

# Father's Occupational Status and Children's Personality Development

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**Abstract:** *This study aimed to investigate the impact of father's occupational status on the children personality development. A Sample of 300 school going children from different income groups families were selected purposively from the school of Lucknow city in U.P. They were tested individually for personality development with the help of CPQ personality scale of S.D Kapoor (1979) and other aspects were studied with the help of a pre-structured interview schedule. The mean scores depict that children whose father were doing their own business were found more extrovert then others and the anxiety level was found high in children whose father were shopkeepers and laborers'. Children were found more tough poise whose father were doing service and it was also found that the score of independence factor were found high in children whose father were doing service, and the significant value of z-test shows that a highly significant relationship found between father occupational status and extraversion and Anxiety factors of children personality. No significant relationship found between father occupation and Tough Poise and Independence factor of children personality.*

**Keywords:** CPQ personality scale, personality factors, Extraversion, Anxiety.

## 1. Introduction

Personality concerns the most important and most noticeable parts of an individual's psychological life. Personality concerns whether a person is happy or sad, energetic or apathetic, smart or dull. Over the years, many different definitions have been proposed for personality. Most of the definitions refer to a mental system a collection of psychological parts including motives, emotions, and thoughts. The definitions vary a bit as to what those parts might be, but they come down to the idea that personality involves a pattern or global operation of mental systems. Here are some definitions:

“Personality is the set of psychological traits and mechanisms within the individual that are organized and relatively enduring and that influence his or her interactions with, and adaptations to, the intra psychic, physical, and social environments (Larsen & Buss, 2005, p. 4). Extraversion is a general tendency to social interaction as opposed to a general inhibitedness in all aspects of social interaction. Anxiety is one of the most common psychological disorders in school-aged children and adolescents worldwide (Costello, Mustillo, Erkanli, Keeler & Angold, 2003). The prevalence rates range from 4.0% to 25.0%, with an average rate of 8.0% (Bernstein & Borchardt, 1991; Boyd, Kostanski, Gullone, Ollendick & Shek, 2000). These figures could be underestimated since anxiety among a large number of children and adolescents goes undiagnosed owing to the internalized nature of its symptoms (Tomb & Hunter, 2004). Anxiety is associated with substantial negative effects on children's social, emotional and academic success (Essau, Conradt & Petermann, 2000). Socioeconomic status has been found to be both related and unrelated to anxiety. Broadly, social disadvantage is associated with increased stress (Goodman et al., 2005). Tough poise factors express greater activation level, as shown by quick reaction time, fast idea motor performance, and other sign of cortical alertness and energy. Independence factor is associated with ability to maintain

“field independence” in perception, higher criticalness of judgment, precision and exactitude of performance, masculine aggressiveness, and creativity.

Parental occupation and education are those factors which influence children personality development. Several theories were stated explaining the development of personality, each of which dealt with the concept of personality development from a different point of view. The learning theory is another theory of personality development that is considered mainly with child and his social background and which rose the idea of that behavior is modified by experience (Theodore & Wachs 2009) Previous research into the relations between parent's occupation and children personality development has revealed certain influence, and there is empirical evidence for these relations for each of the four dimensions. First, extraversion factor of children personality appears to be associated with parent's socio-economic status, parental occupation and parental education. (Belsky & Barends, 2002). Finally, whereas rarely studied, openness, tough poise and independence factor have been reported to coincide (Clark et al., 2000). The main aim of the present study was therefore to examine the relations between children personalities of children and parental occupation, for the four factors (Extraversion, Anxiety, Tough Poise and Independence), with the help of widely used and validated instruments that assess personality and parental occupation. Hence, the research question in this study was: Are different aspects of personality differently related to father's occupational status? We hypothesized that there is no significant effect of father occupation on Extraversion, Anxiety, Tough Poise and Independence factor of children's personality. Are Parents with better occupational status would be more concern for their children's personality development?

