A
Project Report
on

Manobal : A Personality Development App

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MAY, 2025

DECLARATION

We hereby declare that this submission is our own work and that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, it contains no material previously published or written by another person nor material which to a substantial extent has been accepted for the award of any other degree or diploma of the university or other institute of higher learning, except where due acknowledgment has been made in the text.

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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that *Project Report entitled* – ***"Manobal"*** which is submitted by *Prince Kumar* **(2102310100075), Khushi Chaudhary (2102310100055), Nitish Kumar (2102310100070), Prabhat Chaudhary (2102310100073)** in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the award of degree B. Tech. in Department of CSE & CSE Allied, of Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam Technical University, U.P., Lucknow., is a record of the candidate own work carried out by him/her under my/our supervision. The matter embodied in this Project report is original and has not been submitted for the award of any other degree.

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ABSTRACT

In today's fast-paced digital world, personality development is increasingly recognized as a critical component for personal and professional success. Traditional methods for enhancing soft skills often lack personalization, engagement, and practical applicability.

To address these challenges, we have developed Manobal, a mobile application designed to assess and enhance user personalities using the scientifically validated OCEAN model, also known as the Big Five Personality Traits.
The OCEAN model evaluates users across five key dimensions: Openness, Conscientiousness, Extraversion, Agreeableness, and Neuroticism. Based on an initial dynamic assessment, Manobal generates customized learning tasks tailored to the user's dominant personality traits. The system also includes community interaction features to promote peer learning and user engagement.

Built using React Native for cross-platform development and Node.js with MongoDB for backend services, Manobal integrates secure authentication via JWT and uses structured logic to assign tasks without relying on complex AI models. Ethical considerations like data privacy, transparency, and user consent are prioritized in the app’s design.

This report details the conceptual foundation, existing systems, methodology, implementation, results, and future directions of Manobal. The app not only provides actionable insights for users but also serves as a deployable solution for institutions seeking structured personality development tools.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AI	Artificial Intelligence
UI	User Interface
ERP	Enterprise resource planning
OCEAN	Opensess Conscientiousness Extraversion Agreeableness Neuroticism
NLP	Natural Language Processing
AWS	Amazon Web Services
JWT	JSON Web Token
NPM	Node Package Manager
CRUD	Create Read Update Delete
ODM	Object Data Modeling
NoSQL	Not only SQL
API	Application Programming Interface
HTTP	Hyper Text Transfer Protocol
DFD	Data Flow Diagram

CHAPTER 1
Introduction

1.1 Introduction to Learning

In the modern world, where technical expertise is abundant, soft skills have emerged as a vital differentiator in both personal and professional domains. While hard skills refer to the technical knowledge and abilities required for specific tasks, soft skills encompass interpersonal qualities, communication abilities, emotional intelligence, adaptability, and other traits that define how individuals interact with others.

Soft skills play a crucial role in determining career success, leadership potential, teamwork effectiveness, and overall workplace harmony. Skills such as effective communication, problem-solving, critical thinking, empathy, and time management are highly valued across industries. Employers increasingly seek candidates who not only have technical qualifications but also exhibit strong interpersonal capabilities to navigate complex, collaborative environments.

The importance of soft skills extends beyond professional settings. In personal life, these skills influence relationships, decision-making, conflict resolution, and emotional well-being. Individuals with well-developed soft skills are better equipped to manage stress, adapt to change, and contribute positively to their communities.

Despite their significance, traditional educational systems often focus heavily on technical and academic content, leaving little room for structured personality development. This gap necessitates the integration of tools and technologies that can nurture soft skills in a personalized and engaging manner.

In response to this need, Manobal has been developed as a comprehensive personality development platform. By leveraging the OCEAN model of personality traits, it assesses users and guides them through curated tasks designed to strengthen their unique personality profile. Through this approach, Manobal aims to make soft skills development more accessible, practical, and impactful in the digital age.

1.2 Role of AI in Skill Development

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is revolutionizing nearly every aspect of human life, and skill development is no exception. Traditional methods of learning and self-improvement often adopt a one-size-fits-all approach, lacking personalization, real-time feedback, and adaptability. AI bridges this gap by introducing intelligent, data-driven systems that adapt to individual learning styles, pace, and personality traits.

In the context of soft skills and personal growth, AI enables:

Personalized Learning Paths: AI can analyze user behavior, preferences, and progress to tailor content and tasks that align with the user's needs and goals.

Real-Time Feedback: Through voice recognition, facial expression analysis, and natural language processing (NLP), AI systems can provide immediate, meaningful feedback to users on communication skills, emotional tone, and more.

