



A Behavioural Survey Of Raigarh District Law Students With Special Reference To Urban And Rural

Dr Sourabh Pradhan ^a, Mr. Santosh Kumar Naik ^b

^a Sport Officer, Govt. Paluram Dhanania Commerce and Arts College Raigarh

^b Assistant Professor (Law) Govt. Paluram Dhanania Commerce and Arts College Raigarh

Abstract: The behaviour of any person forms his personality, and the pattern of the knowledge he acquires decides what he will do and be in the future. It becomes more important from the point of view of law to assess how the students of law can contribute in building the Society and Nation. For these objectives, the study was conducted. For the collection of data, 17 urban and 17 rural law students of Raigarh district have been randomly selected. For the assessment of personality, the PEN inventory tool (created by Eysenck) of psychological assessment has been applied on the subjects. Data were obtained from the law students of Raigarh District through an online Google questionnaire. Data has been analysed by two sample t-test with equal variants. On the basis of data, it is concluded that no significant difference was found between introverted and extroverted behaviour of rural and urban law students, while a significant difference was found between psychoticism and neuroticism of law students on the prospective of urban and rural. The data reveals that rural law students have more psychoticism and neuroticism than urban law students.

Keywords: introverted, extroverted, psychoticism, neuroticism, law students, PEN inventory, Eysenck.

1. Introduction

The behaviour of any person forms his personality, and the pattern of the knowledge he acquires decides what he will do and be in the future. "Personality is the sum total of behaviour trends manifested in social adjustments." (Dashiell.J.F.). It becomes more important from the point of view of law to assess how the students of law can contribute in building the Society and Nation. The behavioural survey is based on Hans Eysenck's 3 Dimensions of Personality **Psychoticism, Extroversion/ Introversion and Neuroticism personality inventory. Psychoticism:** Individuals who are high on this trait tend to have difficulty dealing with reality and may be antisocial, hostile, non-empathetic, and manipulative. **Extroversion/ Introversion:** Introversion involves directing attention to inner experiences, while extroversion relates to focusing attention outward, onto other people and the environment. A person high in introversion might be quiet and reserved, while an individual high in extroversion might be sociable and outgoing. **Neuroticism/emotional stability:** This trait theory is related to moodiness versus even-temperateness. Neuroticism refers to an individual's tendency to become upset or emotional, while stability refers to the tendency to remain emotionally constant. (Eysenck.H.1975) This inventory became known as the **PEN model**. It has 78 questions with response of Yes- No combination. Validity of this questioner is 0.79. Eysenck believed this to be the basis for all human personalities, and each person has varying degrees of each of these qualities.

2. Significance

The Survey study lights up on the personality of the law students. It is necessary to study the personality of law students so that they can contribute significantly in building their efficient business, family, society and nation while working as a skilled judge, advocate or legal advisor in future. It also separates the characteristics of rural and urban law student's personality. Personality has a huge impact on people working in the law profession. Neuroticism, psychoticism and extrovert-introvert will affect the decision-making ability of every individual.

3. Methodology/Procedure/Calculation

For the purpose of the present study, 17 Urban and 17 rural students (both male and female) from Raigarh district were selected as subjects. The average age of the urban law students is 20.11 (SD=1.453) and the average age of the rural law student is 20.7 (SD=2.024).

For the study, PEN inventory personality tools of Eysenck has been administered to the subjects, Coefficient alpha in the present study was .79, by online questionnaire method. All questions were typed according to the format of PEN inventory objective method and sent individually to the subject. It was mandatory for the students to solve all the questions and they were instructed to solve the questions in a peaceful condition. The data has been collected through google sheet and tabulated with required format for the analysis. Two sample t-tests with equal variance statistical techniques have been used for the analysis of data.

4. Result and Discussion

Table 1
Comparison of extraversion – introversion dimension between Rural and urban students.

	<i>E (Rural)</i>	<i>E (Urban)</i>
Mean	11.705	13.294
Variance	20.22	5.97
t Stat	1.279	

Table reveals that

Extraversion-introversion of rural (Mean=11.70) (SD=20.22) and urban law students (Mean=13.29) (SD=5.97) does not significantly differ at 0.05 level. Calculated t-value is 1.28.