2. Research Methodology

The universe of the present study was comprised of school going children. The study was conducted in the year 2010-11. The school was selected purposively from Lucknow city as a universe. Purposive random sampling technique was employed for the selection of the sample. A total of 300 respondents were selected for the study. At final stage, children were interviewed. The data were collected with the help of interviewing schedule in a face to face situation with the respondents. The interviewing schedule consisted of structured and unstructured question. They were tested individually for personality development with the help of CPQ personality scale of Kapoor (1979) and other aspects were studied with the help of a pre-structured interview schedule. For the purpose of present study, socio-economic indicators like age, education, occupation, income, family type and family Size were selected. In order to bring the data

into comparable form, mean and standard deviation of various categories of data were calculated. Similarly ANOVA technique was applied to ascertain the relationship between father's occupation and personality factors. In the study four factors of personality were measured e. i. Extraversion, Anxiety, Tough Poise and Independence.

3. Hypothesis

- There is no significant effect of father occupation on Extraversion, Anxiety, Tough Poise and Independence factor of children's personality.
- This hypothesis was tested by applying one way ANOVA.

4. Results & Findings

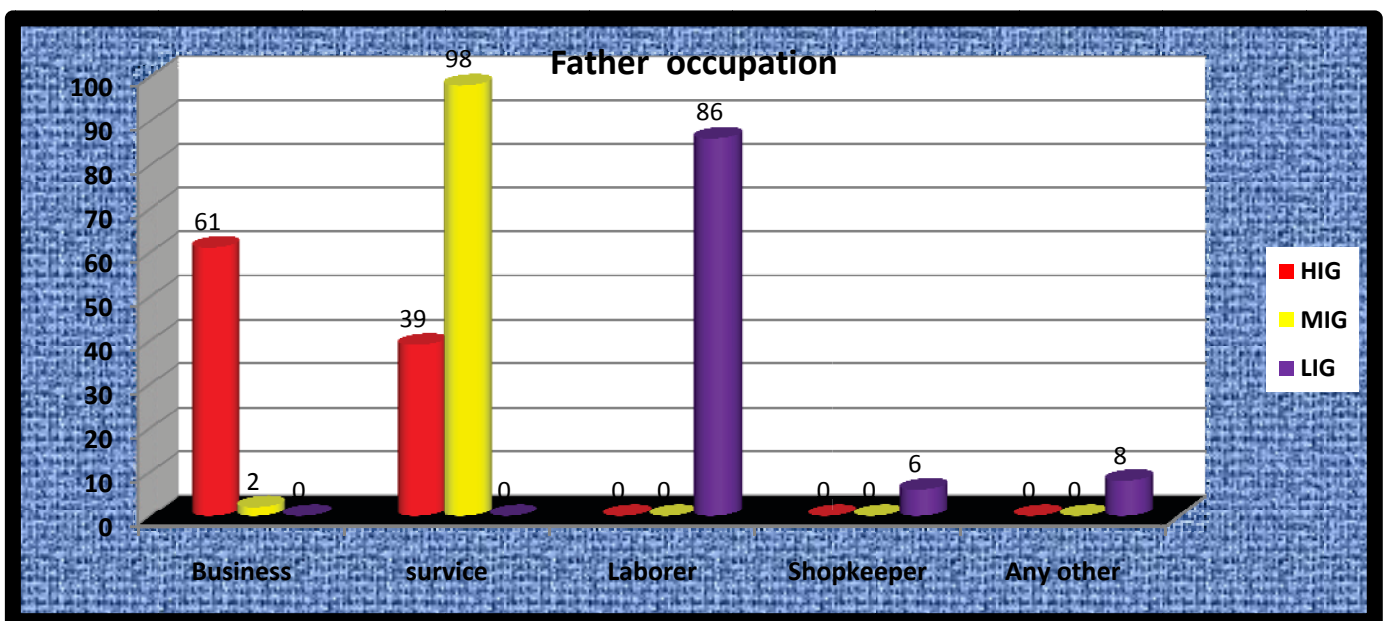


Figure 1: Distributions of respondents according to father's occupation

Table 1: Association between father occupation and extraversion, Anxiety, tough poise and independence factor of children personality.

Father occupation	Extraversion	Anxiety	Tough poise	Independence	
Business (N=98)	Mean	6.27	5.84	6.04	5.94
	S.D	1.07	.647	.733	5.88
Service (N=106)	Mean	5.67	5.50	6.04	5.52
	S.D	.954	.696	.710	.889
Labourer (N=84)	Mean	5.27	5.89	5.95	5.31
	S.D	.587	.587	.751	.925
Shopkeeper (N=12)	Mean	5.31	6.03	5.35	5.25
	S.D	.827	.494	.666	1.29

Table 2: Univariate Analysis of Variance for effect of father occupation on extraversion, anxiety, tough poise and independence factor of children's personality.