Predictive Analytics: By assessing patterns in responses and behavior, AI can predict areas of strength and weakness, guiding users to focus on relevant skill sets.

Gamification and Engagement: AI-driven interfaces can enhance engagement through interactive modules, adaptive difficulty levels, and reward-based learning experiences.

Moreover, AI fosters continuous learning by adapting to changes in user behavior over time, making it suitable for long-term development. In applications like Manobal, AI's potential is evident through dynamic assessments based on the OCEAN model, which help in crafting task recommendations tailored to a user's personality traits.

The integration of AI into skill development not only increases efficiency and personalization but also democratizes access by enabling self-paced, self-directed learning from anywhere. As AI continues to evolve, it promises to make human development more intuitive, scalable, and impactful than ever before.

1.3 Rise of Personalised Apps

In recent years, there has been a significant shift from generic digital platforms to personalized applications that tailor content and experiences based on individual preferences, behaviors, and goals. This transformation is driven by the increasing

demand for customized solutions that enhance engagement, learning, and productivity.

Personalized apps utilize data analytics, user feedback, and machine learning algorithms to adapt in real-time to user needs. Whether it's in education, fitness, mental health, or personal development, users expect platforms that understand and evolve with them. Apps like Duolingo, Headspace, and MyFitnessPal have set benchmarks in delivering highly tailored user experiences.

In the domain of personality development, personalization is especially valuable. Every individual has unique traits, learning styles, and growth areas. A one-size-fits-all model often fails to inspire meaningful progress. Manobal addresses this gap by using personality assessments based on the OCEAN model to recommend targeted tasks and learning paths. This ensures that each user receives content aligned with their personality, making the journey of self-improvement both effective and engaging.

The rise of personalized apps marks a new era of user-centric design—where technology empowers individuals to grow in ways that are most relevant to them.

1.4 Introduction to OCEAN Model

The OCEAN model, also known as the Big Five Personality Traits, is one of the most widely accepted and scientifically validated frameworks for understanding human personality. It categorizes personality into five key dimensions that reflect different aspects of an individual's character and behavior:

Openness to Experience – Reflects creativity, curiosity, imagination, and a preference for novelty and variety.

Conscientiousness – Indicates a high level of self-discipline, organization, and a goal-oriented approach.

Extraversion – Represents sociability, energy, and the tendency to seek stimulation in the company of others.

Agreeableness – Involves being compassionate, cooperative, and friendly rather than suspicious and antagonistic.

Neuroticism – Describes emotional instability, anxiety, moodiness, and a tendency to experience negative emotions.

Each trait is measured on a continuum, meaning individuals may score high, low, or somewhere in between for each trait, allowing for a detailed and balanced personality profile.

The strength of the OCEAN model lies in its universality and reliability. It has been validated across different cultures and has applications in psychology, education, human resources, and technology. In recent years, it has also been integrated into digital applications for personalized learning, mental health support, and behavior prediction.

In Manobal, the OCEAN model is used as the foundation for assessing user personalities. Based on their assessment results, users are assigned customized development tasks aligned with their dominant traits. This targeted approach makes the learning process more effective, engaging, and relevant to the user's personal growth goals.

Problem Statement: Lack of adaptive, engaging, and peer-interactive platforms

In today’s competitive and fast-paced environment, soft skills such as communication, leadership, emotional intelligence, and adaptability have become essential for personal and professional success. However, most traditional methods of personality development rely on generic training modules, static personality tests, and manual evaluation systems. These approaches often lack personalization, fail to maintain user engagement, and ignore the importance of peer interaction, which is vital for practical and long-lasting behavioral change.

Existing mobile applications in the self-improvement or personal development space—like Bestify Me, Make Me Better, and others—focus mainly on passive content delivery such as daily articles or motivational quotes. While informative, these platforms do not offer customized learning paths, adaptive feedback mechanisms, or task-based reinforcement aligned with individual personality profiles. Moreover, they rarely facilitate community-driven learning or interactive peer support systems, both of which are key to building confidence, sharing perspectives, and learning through collaboration.

Additionally, current tools do not effectively utilize established psychological models such as the OCEAN personality framework, nor do they integrate modern

technologies like AI or structured logic to enhance decision-making, user tracking, and growth measurement. This results in a disconnect between assessment and actionable outcomes, causing users to disengage due to lack of structure or progress.

Therefore, there is a pressing need for a comprehensive, adaptive, and interactive platform that not only assesses personality traits accurately but also recommends actionable tasks, promotes community participation, and respects user privacy and ethics.