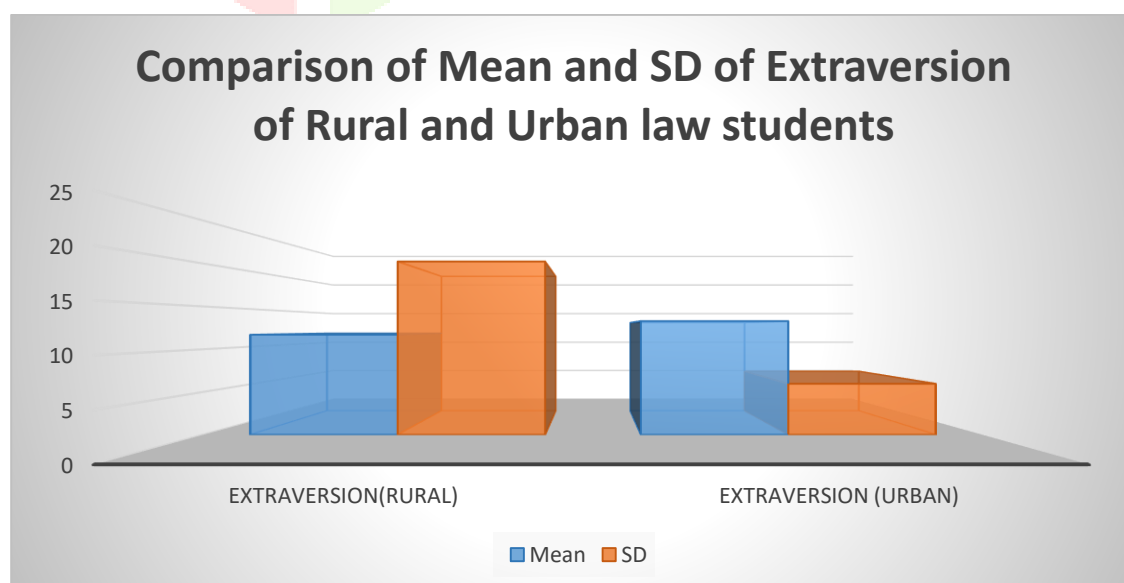


Table 2

Comparison of Psychoticism dimension between Rural and urban students.

	<i>P (Rural)</i>	<i>P (Urban)</i>
Mean	6.647	3.588
Variance	9.742	3.007
t Stat	3.532	

Table reveals that

Psychoticism of rural law students (Mean=6.64) (SD=9.74) and urban law students (Mean=3.58) (SD=3.00) significantly differ at 0.01 level of significance where t-value is 3.53.

