.

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