

A Comparative Study of Personality between Army Background Adolescents Residing Together and Apart from Father

Amita Singh

Research Scholar,
Shri Venkateshwara University, Gajraula, Amroha

Dr. Suneel Chaudhary

Associate Professor,
Department of Psychology, K.G.K (P.G.) College, Moradabad

Abstract

The Indian Army has been actively participating in internal as well as external threat management. To carry out all these activities the army personnel have to move out of their duty stations for prolonged periods and at short notice which in a manner disturbs the families in multiple dimensions. Many of the places where the army men are deployed are in remote areas where neither accommodation for the family nor adequate facilities for education of children is available. This results in parting of the adolescent from their fathers and hence has an effect on the development of the adolescent as far as their personality is concerned. The present study was undertaken to examine and compare the level of personality traits between adolescents from army background residing with and without father. The study was conducted on 160 twelfth class adolescents residing with father and 160 adolescents who reside without father. The age range was from 16-17 years, the sample was selected by using stratified sampling method from different schools located in cantonment area of Chandigarh, Mohali and Panchkula. Catell and Cattell Jr.-Sr. High School Personality Questionnaire(**HSPQ**) by S.D. Kapoor and Srivastava was administered on the subjects to examine their level of personality traits. Adolescents from army background residing with father were found to have significantly different on first personality factor (Factor A), fourth personality factor(Factor D), fifth personality factor(Factor E), sixth personality factor (Factor F), ninth personality factor(Factor I), tenth personality factor (Factor J),eleventh personality factor(Factor O), thirteenth personality factor(Factor Q3), and fourteenth personality factor(Factor Q4) , as compared to adolescents from army background residing without father. This implies that the adolescents from army background residing with father have tended to be more outgoing, warmhearted, and easy going, more talkative, happy –go –lucky, enthusiastic, and careless than adolescents from army background residing without father. This also implies that adolescents from army background residing without father have tended to be more demanding, impatient, unrestrained, assertive, aggressive, sensitive, tender-minded, fastidious, individualistic, obstructive, unwilling to act and reflective, anxious, insecure, depressive and troubled , less controlled, and less self-disciplined than adolescents from army background residing with father. Additionally, no significant difference was found in the level of second personality factor (Factor B), third personality factor (Factor C), seventh personality factor (Factor G), eighth personality factor (Factor-H), twelfth personality factor(Factor Q2),between adolescents from army background residing with and without father.It may therefore be said that adolescents from army background residing with and without father were almost equally intelligent, equally emotionally stable, equally rule conscientious (equal super- ego strength) and equally dependent. The study revealed that father's absence affect the personality of army background adolescents residing without father and presence of both parents plays a significant role in holistic development of the personality of army background adolescents.

Key words: Personality, Adolescents, Army Background, Father's Status

Introduction

Personality refers to a person's distinctive patterns of thinking, feeling, and behaving. It is now believed that personality arises and derives from a mix of innate dispositions and inclinations along with environmental factors and experience. These factors remain fairly consistent throughout life. It is often said that traits are the building blocks of personality. Trait is a relatively stable way of thinking and behaving that can be used to describe a person and compare and contrast that person with others. These traits may be present in an individual in varying degrees. Trait theories tend to view personality as the result of internal characteristics that are genetically based and include some of the below mentioned traits.

Humanism is a philosophy that stresses the importance of human factors rather than looking at religious, divine, or spiritual matters. Humanism focuses on helping people live well, achieve personal growth, and make the world a better place by stressing on importance of human values and dignity instead of religious traditions. Humanistic psychology is a perspective that emphasizes looking at the whole individual and stresses concepts such as free will, self-efficacy, and self-actualization. Maslow considered that only when the more primitive needs are met can the individual progress to higher levels in the hierarchy. People reaching self-actualization will have fully realized their potential.

Indian Army is one of the largest organizations of the world. The Indian Army has been actively participating in internal as well as external threat management and has been carrying out its routine training activities at various institutes all across the country and even across the globe. The involvement of army personnel in natural calamities have also increased in the recent past. To carry out all these activities the army personnel have to move out of their duty stations for prolonged periods and at short notice which in a manner disturbs the families in multiple dimensions. Many of the places where the army men are deployed are in remote areas where neither accommodation for the family nor adequate facilities for education of children is available. This results in separation of the adolescents from their father and hence has an effect on the development of the adolescent as far as their personality is concerned. The most effected due to these moves are the growing children whose personality and other psychological traits are affected the most.

A growing up child or an adolescent faces challenging situations in life and he/she has to learn to continue without father who is posted at a different location in India. Due to the increased estranged behavior shown by many adolescents of army background, it was necessary to have a comparative look at the personality of adolescents of army background

residing with and without father. The central purpose of this study was to examine and compare the level of personality traits between adolescents from army background residing with and without father. The findings of the present study are vital for future adolescents-concerned interventions and benefit of adolescents of army background. Additionally, the present study enhanced the current knowledge regarding the effect of presence and absence of father on the personality of the adolescents of army background.

Objectives:

1. To study the difference in the level of personality factors between adolescents from army background residing with and without father.