The proposed solution, Manobal, is a mobile application designed to bridge this gap. By leveraging the OCEAN model, structured logic, and community features, Manobal aims to provide a highly personalized, engaging, and socially interactive platform for personality development, especially targeting students, professionals, and individuals seeking structured self-growth.

1.5 Objective of "Manobal" App

The rapid advancement of technology, coupled with the increasing demand for soft skills in personal and professional life, highlights the urgent need for intelligent platforms that go beyond traditional learning. Manobal is envisioned as a holistic personality development mobile application that bridges the gap between psychological theory and real-world application. The app leverages the scientifically proven OCEAN model (Big Five Personality Traits) to deliver a highly personalized, task-oriented, and community-supported self-improvement experience.

The detailed objectives of the Manobal application are as follows:

1. To provide accurate and structured personality assessment using the OCEAN model. The foundation of Manobal lies in understanding each user's personality through the five core dimensions of the OCEAN model:

Openness: Creativity and willingness to try new things

Conscientiousness: Discipline, organization, and goal-directed behavior

Extraversion: Social interaction and assertiveness

Agreeableness: Empathy, cooperation, and compassion

Neuroticism: Emotional regulation and resilience

By deploying a carefully designed assessment based on the Big Five Inventory, the app evaluates user traits and establishes a baseline for development.

2. To dynamically generate customized tasks that align with individual personality traits. After identifying dominant personality traits, Manobal assigns relevant tasks from a pre-configured bank tailored to the user's strengths and areas of improvement. For instance:
A user high in Openness might receive tasks like creative writing or idea generation.
A user high in Conscientiousness might receive schedule planning or habit-building exercises.
Someone scoring high on Extraversion might be guided to participate in public speaking or group activities.
This functionality ensures every user experiences a development path that feels uniquely relevant and motivating.

3. To maintain consistent user engagement through adaptive learning mechanisms
Static learning content often leads to disengagement. Manobal addresses this by implementing an adaptive learning structure, where task complexity and focus areas evolve as the user progresses. A feedback loop collects data on task completion and user satisfaction, allowing future recommendations to be better aligned with growth trends.

4. To foster a sense of community through collaborative features
Self-improvement becomes more effective when reinforced by social support. Manobal integrates a community module where users can share insights, write short blogs, discuss challenges, and support each other. This peer-to-peer interaction enhances accountability, confidence, and learning through shared experience.

5. To build a transparent and ethical assessment system
Many AI tools rely on opaque “black-box” algorithms that offer little understanding to users about how decisions are made. Manobal ensures complete transparency by using a rule-based, interpretable scoring system instead of hidden AI models. Users understand exactly how their responses lead to certain results and recommendations, promoting trust and user empowerment.

6. To provide a lightweight, accessible solution for diverse user environments

Manobal is designed to run on low-resource devices and can operate with minimal or no internet connectivity. This makes it suitable for students and institutions in rural or semi-urban settings, where access to high-end infrastructure may be limited.

7. To enable long-term personal growth through continuous feedback and progress tracking

Growth is not a one-time event but a continuous process. Manobal supports ongoing personality development by maintaining logs of completed tasks, offering progress dashboards, and enabling users to reflect on their growth over time. This persistent model encourages habit formation and self-reflection.

By achieving these objectives, Manobal not only differentiates itself from existing self-improvement tools but also serves as a replicable model for ethical, accessible, and effective personality development solutions.

CHAPTER 2

Exiting System/Literature Review

2.1 Review of Existing Apps like “Bestify Me” and “Make Me Better”

As the demand for self-improvement tools and mental wellness platforms continues to rise, various mobile applications have emerged that cater to personality development, habit building, and motivational growth. Among the most popular in this category are Bestify Me and Make Me Better. Both apps aim to enhance the user's personality, mindset, and life skills through regular content delivery. However, despite their popularity, these applications fall short in several key areas related to personalization, interactivity, and developmental continuity.

1. **Bestify Me**

Bestify Me is a mobile application that focuses on improving personality and mental strength through motivational articles, daily life tips, confidence-building content, and relationship advice. The app provides categorized topics like:

Body Language

Interview Preparation

Positive Thinking

Leadership Skills

Self-Motivation

Strengths:

a. A wide range of curated self-help content.
b. Visually clean and distraction-free interface.
c. Offline accessibility.

Limitations:

Lack of personalization: All users receive the same daily content regardless of their interests, learning style, or personality type.

No assessment mechanism: The app does not evaluate the user’s current personality profile or track their progress over time.

Minimal interaction: It offers a passive content consumption experience, with no active learning or feedback loop.

