

PSYCHODYNAMICS OF A POTENTIAL LEADER: A STUDY OF NCC CADETS AND NON NCC STUDENTS

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ABSTRACT:

The goal of education is to help students achieve their full potential. Its main objective is to help students become well-rounded, well-educated individuals. As a consequence, students will be better able to build the moral and national character they seek. The harmonious development of an individual's personality and character was advocated in certain circumstances by educationists. In order to effectively educate, teachers of today and tomorrow must have a firm grip of personality psychology. When compared to prior studies that have concentrated on techniques and theories, this one looks at a universal organisation that is designed to help today's youth develop their leadership potential. It's not only in business or the military or politics that leaders are needed to steer their teams toward the achievement of the organization's goals. Because of this, it would be fascinating to learn how successful it has been.

In this index, you'll find information about your personality traits including neuroticism, extraversion, openness, conscientiousness, and leadership.

INTRODUCTION:

The broadest definition of education is anything that influences a person's intellect, character, or physical abilities in a positive way. Definition: The purposeful transmission of society's acquired knowledge, skills, and values from one generation to the next is what we mean when we say "education." A person's behaviour changes as a result of education. Man's behaviour evolves with each new encounter. What a shift !known as schooling. Every now and again, a person encounters something new. As a result of his observations and learnings, man is constantly modifying Change development is the term used to describe the process through which a person's behaviour improves. Education is a result of this transformation or advancement. Personality and human behaviour are studied by educators and behavioural scientists who study personality and its many facets. typically more interested in anything other than a person's "social stimulation value." The descriptions and explanations are very clear and easy to understand.

persistent habits, characteristics, and ideas about oneself that set one person apart from another which define a person's true identity as a person from another culture. Personality is the sum total of a person's existence from a psychological standpoint. It is the whole amount of one's actions toward another person.

It comprises all aspects of the person's physical, emotional, social, mental, and spiritual makeup. In the end, it's all everyone has to hang on to Him.

To describe someone's personality, we often use terms like "distinctive patterns of behaviour" or "distinctive thoughts and feelings" to describe how they respond to the events in their lives. For this reason, it is possible to define a personality as the sum of one's inner and exterior (covert as well as overt) behaviour. So in a sense, it's safe to say that word "personality" denotes more than just one's external look or conduct. Is there a way to give it an appropriate name? Defining or defining a word or phrase may be tricky. In reality, the fact that it is subjective precludes the achievement of a definitive and widely accepted definition. Because of this, it has been characterised in a variety of ways by various psychologists based on their own points of view. When two or more people's behaviour and features vary consistently, this is referred to as a "trait." It's so referred to as "a characteristic."recognisable, long-lasting characteristic that sets one person apart from another (Guilford, 1959). A characteristic is a "continuous dimension" on which one might build one's personality, according to Walter Michel in his book, Introduction to Personality (1976). According to how many qualities a person possesses, "individual differences may be organised numerically" Important personality traits may be found in the Big Five. This collection of traits, however, is disputed by several personality researchers Major characteristics aren't complete. Two more criteria, excellent/ordinary and

evil/decent, have been shown to have some validity. Despite this, no firm conclusions have been drawn.. Heredity and environment have a significant role in shaping a person's personality. They play a crucial role in shaping a child's character. Acquiring knowledge and gaining exposure to new situations both help toward personal growth and improvement. This process of learning and acquisition produces every individual's unique personality.

OBJECTIVES:

For the purpose of identifying and measuring Cadets' Personality Traits. (Boys) Students who have not had NCC training should be assessed for personality traits (Boys) For the purpose of comparing the personality qualities of NCC trained Cadets with those of non-NCC trained individuals (Boys) For the purpose of identifying and measuring Cadets' Personality Traits. (Girls) To discover and quantify the Personality Traits of NCC Non-trained Students (Girls) a comparison of the character qualities of NCC-trained pupils with those of students who did not get NCC training (Girls) Compare the psychological attributes of NCC trained Cadets vs non NCC trained pupils in this study (Boys and Girls)

HYPOTHESES

- The character qualities of NCC-trained Cadets will be unaffected by NCC training. (Boys)
- The character qualities of NCC-trained Cadets will be unaffected by NCC training. (Ladies and gentlemen)
- NCC Trained Boys Cadets and Non NCC Trained Boys Students would have no major differences in academic performance.
- on desired Personality Traits.
- NCC-trained female cadets and female students who have not completed the NCC programme would have similar test scores.
- in terms of desirable Personality Traits
- Cadets who have been trained by the NCC are no different from those who haven't been trained by the NCC.
- Aspirational Characteristics

VARIABLES

Independent variables: -Gender, NCC-trained students, and NCC-untrained students all fall under the umbrella term "NCC student."

Dependent variable :- A person's level of extraversion, conscientiousness, agreeableness, and neuroticism may be measured.