This major objective is broken up into fourteen sub-objective each pertaining to one factor of High School Personality Questionnaire (HSPQ). These are as follows:

- I. To study the difference in the level of first personality factor between adolescents from army background residing with and without father.
- II. To study the difference in the level of second personality factor between adolescents from army background residing with and without father.
- III. To study the difference in the level of third personality factor between adolescents from army background residing with and without father.
- IV. To study the difference in the level of fourth personality factor between adolescents from army background residing with and without father.
- V. To study the difference in the level of fifth personality factor between adolescents from army background residing with and without father.
- VI. To study the difference in the level of sixth personality factor between adolescents from army background residing with and without father.
- VII. To study the difference in the level of seventh personality factor between adolescents from army background residing with and without father.
- VIII. To study the difference in the level of eighth personality factor between adolescents from army background residing with and without father.
- IX. To study the difference in the level of ninth personality factor between adolescents from army background residing with and without father.
- X. To study the difference in the level of tenth personality factor between adolescents from army background residing with and without father.
- XI. To study the difference in the level of eleventh personality factor between adolescents from army background residing with and without father.

- XII. To study the difference in the level of twelfth personality factor between adolescents from army background residing with and without father.
- XIII. To study the difference in the level of thirteenth personality factor between adolescents from army background residing with and without father.
- XIV. To study the difference in the level of fourteen personality factor between adolescents from army background residing with and without father.

Hypotheses:-

1. There will be significant difference in the level of personality factors between adolescents from army background residing with and without father.

This major hypothesis is broken up into fourteen sub-hypotheses each pertaining to one factor of High School Personality Questionnaire (HSPQ). These are as follows:

- I. There will be significant difference in the level of first personality factor between adolescents from army background residing with and without father.
- II. There will be significant difference in the level of second personality factor between adolescents from army background residing with and without father.
- III. There will be significant difference in the level of third personality factor between adolescents from army background residing with and without father.
- IV. There will be significant difference in the level of fourth personality factor between adolescents from army background residing with and without father.
- V. There will be significant difference in the level of fifth personality factor between adolescents from army background residing with and without father.
- VI. There will be significant difference in the level of sixth personality factor between adolescents from army background residing with and without father.
- VII. There will be significant difference in the level of seventh personality factor between adolescents from army background residing with and without father.
- VIII. There will be significant difference in the level of eighth personality factor between adolescents from army background residing with and without father.
- IX. There will be significant difference in the level of ninth personality factor between adolescents from army background residing with and without father.
- X. There will be significant difference in the level of tenth personality factor between adolescents from army background residing with and without father.
- XI. There will be significant difference in the level of eleventh personality factor between adolescents from army background residing with and without father.

- XII. There will be significant difference in the level of twelfth personality factor between adolescents from army background residing with and without father.
- XIII. There will be significant difference in the level of thirteenth personality factor between adolescents from army background residing with and without father.
- XIV. There will be significant difference in the level of fourteenth personality factor between adolescents from army background residing with and without father.

Method

Sample: The study was conducted on 160 adolescents residing with father and 160 adolescents reside without father only. The adolescents were between the age group of 16-17 years. The sample was randomly selected by using stratified sampling method from different schools located in Cantonment area of Chandigarh, Mohali as well as Panchkula. The adolescent's boys and girls studying in class twelfth were selected as sample. Adolescent's boys and girls below 16 years and above 18 years were excluded from sample.

Tool:

Jr.-Sr. High School Personality Questionnaire (HSPQ)

The Jr. –Sr. High School Personality Questionnaire is a tool for teachers, guidance specialists, and for clinical and research use. This test is developed by R.B. Cattell and Mary D. L. Catell. The HSPQ is a standardized test that can be given within a class period, to single individuals or in groups, to yield a general assessment of personality development. The HSPQ measures fourteen distinct dimensions or traits of personality to give the most complete coverage of personality possible in a brief time. The reading level of the test is adapted to ages 11 or 12 through 18 years.

The HSPQ is a widely used forced choice test of personality that is currently available in four separate forms (Form A, B, C and D). The test is administered without a time limit but can be completed by all but the slowest readers in about 40-50 minutes per form. In addition to form A, which requires this time, there are also three other forms, B, C and D, equivalent in every way and intended for more extended testing or retesting, when there is only a short interval. The HSPQ is also useful for cross cultural applications.

The HSPQ is predicated on Cattell's factor analytic conception of personality. According to this model, surface traits the more obvious aspects of personality emerge from simple cluster analysis of test responses. In contrast, source traits- the stable constant, but less visible well springs of behaviour emerge only from specialized factor analysis of the

surface traits. In a series of studies, Cattell determined that 14 personality factor or source traits are needed to explain the structure of test responses of adolescents.

The HSPQ yields a total of 18 indices or attributes of personality. In addition to the 14 basic scales, 4 second-order indices of personality (Extraversion, Anxiety, Corticity and Independence) are computed from weighted linear sums of the previous 14 indices, yielding a total of 18 bipolar scales. The score on the HSPQ can be combined in a variety of ways to predict performance on 6 criteria (School Achievement, Neuroticism, Delinquency, Recovery from Delinquency, Creativity and Leadership) of interest.

For the present study the form 'A' of HSPQ was used. This is a verbal test of personality in English. It can be used individually or in groups. The form contains 142 items with three forced choice options. The test is untimed and is usually completed in 40 to 50 minutes. With the help of these items, the 14 factors of personality like A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, O, Q2, Q3, and Q4 are measured. The details of these factors are as follows:

FACTOR –A: Reserved Vs Warmhearted: The first factor of HSPQ is factor A. This is a factor related to the cool Vs warm characteristics of personality. If a person scores is low (up to Sten Score 3) on this factor, then he is liable to be stiff, cool, skeptical, aloof critical, obstructive and hard. On the contrary a person who scores high (Sten Score 8 and above) on this factor tends to be co-operative, attentive, soft hearted, easy going and emotionally expressive.