ANOVA						
Personality factors		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Extraversion	Between Groups	48.506	3	16.16	19.68	.000
	Within Groups	243.135	296	.82		
	Total	291.641	299			

Anxiety	Between Groups	9.904	3	3.30	7.95	.000
	Within Groups	122.882	296	.41		
	Total	132.786	299			
Tough poise	Between Groups	1.747	3	.58	1.09	.350
	Within Groups	157.075	296	.53		
	Total	158.822	299			
Independence	Between Groups	20.670	3	6.89	.57	.630
	Within Groups	3530.488	296	11.92		
	Total	3551.158	299			

Figure 1: shows that the occupation of respondent's father as, 21% were doing their own business, 45% were in service like officers in different institution, 28.66% were laborer, 2% were shopkeepers and 2.66% were doing any other occupation.

Table 1: It is evident from the table that the data about means of extraversion factor of personality on the basis of father occupation. Subjects whose father were doing their own business had highest mean score (6.272), and the lowest mean (5.275) was found for children whose father were labourer. The results indicate that those children whose father doing business were more extrovert than the children

of father who were labourer. The data about means of anxiety factor of personality on the basis of father occupation. Subjects whose father were shopkeepers had highest mean score (6.033), and the lowest mean (5.506) was found for children whose father were doing service. The results indicate that those children whose father's were shopkeeper were more anxious than the children of father who were doing service. The data about means of tough poise factor of personality on the basis of father occupation. Subjects whose father were doing service had highest mean score (6.042), and the lowest mean (5.954) was found for children whose father were labourer. The results indicate that those children whose father's were doing service were more tough poise than the children of father who were doing labour and The data about means of independence factor of personality on the basis of father occupation. Subjects whose father were doing service had highest mean score (5.947), and the lowest mean (5.250) was found for children whose father were shopkeeper. It is clearly seen from the table that those children whose father's were doing their own business were more independent than the children of those father who were shopkeepers.

**Table 2:** The summary of Univariate analysis of variance presented in the above table indicates that p value (0.000) was less than 0.05 and the null hypothesis stating that there is no significant effect of father occupation on extraversion factor of children's personality was rejected at 0.05 level of significant. So there was a highly significant relationship was found between father occupational status and extraversion factor of children personality. It is also evident from the table that the p value regarding anxiety factor (0.000) was less than 0.05 and the null hypothesis stating that there is no significant effect of father occupation on anxiety factor of children's personality was rejected at 0.05 level of significant. So there was a highly significant relationship found between father occupation and anxiety factor of children's personality.

It is also evident from the table that p value (0.350) of tough poise factor was more than (0.05) and the null hypothesis stating that there is no significant effect of father occupation on tough poise factor of children's personality was accepted at (0.05) level of significant. So there was no significant relationship found between father occupation and tough poise factor of children's personality. The table also indicates that p value (0.630) of independence factor was more than (0.05) and the null hypothesis stating that there is no significant effect of father occupation on independence factor of children's personality was accepted at (0.05) level of significant. So there was no significant relationship found between father occupation and independence factor of children's personality.

## 5. Conclusion

The results of this study of 300 school going children in Lucknow city U.P show that Extraversion and anxiety factor of children personality were affected by the parental occupation and there were more extrovert children found whose father were doing their own business and children of those father who were shopkeepers found more anxious than other children. The study also concludes that tough poise

and independence factor are very slightly affected by father's occupational status. Tough poise level is found high in children whose father were doing their own business then others but regarding independence factor there is a similarity in scores in all type of father's occupation and no significant difference were found. So the findings of the study shows that father's with better occupational status are more concern and responsible for their children proper personality development.

## 6. Future Scope

This study will help out the parents, teachers, curriculum planners & policy makers to coordinate in an effective way so that the children can have a sound personality & better achievement in their lives. Further studies can be done to assess the impact of mother's occupation on the personality of their children & qualitative time they spend with their children.

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