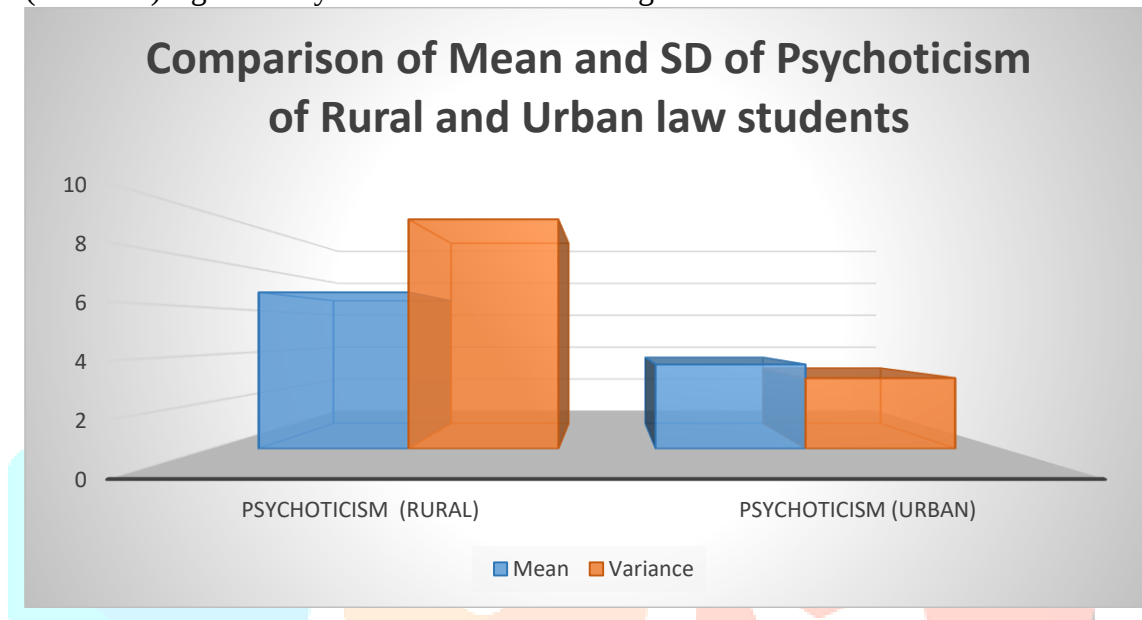


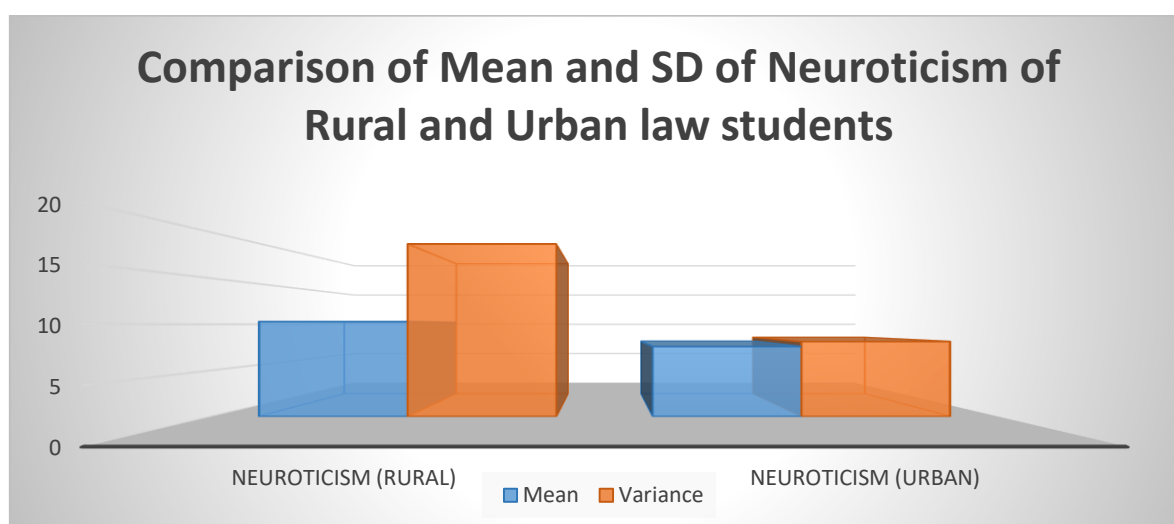
Table 3

t-Test: Comparison of Neuroticism dimension between Rural and urban students.

	<i>N (Rural)</i>	<i>N (Urban)</i>
Mean	10.294	7.588
Variance	18.72	8.132
t Stat	2.152	

Table indicate that

Neuroticism of rural law students (Mean=10.29) (SD=18.72) and urban law students (Mean=7.59) (SD=8.13) is significantly differ at 0.05 level where calculated t-value is 2.15.



Results: -

1. Comparison of rural and urban law students on extrovert-introvert dimension shows that there is no significant difference between rural and urban law students.
2. While comparing the psychoticism dimension table 2 reveals that there is dramatically significant difference found on psychoticism dimension within rural and urban students. The rural students indicate greater amount of psychoticism in compare to urban students.
3. Similarly it has been found on the Neuroticism dimension that rural student's data is significantly more dominating compared to the Urban counterpart.

Discussion: -

All three tables reveal that the students from the rural background are found more neurotic and psychotic. It is a matter of deep investigation because the result is not supporting the previous studies.

