

A Study on Perception of Adolescents' Motives in Relation to Personality Type

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Abstract : *Personality can affect the way people interact with people, the way that they respond to stress and tackle various situations. The personality aspect affects and determines characteristics like ambitiousness, patience and taking on extra responsibilities to achieve or succeed. This study is undertaken to study the motives (Achievement, Affiliation, Power, Aggression and Security) of adolescents in relation to their personality type.*

1. INTRODUCTION

There are a variety of motives based on the basic human needs. Humans learn to compete, to get ahead of others, to surpass their own standards and to succeed in difficult tasks. Their tendency of human beings is termed as achievement motive for achievement. It is a motive for success in performing a task. Achievement energies direct behaviour and influencing perception of situation. Though, it is not a biological motive but impacts human behaviour tremendously. People differ in the degree or level of achievement. Need for affiliation motive is also called motive for gregariousness which is an important social motive as their motive is an integral part of our social lives. Affiliation refers to relating with others which is a major part of our social life and is almost universal in the sense that warmth and comfort of social contacts begin with feeding during infancy and is characteristic of all living beings. Power is the core concern of modern life. It is a concern over controlling the means of influencing the behaviours of their person (Veroff, 1957) Aggressive behaviour is also a learnt behaviour which is acquired either through imitation of an aggressive model or through selective reinforcement or through combination of the two. Psychological security is, of course, 'all in the mind', and their intangible nature can make it difficult to handle. It can also be difficult to make decision as to whether the threat is intended and real or not. Motives are internal forces or conditions of the organism that impels one to some kind of action. Motives cannot be directly observed. It can be inferred from behaviour. Psychologists have noted that individual differs widely from each other in different types of behaviour. This uniqueness refers to one's 'personality' which marks have identity distinct from other. The individual as distinct person is called personality.

Personality theories attempted to sort individual into discrete categories or types. Sheldon and Stevens (1942) proposed a type theory based upon relationship between body build and temperament. Friedman and Rosenman (1974) investigated the psychological variables that put individuals at higher risk of coronary heart diseases.

The Type A construct was first propounded by Friedman and Rosenman (1974) to describe certain kinds of individuals, who, they believed, tended to be overrepresented as clients in

their clinical Practice. The Type A persons were illustrated as people with a highly competitive desire for achievement and recognition together with a tendency towards hostility and aggression and impatience. The Type A individuals want to win every 'game in life', speak fast, act fast, see goals and challenges everywhere manifest impatient gestures and interrupt when faced with slower events. These persons are superficially interested in the aesthetic aspects of life and they have tendency to measure success in terms of material gains and number rather than quality of goals achieve.

An individual has a distinct personality which has distinct power to get any achievement. There are a few who can achieve too fast but there are a few who cannot. In this present study, subject matter is dealt with that an individual's personality has different motives. Their behaviour shows their motive. The five motives (Achievement, Affiliation, Power, and Aggression & Security) in this present study show an individual's motives in relation to their personalities. According to these motives, they should be guided and taught.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The objectives of the present study are:

- I) To study the important motives and needs of adolescents.
- II) To study the important motives and needs of Type A personality adolescents.
- III) To study the important motives and needs of Type B personality adolescents.
- IV) To sketch the profile of different motives in relation to Achievement, Affiliation, Power, Aggression and Security of Type A and Type B adolescents.

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

- R.Q.1. Does a particular motive dominate A Type personality individual?
- R.Q.2. Does a particular motive dominate B Type personality individuals?
- R.Q.3. Is there any particular pattern observed in Type A and Type B individuals with respect to Achievement, Affiliation, Aggression, Power and Security motives?

DELIMITATIONS

1. The sample has been limited to IX students of CBSE English Medium school of Bhilai City.
2. The study has been limited to Type A and Type B personality and mixed type is not included.
3. The study has been limited to 5 motives namely Achievement, Affiliation, Power, Aggression and Security motive.

2. METHODOLOGY

One CBSE English medium school was selected by purposive sampling by the investigator in Bhilai City. A total of 40 students of a class were chosen. Among these 40 students, 5 students of Type A behavioural Pattern and 5 of Type B behavioural pattern were selected for further study.

TOOLS

- The investigator has adopted Hindi version of Type A/B Behavioural Pattern Scale (ABBPS) test prepared by Dharand Jain (2001).

- The investigator has adopted AAPAS (Achievement, Affiliation, Power, Aggression and Security) Motive test prepared by Afzal Qureshi. The motives proposed to be studied in the present test are Achievement, Affiliation, Power, Aggression and Security, the first letters of which form its title.