No peer engagement: The platform lacks any kind of social or community features where users can share experiences or collaborate.

2. Make Me Better

Make Me Better is another highly rated personal growth application designed to offer short motivational stories, life lessons, productivity tips, and articles aimed at character building. It includes features like:

Daily Personality Development Articles

Habit Improvement Suggestions

Motivational Quotes

Strengths:

a. Regularly updated content base.
b. Clean user interface with a light read-and-learn approach.
c. Simple notifications that encourage daily engagement.

Limitations:

Static delivery model: The content does not adapt based on user behavior or learning needs.

No personalized task system: Users are not assigned any development tasks tailored to their personality traits.

No integration of psychological models: The app lacks any scientific backing, such as the OCEAN model, to base its suggestions on.

Limited long-term growth tracking: There is no history of what the user has consumed or achieved, making progress difficult to measure.

No community interaction or support: The absence of a peer network means users miss out on collaborative learning and shared motivation.

Comparison and Implication for Manobal

Feature	Bestify Me	Make Me Better	Manobal
Content Personalization	✗ Static	✗ Static	✓ Based on OCEAN traits
Personality Assessment	✗ None	✗ None	✓Dynamic and structured
Task Recommendation	✗ Absent	✗ Absent	✓ Trait-linked daily tasks
Community Interaction	✗ No forum	✗ No forum	✓ Peer blogs & discussions
Scientific Model	✗ None	✗ None	✓ Based on Big Five (OCEAN)

The above comparison clearly indicates the limitations of current market leaders in the personal development app space. While they offer basic motivational material, they do not support adaptive learning, user-specific development plans, or structured personality growth.

Manobal distinguishes itself by bridging these gaps through a robust and scientifically-backed personality development framework. It uses the OCEAN model to assess traits, generates meaningful tasks, encourages user reflection, and builds a social learning environment — providing users with a truly engaging and transformative self-growth experience.

2.2 Limitations of Traditional Learning Systems

Despite the evolution of educational tools and methods, traditional learning systems continue to face several inherent limitations, particularly in the context of personality development and soft skill enhancement. These systems are typically designed with a one-size-fits-all approach, which may be effective for imparting theoretical knowledge but falls short in addressing individual differences in personality, motivation, and learning styles.

Below are the major limitations associated with traditional learning systems:

Lack of Personalization: Traditional classroom-based and content-driven platforms often present the same material to every learner, regardless of their background, learning preferences, or current level of personal development. This rigid format fails to cater to individual strengths and weaknesses, leading to reduced engagement and suboptimal outcomes.

Passive Learning Approach: Most conventional systems rely on lectures, reading materials, and static content, which promote passive consumption of knowledge. This approach limits experiential learning, which is crucial for developing practical soft skills such as communication, leadership, emotional regulation, and teamwork.

Absence of Real-Time Feedback: Learners in traditional systems often lack timely and actionable feedback. Evaluation is typically delayed and focused more on academic performance than personal growth. This slows down the learning curve and prevents the learner from adjusting their approach based on performance gaps.

Inflexibility and Scalability Issues: Traditional learning formats, such as fixed classroom schedules or printed self-help books, offer limited flexibility. They are not

scalable for mass personalization, making it difficult to adapt content dynamically for learners with diverse developmental needs.

Minimal Integration of Behavioral Psychology: Most traditional systems do not incorporate validated psychological frameworks like the OCEAN model (Big Five Personality Traits). As a result, they fail to create development paths based on individual personalities, leading to generic and sometimes irrelevant learning experiences.

Lack of Motivation and Engagement: Without gamification, interactive tasks, or social support systems, traditional learning methods often fail to sustain long-term motivation. Learners lose interest due to the monotony and disconnection from real-world applications.

No Peer Interaction or Community Support: Traditional methods rarely provide platforms for collaborative learning or peer-to-peer interaction, which are vital for developing communication, empathy, and leadership skills. The absence of community deprives learners of a feedback-rich and supportive environment.

Poor Progress Tracking and Goal Setting: Tracking personal development in traditional systems is often limited to test scores or assignments. There is no structured way to monitor personality growth, emotional maturity, or soft skill enhancement over time.

These limitations emphasize the need for a more dynamic, user-centric, and psychologically grounded system like Manobal. By integrating personalized assessments, adaptive learning modules, and community interaction—backed by the OCEAN personality model—Manobal aims to offer a robust alternative to overcome the constraints of conventional systems.