FACTOR-B: Less Intelligent Vs More Intelligent: The second factor of personality is factor B. This factor is related to the level of intelligence of a person. Those whose scores are low on this factor tend to be slow in grasping and learning new ideas and activities. They are dull in their replications and interpretations and their learning is limited to concrete things only. On the contrary a person who scores high on this factor tends to be quick in grasping and learning new ideas. They are usually active and alert.

FACTOR- C: Affected by feelings Vs Emotionally Stable: The third factor of personality is factor C. This factor is concerned with the feeling of a person. The person who scores low on this factor tends to be low in tolerance, neurotically fatigued, easily annoyed, active in dissatisfaction and having neurotic symptoms like phobia, sleep disturbances etc. On the contrary a person, who scores high on this factor, tends to be emotionally mature, stable, realistic, unruffled and able to maintain group morale.

FACTOR- D: Undemonstrative Vs Excitable: The fourth factor of personality is factor D. This factor of personality is related to the acquired tendency of phlegmatic temperament and excitability. The person who scores low on this factor tends to be inactive. He is often free from jealous tendency, deliberate and stodgy. On the contrary a person who scores high on this factor tends to be demanding, impatient, overactive, jealous and unrestrained.

FACTOR- E: Obedient Vs Assertive: The fifth factor of personality is factor E. This factor of personality is related to the acquired tendency of dominance and submissiveness. The person who scores low on this factor tends give way to others. He is often dependent, confessing and anxious for obsessional correctness. On the contrary a person who scores high on this factor tends to be assertive, self assured, independent, hostile and authoritarian.

FACTOR – F: Sober Vs Enthusiastic: The sixth factor of personality is factor 'F'. This factor of personality is related to the degree of enthusiasm of a person. The person who scores low on this factor tends to be restrained, and introspective. He is sometimes over pessimistic and unduly deliberate. He tends to be a sober and dependable person. On the other hand a person who scores high on this factor tends to be cheerful, active, talkative, frank, expressive and carefree.

FACTOR- G: Disregards Rules Vs Conscientious: The seventh factor of personality is factor 'G'. This factor of personality is related to the character of moral development of a person. The person who scores low on this factor tends to be unsteady in purpose. He is often casual and lacking in effort for group undertaking and cultural demands. His freedom from group influence may lead to anti social acts. On the contrary a person who scores high on this factor tends to be exacting in character, dominated by sense of duty, persevering, responsible, moralistic and hard working.

FACTOR – H: Shy Vs Adventurous: The eighth factor of personality is factor 'H'. This factor of personality is related to the degree of sociability of a person. The person who scores low on this factor tends to be shy, withdrawing, continuous and retiring. He usually has inferiority feelings. He tends to be slow in speech and in expressing himself. He dislikes occupations with personal contacts. On the other hand a person who scores high on this factor is sociable, bold, spontaneous and abundant in emotional response. He ignores danger signals, consumes much time in talking and takes active interest in opposite sex.

FACTOR – I: Tough minded Vs Tender Minded: The ninth factor of personality is factor 'I'. This factor of personality is related to the level of tough mindedness of a person. The person who scores low on this factor tends to be practical, realistic, masculine, independent responsible and skeptical. He is sometimes unmoved, hard and cynical. On the other hand a person who scores high on this factor tends to be tender minded, day dreaming, artistic, fastidious and feminine. He dislikes crude people and lends to slow up group's performance and to upset group morale.

FACTOR –J: Zestful Vs Circumspect Individualism: The tenth factor of personality is factor 'J'. This factor of personality is related to the acquired tendency of zestfulness and restraint temperament. The person who scores low on this factor tends to be vigorous. He is often goes readily with group, zestful, likes attention, and accepts common standards. On the

contrary a person who scores high on this factor tends to be doubting, obstructive, individualistic, internally restrained, and unwilling to act.

FACTOR – O: Self Assured Vs Apprehensive: The Eleventh factor of personality is factor 'O'. This factor of personality is initially related to the level of confidence of a person. The person who scores low on this factor tends to be placid with unshakable nerve. He has a mature, unanxious confidence in himself and his capacity to deal with things. He is resilient and secure but becomes in sensitive when a group is not going along with him. On the contrary a person who scores high on this factor tends to be depressed and moody. He has a child like tendency in difficulties. He does not feel accepted in groups or free to participate. High Score on O factor is very common in clinical groups of all types.

FACTOR-Q2: Group dependent Vs Self Sufficient: The twelfth factor of personality is factor 'Q2'. This is related to the level of dependency of a person. A person who scores low on this factor prefers to work and make decisions with people, likes and depend upon social approval and admiration. He tends to go along with the group and may be lacking in individual resolution. On the contrary, a person who scores high on this factor is temperamentally independent accustomed to going his own, making decisions and taking action on his own. He discount public opinion but not dominant in his relations with others.

FACTOR – Q3: Uncontrolled Vs Controlled: The thirteenth factor of personality is factor 'Q3'. This factor is directly related to the level of integration of a person. A person who scores low on this factor will not be bothered with control and regard for social demands. He is not considerate, careful or pains talking. He may feel maladjusted.

On the other hand a person who scores high on this factor tends to have strong control of his emotions and general behavioural i.e. inclined to be socially aware and careful.

FACTOR-Q4: Relaxed Vs Tense: The fourteenth factor of personality is factor 'Q4'. This factor is directly related to the level of tension and frustration of a person. A person who scores low on this factor tends to be sedate, relaxed, composed and free from any type of frustration. In some situations, his over satisfaction can lead to laziness and low performance.