5. Conclusion

The main aim of the present studies was just to see the difference of rural and urban background law students, but the result is very surprising and it needs to be compared to go for similar studies with sufficient sample.

Present results have established a new line of thinking but present study is based on small sample and therefor author could not dare to make it generalized unless more evidence are required in quantitative form.

It is recommended that similar studies with large number of sample are required for further studies to make results generalize.

6. References (APA)

- Allport, G. W. (1961). *Pattern and growth in personality*. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston.
- Amichai-Hamburger, Y. (2002). Internet and personality. *Computers in Human Behavior*, 18(1), 1–10.
- Barnett, L. A., & Klitzing, S. W. (2006). Boredom in free time: Relationships with personality, affect, and motivation for different gender, racial and ethnic student groups. *Leisure Sciences*, 28(3), 223–244.
- Barrash, D. I., & Costen, W. M. (2008). Getting along with others: The relationship between agreeableness and customer satisfaction in the foodservice industry. *Journal of Human Resources in Hospitality and Tourism*, 7(1), 65–83.
- Ekinci, Y., & Honsany, S. (2006). Destination personality: An application of brand personality to tourism destinations. *Journal of Travel Research*, 45(2), 127–139.
- Eysenck, H. J. (1967). *The biological basis of personality*. Springfield, IL: Thomas.
- Guebaly, N., Patten, S. B., Currie, S., Williams, J. V. A., Beck, C. A., Maxwell, C. J., et al. (2006). Epidemiological associations between gambling behavior, substance use and mood and anxiety disorders. *Journal of Gambling Studies*, 22(3), 275–287.
- Gursoy, D., McCleary, K. W., & Lepsito, L. R. (2007). Propensity to complain: Effects of personality and behavioral factors. *Journal of Hospitality and Tourism Research*, 31(3), 358–386.
- Homer, P. M., & Kahle, L. R. (1988). A structural equation test of the value-attitude-behavior hierarchy. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 54(4), 638–646.
- Larsen, R. J., & Buss, D. M. (2008). *Personality psychology: Domains of knowledge about human nature* (3rd ed.). New York: McGraw-Hill Higher Education.
- Lawton, M. P. (1994). Personality and affective correlates of leisure activity participation by older people. *Journal*

- of Leisure Research, 26(2), 138–157.
- Lee, S., Graefe, A. R., & Li, C. (2007). The effects of specialization and gender on motivations and preferences for site attributes in paddling. *Leisure Sciences*, 29(4), 355–373.
- Marcus, B., Machilek, F., & Schutz, A. (2006). Personality in cyberspace: Personal web sites as media for personality expressions and impressions. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 90(6), 1014–1031.
- Murphy, L., Moscardo, G., & Benckendorff, P. (2007). Using brand personality to differentiate regional tourism destinations. *Journal of Travel Research*, 46(1), 5–14.
- Oei, T. P. S., & Gordon, L. M. (2008). Psychosocial factors related to gambling abstinence and relapse in members of gamblers anonymous. *Journal of Gambling Studies*, 24(1), 91–105.
- Rauch, A. (2007). Let's put the person back into entrepreneurship research: A meta-analysis on the relationship between business owners' personality traits, business creation, and success. *European Journal of Work and Organizational Psychology*, 16(4), 353–385.
- Wang, C.K., & Wong, P.K. (2004). Entrepreneurial interest of university students in Singapore. *Technovation*, 24(2), 163–172.
- Yang, J. (2013). The theory of planned behavior and prediction of entrepreneurial intention among chinese undergraduates. *Social Behavior and Personality: An international journal*, 41(3), 367–376.
- Zhao, H., & Seibert, S.E. (2006). The big five personality dimensions and entrepreneurial status: A meta-analytical review. *Journal of Applied Psychology*, 91(2), 259–271.
- Zhao, H., Seibert, S.E., & Lumpkin, G.T. (2010). The relationship of personality to entrepreneurial intentions and performance: A meta-analytic review. *Journal of Management*, 36(2), 381–404.