Design of the study: The sample for this research was drawn using a method known as purposive sampling. a random selection of 300 The current research included both male and female undergraduate students from Bangalore City's degree institutions who were NCC-trained and non-trained. The sample was made up of 200 male and 100 female students from a total of 300 students

Sampling Procedure: The data for this study was gathered via the use of a questionnaire and a random sample procedure. A total of 300 individuals, ranging in age from 18 to 25, were recruited for this study from the student population of degree institutions.

TOOL:

The NEO Five –Factor Inventory (NEO-FFI)The NEO-FFI was created by Paul and is now being utilised by the current investigator.

McCrae and Costa (1992) It was Paul T Costa and McCrae that devised the NEO-FFI, which is now being utilised by the current investigator (1992) model of personality

Non-verbal traits such as narcissism, neuroticism, extraversion, openness, agreeability, and conscientiousness

In this case, we're talking about the test's personality aspects. Based on factor analyses of 1986 data, the NEO-FFI was created. NEO-PI to 986 male and female volunteers; McCrae and Costa (1988)

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

An ANOVA with one way effects, a Pearson correlation coefficient, and a Mann-Whitney U test are all examples of statistical tests.

Result & Discussion:

Variable	NCC trained Cadets Group-1 N=150		NCC Non trained Students Group-2 N=150		F value	Significance P
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD		
Personality Traits	158.59	14.25	149.69	17.78	22.88	0.000

NCC and NON-NCC students' personality characteristics varied widely, as seen by the S.D. values of 14.25 for NCC and 17.78 for NON-NCC students. 158.57 is the NCC mean and 149.69 is the

NON-NCC mean, while the standard error of NCC's mean is 1.16 and the NON-mean NCC's is 1.45.

The model summary for variation in the dependent variable (criterion) that is accounted for by the model is shown in the table above.

Comparison of NCC trained Cadets and NCC non trained Students

Sources of variation	Sum Of Squares	DF	MS	F Ratio	p	t
Between Group	5940.75	1	5940.75	22.86	0.000	1.4
Within Group	77359.44	298	259.59			
Total	83300.19	299				

There is a considerable discrepancy in the group's mean values. A significant difference in averages between NCC Cadets and non-NCC pupils was found using an independent sample t-test.

Mann – Whitney U Test

NCC Trained and Non NCC Trained pupils would have similar personality features, according to the hypothesis. The correlation coefficient r (Pearson's coefficient of determination) is 0.0389. In this case, r is equal to 0.0389. Despite the fact that there is a link.

Variable	NCC trained Cadets Group-1 N=150		NCC Non trained Students Group-2 N=150		F value	Significance P	Pvalue	Decision
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD				
Personality Traits	158.59	14.25	149.69	17.78	22.88	0.000	0.000	Rejects null hypothesis

This is the coefficient of determination, r^2 , which has a value of 0.0001. Consequently, the Alternative Hypothesis is considered to be a possibility.

FINDINGS & EDUCATIONAL IMPLICATIONS:

It will soon be possible for students in grades 11 and 12 to take NCC training as an elective option. As one of the four optional disciplines, students may now choose the National Cadet Corps as a supplementary elective. in conjunction with any of the other topics in the plan at the senior secondary level of the CBSE's curriculum.

There are numerous schools where NCC has been implemented as a course. According to the board, the introduction of NCC was a necessary step in the development of the company to its stated purpose, allowing the kids to be receptive to the notion of service to the country and instilling the values that are highly important effort, persistence, and above

all, resilience and humility are essential in the military. 4. NCC is a responsive, learning, and growing organisation. The organization's activities are governed by a set of fundamental beliefs. Every NCC member is a part of this effort. Religious, cultural, ethnic, and racial diversity must be respected to foster national unity. Understanding the importance of honesty, and sensitivity to the needs of the impoverished and socially disadvantaged members of the community commitment to the truth, self-sacrifice for others, and a desire to succeed.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER STUDIES:

1. The sample size should be big. Data should be gathered from a variety of sources, including educational institutions and locations throughout the world. In addition, socioeconomic considerations must be taken into account. The Big Five personality qualities are the focus of this research, but it may be expanded to explore the 30 sub-personality traits. Personality traits, such as NEOAC's. It's possible to include students from a variety of backgrounds in order to get a broader picture of the study's findings. Students from a variety of academic backgrounds and branches of the NCC Arms may be included in the course make a distinction that is obvious. In order to pick NCC Non-trained pupils, special attention must be paid to the medium of teaching. Otherwise, the students will not be able to learn effectively. A questionnaire that is available in both English and Spanish may be offered.

LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY:

Only undergraduate students from a few Bangalore-area institutions were included in this research. The Likert Scale/NEO-FFI Five-Factor Personality Inventory is used to evaluate the students' personality characteristics/personality traits. Only a limited number of variables are examined in this research, which necessitates a great deal of time-consuming work. Survey research using the questionnaire approach is used in this study. The research is confined to just 300 undergraduate students from Bangalore city's institutions; the limits of the study have been acknowledged. For this investigation, the results may not be generalizable. Because the research only included students at undergraduate institutions, the findings may not be generalizable.

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