On the other hand who scores high on this factor tends to be tense, excitable, restless, fruitful and impatient. He is often fatigued but unable to remain inactive. In groups he takes a poor view of the degree of unity and leadership.

The test-retest coefficients for HSPQ scales on the same form are .74 to .91 for same or next day administrations, but lower for longer intervals. The test-retest coefficients for HSPQ scales on two forms are .85 to .96 for same or next day administrations, it also lower for longer period. Using the homogeneity coefficients for two forms the range is .31 to .58.

Multiple, exacting empirical examinations of the HSPQ show that the number and nature of the elementary personality dimensions it tags is consistent with the original, underlying model (Cattell & Krug, 1986).

In terms of construct validity, some studies with the HSPQ demonstrate that the real world correlates of test results are theory-consistent (Cattell, 1957 and Norman, 1963). The direct conceptual validity coefficients for the test with two forms range from .68 to .83 and the range of coefficient for one form varies from .52 to .71.

Results and Discussion

Table -1: Mean, SD and t value between adolescents from army background residing with and without father on first personality factor (Factor A- Reserved Vs Warmhearted)

Adolescents Family Status	Mean	N	S. D.	t value	Level of Significance
Residing with Father	5.51	160	1.63	4.12	p<0.01
Residing without Father	4.79	160	1.48		
Total	320				

The first sub- objective of the present study was to study the difference in the level of first personality factor (Factor-A) between adolescents from army background residing with and without father. The data were analyzed with the help of t test and the results are given in table number 1. From the results given in table number 1, it appeared that there is significant difference in the level of first personality factor (Factor A) between adolescents from army background residing with and without father. The mean of first personality factor scores were 5.51 and 4.79 respectively for adolescents from army background residing with and without father. The results indicate that adolescents from army background residing with father have significantly different on first personality factor than adolescents from army background residing without father, as the difference between the two groups was found statistically significant ($t= 4.12$, $p<0.01$). Thus, hypothesis presuming significant difference in the level of first personality factor between adolescents from army background residing with and without father is accepted. It may therefore be said that adolescents from army background residing with father were found to have significantly different on first personality factor as compared to adolescents from army background residing without father. This implies that the adolescents from army background residing with father have tended to be more outgoing, warmhearted, and easy going than adolescents from army background residing without father.

This finding is consistent with findings of earlier studies. Though direct studies related with army background and HSPQ Personality Factors are not available but other related researches are available. According to Five Factor Model of personality, Warmth (E1) is the facet under domain of Extroversion. Pleck's (2010) conceptual framework of father involvement highlights that both fathers' *engagement in activities*, as well as *warmth and responsiveness* are central to the fathering role. Fathers' parenting roles are more tenuous compared to mothers' parenting roles (Goeke-Morey & Cummings, 2007), particularly among nonresidential fathers. Amato & Gilbreth (1999) seminal meta-analysis demonstrated that the *quality* of nonresidential fathers' involvement, specifically, fathers' encouragement, support, and closeness to the child were associated with children's social, emotional, and psychological wellbeing. Good interaction quality is associated with more warmth in children.

Thus, it seems that the adolescents from army background residing with father were tend be more outgoing, warmhearted than adolescents from army background residing without father.

Table -2: Mean, SD and t value between adolescents from army background residing with and without father on second personality factor (Factor B-Less Intelligent Vs More Intelligent)

Adolescents Family Status	Mean	N	S. D.	t value	Level of Significance
Residing with Father	4.82	160	1.21	.473	Not Significant
Residing without Father	4.88	160	1.16		
Total	320				

The second sub- objective of the present study was to study the difference in the level of second personality factor (Factor-B) between adolescents from army background residing with and without father. The data were analyzed with the help of t test and the results are given in table number 2. From the results given in table number 2, it appeared that there is no significant difference in the level of second personality factor (Factor B) between adolescents from army background residing with and without father. Thus, hypothesis presuming significant difference in second personality factor between adolescents from army background residing with and without father is rejected. It may therefore be said that adolescents from army background residing with and without father were almost equally intelligent.

This finding is not consistent with findings of earlier studies. Though direct studies related with impact of social media and HSPQ Personality Factors are not available but researches related with effect of social networking sites and Five Factor Model of personality,

measured through NEO Personality Inventory (NEO PI) are available. Giota(2011), observed that prolonged deprivation effect the subvert higher-order reasoning processes, including the kind of focus, concentration and persistence necessary for critical thinking and intellectual development. The reason of non-significant difference in the level of second personality factor (Factor B) between adolescents from army background residing with and without father in the present study may be the lack of proper measurement on this factor in HSPQ, as it measures only concrete intelligence with few items.

Thus, it seems that adolescents from army background residing with and without father were almost equally intelligent.

Table -3: Mean, SD and t value between adolescents from army background residing with and without father on third personality factor (Factor C-Affected by feelings Vs Emotionally Stable)

Adolescents Family Status	Mean	N	S. D.	t value	Level of Significance
Residing with Father	5.84	160	1.54	1.88	Not Significant
Residing without Father	6.14	160	1.23		
Total	320				

The third sub- objective of the present study was to study the difference in the level of second personality factor (Factor-C) between adolescents from army background residing with and without father. The data were analyzed with the help of t test and the results are given in table number 3. From the results given in table number 3, it appeared that there is no significant difference in the level of third personality factor (Factor C) between adolescents from army background residing with and without father. Thus, hypothesis presuming significant difference in third personality factor between adolescents from army background residing with and without father is rejected. It may therefore be said that adolescents from army background residing with and without father were almost equally emotionally stable.