ANALYSIS OF DATA

At first the investigator has chosen 40 students of class IX of CBSE English medium school. Then the investigator has selected 10 students using Type A/B Behavioural Pattern Scale. Among these 10 students, 5 students are Type A Behavioural pattern and 5 students are Type B behavioural pattern. The investigator has administered Achievement, Affiliation, Power, Aggression and Security motive test on these 10 students to show the picture. Then after scoring of the data the investigator has analysed the test which is displayed below:

Table displaying the scores of motives in relation to personality type

Motive	Achievement	Affiliation	Power	Aggression	Security
Personality A	7.2	5.9	5.8	4.4	5
Personality B	5.8	4.5	5	2.7	5.6

The test is interpreted as follows-

Achievement Motive:

The score for Achievement Motive of Type A personality is 7.2. Type A individuals are high achiever. Type A individuals show a remarkable inclination in achievement motive. The score for Achievement Motive of Type B personality is 5.8. The score is above average in achievement motive. Type B individuals are not highly achiever.

Affiliation Motive:

By observing the above table, the score for Affiliation Motive of Type A personality is 5.9. Type A individuals are strongly affiliative. They appear to establish or maintain an interpersonal relationship. The score for the score for Affiliation Motive is 4.5. The score is below average in Affiliation Motive. Type B individuals are not more affiliative to do something.

Power Motive

Power Motive of Type A personality is 5.8. The score is above average in Power Motive. Type A individuals appear to control the means of including other moderately. The score for Power Motive is 5. The score is average in Power Motive. Type B individuals have deficiency to prevent something.

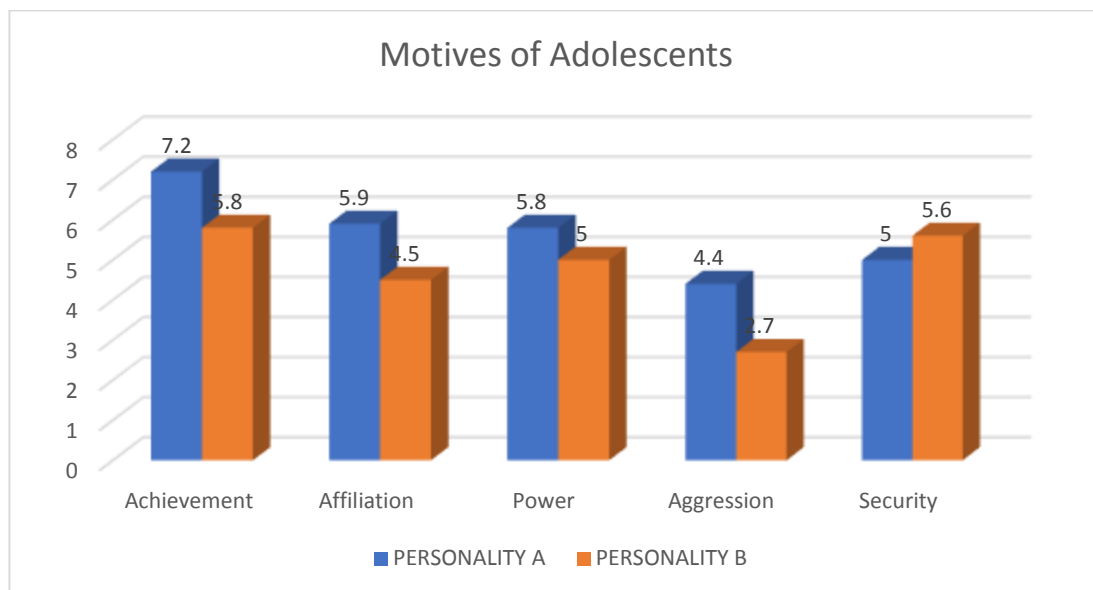
Aggression Motive:

By observing the table, the score for Aggression Motive of Type A personality is 4.4. The score is below average in Aggression Motive. Type A individuals lead to the commitment of an aggression act moderately. The score for Aggression motive is 2.7. The score is very low in aggression Motive. Type B individuals are not engaged in any aggressive act.

Security Motive:

The score for Security Motive of Type A personality is 5. The score is average in Security Motive. Type A individuals are not fully secure. The score for Security Motive is 5.6. The score is above average in Security Motive. Type B individuals more secure to do something.

Graphical Representation of Motives



3. DISCUSSION

In the test of Achievement, Affiliation, Power, Aggression and Security motive, Type A persons are illustrated as people with a highly competitive desire for achievement and recognition, together with a tendency towards hostility and aggression and a sense of immense time urgency and impatience and they want to win everything in life. They have a tendency to measure success in terms of material gain and number rather than quality of goal achieved. Branje, (2010) revealed a pattern of mutual influence between perceived relationship quality and depressive symptoms that is moderated by the interplay among parent and adolescent sex adolescent personality type. Type B people may work hard and have considerable drive but they feel no conflict with people or time. They accept situations and work within those situations rather than fight them competitively. They would feel contented, satisfied free from feelings of insecurity and concerned over the possibility of losing in the future the secure and favourable atmosphere which he is at the present enjoying. Threton, (2009) suggested that the majority of participants had a predominantly Realistic personality classification, and identified a relationship between personality type and learning style.

4. REFERENCES

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