This finding is not consistent with findings of earlier studies. Various studies found links between father absence from the home and a host of negative outcomes in adolescence, including depressive symptoms and delinquency (Carlson & Corcoran, 2001; D'Onofrio et al., 2005; 2006; Hao & Xie, 2002). First, socialization theory suggests that father absence influences adolescent behavior through adverse behavioral modeling. Specifically, father absence, and the parental conflict that often precedes it, may expose children to maladaptive emotional coping strategies or impulsive behaviors that they emulate in adolescence (Amato & DeBoer, 2001; Hetherington, Bridges, & Insabella, 1998; Sigle-Rushton & McLanahan,

2002). Second, youth may act out in response to the emotional disruption engendered by high levels of familial conflict (Amato, 2000). Finally, in families with nonresident fathers, youth may experience reduced parental supervision, providing youth with greater opportunity to engage in risky or delinquent behavior (Hetherington et al., 1998; Lansford, 2009). In contrast to above findings Markowitz & Ryan (2016) found that nonresident fatherhood was unassociated with depressive symptoms in adolescence within families and that only late father departure was associated with higher levels of delinquency. Thus, family factors, both genetic and environmental, if unmeasured, could result in the identification of spurious associations between father absence from the home and adolescent adjustment.

Thus, it seems that emotional maturity of adolescents from army background residing with and without father was almost equal.

Table -4: Mean, SD and t value between adolescents from army background residing with and without father on fourth personality factor (FactorD-Undemonstrative Vs Excitable)

Adolescents Family Status	Mean	N	S. D.	t value	Level of Significance
Residing with Father	4.01	160	1.43	9.86	p<0.01
Residing without Father	5.51	160	1.27		
Total	320				

The fourth sub- objective of the present study was to study the difference in the level of fourth personality factor (Factor-D) between adolescents from army background residing with and without father. The data were analyzed with the help of t test and the results are given in table number 4. From the results given in table number 4, it appeared that there is significant difference in the level of fourth personality factor (Factor D) between adolescents from army background residing with and without father. The mean of fourth personality factor scores were 4.01 and 5.51 respectively for adolescents from army background residing with and without father. The results indicate that adolescents from army background residing with father have significantly different on fourth personality factor than adolescents from army background residing without father, as the difference between the two groups was found statistically significant ($t = 9.86$, $p < 0.01$). Thus, hypothesis presuming significant difference in the level of fourth personality factor between adolescents from army background residing with and without father is accepted. It may therefore be said that adolescents from army background residing with father were found to have significantly different on fourth personality factor as compared to adolescents from army background residing without father. This implies that the adolescents from army background residing

without father have tended to be more demanding, impatient, overactive, jealous and unrestrained than adolescents from army background residing with father.

This finding is not consistent with findings of earlier studies. Hamburger & Wilson (1999) reported early childhood father's absence is associated with were associated less emotional restraint during adolescents as compared with father presence. Chart and Spiegel (2007) have noted, growing concern about how the conflicts and associated deployments may affect the long-term social, emotional, and behavioral outcomes of children in military families.

Thus, it seems that the adolescents from army background residing without father were excitable and impatient than adolescents from army background residing with father.

Table -5: Mean, SD and t value between adolescents from army background residing with and without father on fifth personality factor (Factor E-Obedient Vs Assertive)

Adolescents Family Status	Mean	N	S. D.	t value	Level of Significance
Residing with Father	5.03	160	1.78	3.51	p<0.01
Residing without Father	5.69	160	1.59		
Total	320				

The fifth sub- objective of the present study was to study the difference in the level of fifth personality factor (Factor-E) between adolescents from army background residing with and without father. The data were analyzed with the help of t test and the results are given in table number 5. From the results given in table number 5, it appeared that there is significant difference in the level of fifth personality factor (Factor E) between adolescents from army background residing with and without father. The mean of fifth personality factor scores were 5.03 and 5.69 respectively for adolescents from army background residing with and without father. The results indicate that adolescents from army background residing with father have significantly different on fifth personality factor than adolescents from army background residing without father, as the difference between the two groups was found statistically significant ($t = 3.51, p < 0.01$). Thus, hypothesis presuming significant difference in the level of fifth personality factor between adolescents from army background residing with and without father is accepted. It may therefore be said that adolescents from army background residing with father were found to have significantly different on fifth personality factor as compared to adolescents from army background residing without father. This implies that the adolescents from army background residing without father have

tended to be more assertive, independent, aggressive, and stubborn than adolescents from army background residing with father.

This finding is consistent with findings of earlier studies. Though direct studies related with assertiveness are not available but researches related with resiliency are available. Palmer (2008) noted several military family-specific resiliency factors, including access to comprehensive health care, education, consistent employment, legal assistance, and a host of on-base organizations specifically created to provide support to families. Wiens and Boss (2006) cited active coping strategies and high levels of community and other social support as important resiliency factors. In addition, flexible gender roles and comfort performing multiple roles may help families tolerate and adapt to the demands brought on by military deployment.

Thus, it is apparent that the adolescents from army background residing without father were likely to be more assertive, independent, aggressive, and stubborn than adolescents from army background residing with father.

Table -6: Mean, SD and t value between adolescents from army background residing with and without father on sixth personality factor (FactorF-Sober Vs Enthusiastic)

Adolescents Family Status	Mean	N	S. D.	t value	Level of Significance
Residing with Father	5.78	160	1.40	3.50	p<0.01
Residing without Father	5.26	160	1.24		
Total	320				

The sixth sub- objective of the present study was to study the difference in the level of sixth personality factor (Factor-F) between adolescents from army background residing with and without father. The data were analyzed with the help of t test and the results are given in table number 6. From the results given in table number 6, it appeared that there is significant difference in the level of sixth personality factor (Factor F) between adolescents from army background residing with and without father. The mean of sixth personality factor scores were 5.78 and 5.26 respectively for adolescents from army background residing with and without father. The results indicate that adolescents from army background residing with father have significantly different on sixth personality factor than adolescents from army background residing without father, as the difference between the two groups was found statistically significant ($t= 3.50$, $p<0.01$). Thus, hypothesis presuming significant difference in the level of sixth personality factor between adolescents from army background residing

with and without father is accepted. It may therefore be said that adolescents from army background residing with father were found to have significantly different on sixth personality factor as compared to adolescents from army background residing without father. This implies that the adolescents from army background residing with father have tended to be more talkative, happy –go –lucky, enthusiastic, and careless than adolescents from army background residing without father.

This finding is consistent with findings of earlier studies. Sokolowski & Israel (2008) observed that presence of both parents is associated with more enthusiasm in children as compared to single parent. King & King (2004) found that emotional numbing and other avoidance behaviour were associated with poorer perceived parenting and absence of father in adolescents, as compared to perception of supporting parenting and presence of father. They found family stability as important factor in determining enthusiasm in adolescents.

Thus, it seems that the adolescents from army background residing with father were likely to be more talkative, happy –go –lucky, enthusiastic, and careless than adolescents from army background residing without father.

Table -7: Mean, SD and t value between adolescents from army background residing with and without father on seventh personality factor (Factor G- Disregards Rules Vs Conscientious)

Adolescents Family Status	Mean	N	S. D.	t value	Level of Significance
Residing with Father	5.11	160	1.12	.045	Not Significant
Residing without Father	5.10	160	1.37		
Total	320				

The seventh sub- objective of the present study was to study the difference in the level of seventh personality factor (Factor-G) between adolescents from army background residing with and without father. The data were analyzed with the help of t test and the results are given in table number 7. From the results given in table number 7, it appeared that there is no significant difference in the level of seventh personality factor (Factor G) between adolescents from army background residing with and without father. Thus, hypothesis presuming significant difference in seventh personality factor between adolescents from army background residing with and without father is rejected. It may therefore be said that adolescents from army background residing with and without father were almost equally rule conscientious (equal super- ego strength).

This finding is not consistent with findings of earlier studies. Freud(1927) believed that prohibitions set out by early caregivers, especially the father, are eventually internalized in the child and exist even when the authority figure is no longer present. Burgner (1985) found that father-absent boys have disproportionate tendencies toward “depression, certain fundamental difficulties in forming stable and durable relationships, a tendency to leave school, and a tendency to take jobs below their capacity”. Lane suggests that as father absent adolescents try to escape these various identity crises, they create fantasies of being rescued by the biological father or the psychoanalyst, who often functions as a proxy father (1988). According to Sinkkonen and Keinänen, (2008) without an available father, the boy’s road toward masculine identification becomes thornier, but not impossible. If the mother is able to transmit positive and “constructive internal images of loving and supportive men,” (2008, p. 39) to her son, he is likely to develop a healthier male self-image than if the mother herself lacks “triadic capacity” and fails to “conceptualize her child as an independent human being growing up to be a man”. Ehrensaft (2013) reported that in the absence of father the boy is likely to be affected, including the possible development of an excessively punitive superego and challenges with the expression of anger. Thus, the above findings suggest that in the absence of father mother’s role is very vital in the development of conscientious in adolescents.

Thus, it seems that adolescents from army background residing with and without father were almost equally rule bound.

Table -8: Mean, SD and t value between adolescents from army background residing with and without father on eighth personality factor (FactorH -Shy Vs Adventurous)

Adolescents Family Status	Mean	N	S. D.	t value	Level of Significance
Residing with Father	5.33	160	1.54	.910	Not Significant
Residing without Father	5.48	160	1.41		
Total	320				

The eighth sub- objective of the present study was to study the difference in the level of eighth personality factor (Factor-I) between adolescents from army background residing with and without father. The data were analyzed with the help of t test and the results are given in table number 8. From the results given in table number 8, it appeared that there is no significant difference in the level of eighth personality factor (Factor I) between adolescents from army background residing with and without father. Thus, hypothesis

presuming significant difference in eighth personality factor between adolescents from army background residing with and without father is rejected. It may therefore be said that adolescents from army background residing with and without father were almost equally sociable.

This finding is consistent with findings of earlier studies. Barber and Eccles (1992) reported that, absence of father can result in adolescents seeking financial autonomy and having high career aspirations. In addition, if a single mother needs to work full time, more responsibility may be placed on the adolescent to maintain the household, thus promoting responsibility, family values, personal strength and independence. They also noted that being raised by a single mother can have positive results on adolescent psychological well-being. This can result from positive role modelling, promotion of positive adaptive coping mechanisms, demonstration of personal strength and financial independence. Silverstein and Auerbach (1999), who concluded that children do not necessarily need a biological mother or father for psychological well-being and positive outcomes. Rather, they suggest that if a child has at least one caregiver with whom they share a positive relationship, most likely positive child well-being will result. They argue that although previous research has concluded that father absence does have a negative impact on children's wellbeing, it is not father absence of itself that is necessarily negative.

Thus, it seems that degree of sociability in adolescents from army background residing with and without father were almost equal.

Table -9: Mean, SD and t value between adolescents from army background residing with and without father on ninth personality factor (FactorI -Tough minded Vs Tender Minded)

Adolescents Family Status	Mean	N	S. D.	t value	Level of Significance
Residing with Father	4.83	160	1.147	12.14	p<0.01
Residing without Father	6.91	160	1.848		
Total	320				

The ninth sub- objective of the present study was to study the difference in the level of ninth personality factor (Factor-I) between adolescents from army background residing with and without father. The data were analyzed with the help of t test and the results are given in table number 9. From the results given in table number 9, it appeared that there is significant difference in the level of fifth personality factor (Factor I) between adolescents

from army background residing with and without father. The mean of ninth personality factor scores were 4.83 and 6.91 respectively for adolescents from army background residing with and without father. The results indicate that adolescents from army background residing with father have significantly different on ninth personality factor than adolescents from army background residing without father, as the difference between the two groups was found statistically significant ($t = 12.14, p < 0.01$). Thus, hypothesis presuming significant difference in the level of ninth personality factor between adolescents from army background residing with and without father is accepted. It may therefore be said that adolescents from army background residing with father were found to have significantly different on ninth personality factor as compared to adolescents from army background residing without father. This implies that the adolescents from army background residing without father have tended to be more sensitive, tender-minded, and fastidious than adolescents from army background residing with father.

This finding is not consistent with findings of earlier studies. Spencer (2019) found that the quality of the father-child relationship matters more than the specific amount of hours spent together. Non-resident fathers can have positive effects on children's social and emotional well-being, as well as academic achievement and behavioral adjustment. Borg (2020) reported, when children typically grow up fatherless there is an attempt by the child to compensate for whatever they feel, think, and believes is missing from the life. As a result, it is not uncommon for children to develop tough mindedness and resilience.

Thus, it is manifest that the adolescents from army background residing without father have tended to be more sensitive and tender-minded than adolescents from army background residing with father.

Table -10: Mean, SD and t value between adolescents from army background residing with and without father on tenth personality factor (FactorJ -Zestful Vs Circumspect Individualism)

Adolescents Family Status	Mean	N	S. D.	t value	Level of Significance
Residing with Father	4.61	160	1.56	7.99	$p < 0.01$
Residing without Father	5.83	160	1.14		
Total	320				

The tenth sub- objective of the present study was to study the difference in the level of tenth personality factor (Factor-J) between adolescents from army background residing with and without father. The data were analyzed with the help of t test and the results are given in table number 10. From the results given in table number 10, it appeared that there is significant difference in the level of tenth personality factor (Factor J) between adolescents from army background residing with and without father. The mean of tenth personality factor scores were 4.61 and 5.83 respectively for adolescents from army background residing with and without father. The results indicate that adolescents from army background residing with father have significantly different on tenth personality factor than adolescents from army background residing without father, as the difference between the two groups was found statistically significant ($t = 7.99, p < 0.01$). Thus, hypothesis presuming significant difference in the level of tenth personality factor between adolescents from army background residing with and without father is accepted. It may therefore be said that adolescents from army background residing with father were found to have significantly different on tenth personality factor as compared to adolescents from army background residing without father. This implies that the adolescents from army background residing without father have tended to more individualistic, obstructive, unwilling to act and reflective than adolescents from army background residing with father.

This finding is consistent with findings of earlier studies. Green (2007) observed that due to father's absence adolescents were more inclined to act individually, and many times when they need belongingness, supporting communication they feel marginalized, in comparison to the adolescents who were residing with father.

Thus, it seems that the adolescents from army background residing without father were likely to be more individualistic, obstructive, unwilling to act and reflective than adolescents from army background residing with father.

Table -11: Mean, SD and t value between adolescents from army background residing with and without father on eleventh personality factor (Factor O -Self Assured Vs Apprehensive)

Adolescents Family Status	Mean	N	S. D.	t value	Level of Significance
Residing with Father	4.69	160	1.50	8.44	$p < 0.01$
Residing without Father	6.03	160	1.34		
Total	320				

The eleventh sub- objective of the present study was to study the difference in the level of eleventh personality factor (Factor-O) between adolescents from army background residing with and without father. The data were analyzed with the help of t test and the results are given in table number 11. From the results given in table number 11, it appeared that there is significant difference in the level of eleventh personality factor (Factor O) between adolescents from army background residing with and without father. The mean of eleventh personality factor scores were 4.69 and 6.03 respectively for adolescents from army background residing with and without father. The results indicate that adolescents from army background residing with father have significantly different on eleventh personality factor than adolescents from army background residing without father, as the difference between the two groups was found statistically significant ($t = 8.44, p < 0.01$). Thus, hypothesis presuming significant difference in the level of eleventh personality factor between adolescents from army background residing with and without father is accepted. It may therefore be said that adolescents from army background residing with father were found to have significantly different on eleventh personality factor as compared to adolescents from army background residing without father. This implies that the adolescents from army background residing without father have tended to more anxious, worrying, insecure, depressive and troubled than adolescents from army background residing with father.

This finding is consistent with findings of earlier studies. According to Five Factor Model of personality, apprehension comes under domain of Neuroticism (N). Individual needs nearness during times of stress and pressure. The perception of lack of emotional support is positively related to neuroticism (Ross, 2014). Culpinet al. (2021) found that early childhood father's absence is associated with higher trajectories of depressive symptoms during adolescence and early adulthood as compared with father presence.

Thus, it seems that the adolescents from army background residing without father were inclined to be more anxious, worrying, insecure, and depressive and troubled than adolescents from army background residing with father.

Table -12: Mean, SD and t value between adolescents from army background residing with and without father on twelfth personality factor (Factor Q2 -Group dependent Vs Self Sufficient)

Adolescents Family Status	Mean	N	S. D.	t value	Level of Significance
Residing with Father	5.74	160	1.82	.036	Not Significant
Residing without Father	5.74	160	1.21		
Total	320				

The twelfth sub- objective of the present study was to study the difference in the level of twelfth personality factor (Factor-Q2) between adolescents from army background residing with and without father. The data were analyzed with the help of t test and the results are given in table number 12. From the results given in table number 12, it appeared that there is no significant difference in the level of twelfth personality factor (Factor Q2) between adolescents from army background residing with and without father. Thus, hypothesis presuming significant difference in twelfth personality factor between adolescents from army background residing with and without father is rejected. It may therefore be said that adolescents from army background residing with and without father were almost equally dependent.

This finding is not consistent with findings of earlier studies. Grossmann & Hensley (2013) reported that absence of father is an important factor in self-sufficiency in adolescents.

Thus, it seems that degree of dependency in adolescents from army background residing with and without father were almost equal.

Table -13: Mean, SD and t value between adolescents from army background residing with and without father on thirteenth personality factor (FactorQ3 - Uncontrolled Vs Controlled)

Adolescents Family Status	Mean	N	S. D.	t value	Level of Significance
Residing with Father	5.68	160	1.37	2.91	p<0.01
Residing without Father	5.23	160	1.40		
Total	320				

The thirteenth sub- objective of the present study was to study the difference in the level of thirteenth personality factor (Factor-Q3) between adolescents from army background residing with and without father. The data were analyzed with the help of t test and the results are given in table number 13. From the results given in table number 13, it appeared that there is significant difference in the level of thirteenth personality factor (Factor Q3) between adolescents from army background residing with and without father. The mean of thirteenth personality factor scores were 5.68 and 5.23 respectively for adolescents from army background residing with and without father. The results indicate that adolescents from army background residing with father have significantly different on thirteenth personality factor than adolescents from army background residing without father, as the difference between the two groups was found statistically significant ($t = 2.91, p < 0.01$).

Thus, hypothesis presuming significant difference in the level of thirteenth personality factor between adolescents from army background residing with and without father is accepted. It may therefore be said that adolescents from army background residing with father were found to have significantly different on thirteenth personality factor as compared to adolescents from army background residing without father. This implies that the adolescents from army background residing without father have tended to less controlled, less precise and less self-disciplined than adolescents from army background residing with father.

This finding is consistent with findings of earlier studies. White(2015) demonstrated that non-resident fatherhood influences self-discipline in adolescents. on-resident fatherhood influences behavior through emotional disruption, father departure is likely to exert the strongest influence on adolescent internalizing and externalizing behavior.

Thus, it is evident that, the adolescents from army background residing without father were inclined to be less controlled, less precise and less self-disciplined than adolescents from army background residing with father.

Table -14: Mean, SD and t value between adolescents from army background residing with and without father on fourteenth personality factor (FactorQ4 - Relaxed Vs Tense)

Adolescents Family Status	Mean	N	S. D.	t value	Level of Significance
Residing with Father	4.50	160	1.034	2.06	p<0.05
Residing without Father	4.77	160	1.285		
Total	320				

The fourteenth sub- objective of the present study was to study the difference in the level of fourteenth personality factor (Factor-Q4) between adolescents from army background residing with and without father. The data were analyzed with the help of t test and the results are given in table number 14. From the results given in table number 14, it appeared that there is significant difference in the level of fourteenth personality factor (Factor Q4) between adolescents from army background residing with and without father. The mean of fourteenth personality factor scores were 4.50 and 4.77 respectively for adolescents from army background residing with and without father. The results indicate that adolescents from army background residing with father have significantly different on fourteenth personality factor than adolescents from army background residing without father, as the difference between the two groups was found statistically significant ($t = 2.06$, $p < 0.05$). Thus, hypothesis presuming significant difference in the level of fourteenth personality factor between adolescents from army background residing with and without father is accepted. It may therefore be said that adolescents from army background residing

with father were found to have significantly different on fourteenth personality factor as compared to adolescents from army background residing without father. This implies that the adolescents from army background residing without father have tended to more tensed, more frustrated and more fretful, and overwrought than adolescents from army background residing with father.

This finding is consistent with findings of earlier studies. Various studies have found links between father absence from the home and a host of negative outcomes in adolescence, including depressive symptoms and delinquency (Carlson & Corcoran, 2001; D'Onofrio et al., 2005; 2006; Hao & Xie, 2002). McLanahan, Tach, & Schneider (2013) reported a link between father absence and adolescent internalizing and externalizing behavior.

Thus, it is apparent that the adolescents from army background residing without father were tended to be more tensed, more frustrated and more fretful, and overwrought than adolescents from army background residing with father.

It is concluded that father's absence is related with development of many negative personality traits in army background adolescents residing without father and presence of both parents plays a significant role in the development of comprehensive personality in army background adolescents residing without father. The separation of family has a long lasting effect on army background adolescent's personality development. Since personality is a psycho-physical factor, so it can be improved through quality presence of both parents.

The current study had produced some important results about development of personality traits, that have implications for the army background adolescents residing apart from their father's, so it is high time to plan interventions including social and emotional bonding programs for the army background adolescents residing apart from their father's, especially for those army background adolescents who are most affected by the absence of father. It will help them up to meet the challenges and maximize their possibilities to live a holistic life.

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