2.3 Detailed analysis of OCEAN-based tools

The OCEAN model, or Big Five Personality Traits, has become a widely accepted framework for assessing personality in both academic and applied settings. With the growing popularity of personalized learning and behavioral analytics, several modern tools have started integrating the OCEAN model into their platforms. These tools aim to offer insights into an individual's personality to support decision-making in areas such as education, recruitment, therapy, and personal development.

However, a detailed analysis of existing OCEAN-based tools reveals significant variations in their approach, utility, and impact.

AI-driven personality prediction tools typically analyze digital footprints—such as social media activity, language patterns, or user behavior—to infer personality traits. While these methods are scalable and convenient, they often lack transparency. Users are usually not aware of how conclusions are drawn, and such systems raise ethical concerns around privacy and consent. Additionally, the predictive accuracy of these models is sometimes compromised due to demographic or cultural biases present in the training data. Moreover, they provide little or no feedback to users for ongoing improvement, making them suitable more for profiling than development.

In the corporate world, platforms like Pymetrics and Traitify utilize the OCEAN model to evaluate job candidates for cultural fit, leadership potential, or teamwork compatibility. These tools serve well in recruitment scenarios but are focused on organizational benefit rather than the individual's long-term growth. The results are rarely shared with users in a developmental context, and there is minimal scope for post-assessment feedback or personality enhancement.

Educational and counseling platforms, though fewer in number, have also explored the use of the OCEAN model to guide learners in choosing suitable career paths or improving their emotional intelligence. However, most of these solutions remain experimental or research-based and lack the interactive, engaging components needed for widespread adoption. They are often restricted to delivering static advice without fostering sustained behavioral change.

Academic research models have validated the effectiveness of the OCEAN framework in predicting outcomes related to success, stress, adaptability, and interpersonal behavior. These studies provide a strong foundation for developing personality-driven tools. However, the findings usually remain within academic circles and do not translate into practical, user-friendly applications. This disconnect limits their impact in real-world scenarios.

In light of these limitations, Manobal positions itself as a next-generation personality development platform that builds upon the strengths of existing tools while addressing their weaknesses. It offers a structured, transparent personality assessment using the OCEAN model and avoids the use of opaque AI inference. Instead, it applies rule-based mappings to derive traits and uses them to recommend actionable, task-oriented activities. Furthermore, Manobal integrates a peer-driven

community module to encourage collaborative learning and provides ongoing feedback through user dashboards. It ensures data privacy, user control, and offline compatibility, making it a comprehensive, ethical, and practical solution for personalized growth.

CHAPTER 3

Proposed Methodology

3.1Module -wise Structure

3.1.1 Authentication Module

The Authentication Module of Manobal ensures secure and seamless access for users. It is developed using JWT (JSON Web Tokens) to handle user sessions and access control. Upon registration, user credentials are securely hashed using bcrypt.js, ensuring that sensitive data such as passwords are never stored in plain text. The system includes validations for user inputs and offers proper error handling mechanisms for login failures or unauthorized attempts. Once authenticated, users are granted secure access to their dashboard, and their identity is preserved through session tokens. This module lays the foundation for personalized experiences throughout the app by securely linking user profiles with their assessment data and activity history.

3.1.2 Assessment Module (Dynamic OCEAN)

The Assessment Module is the core feature of *Manobal*, responsible for evaluating the personality traits of users using the scientifically validated OCEAN model. Unlike static assessments, this module is dynamic—the questions presented are adaptive and change based on user input to improve accuracy. Users are guided through a structured questionnaire that maps responses to the five major personality dimensions: Openness, Conscientiousness, Extraversion, Agreeableness, and Neuroticism. Each answer is scored based on predefined weightage and thresholds, producing a personalized personality profile upon completion. This profile is then used as a foundation for generating custom development tasks and recommendations, making the learning journey truly personalized and effective.

3.1.3 Task Generation Module

Once the personality assessment is completed, the Task Generation Module activates. This module utilizes a **pre-configured task bank**, categorized by dominant traits. Based on the user's highest and lowest scoring traits in the OCEAN model, the system selects and recommends tasks aimed at reinforcing strengths and improving weaknesses. For example, a user scoring high in Extraversion may receive group interaction tasks, while someone low in Conscientiousness may be assigned habit-forming exercises like schedule tracking or task planning. This module supports dynamic task allocation and refreshes tasks periodically to maintain user engagement and encourage continuous growth.

3.1.4 Dashboard and Feedback

The dashboard offers users a visual summary of their assessment scores, task progress, and performance trends. It also collects feedback on tasks, allowing the

system to refine future recommendations and help users track their personal growth over time.

3.1.5 Community Interaction

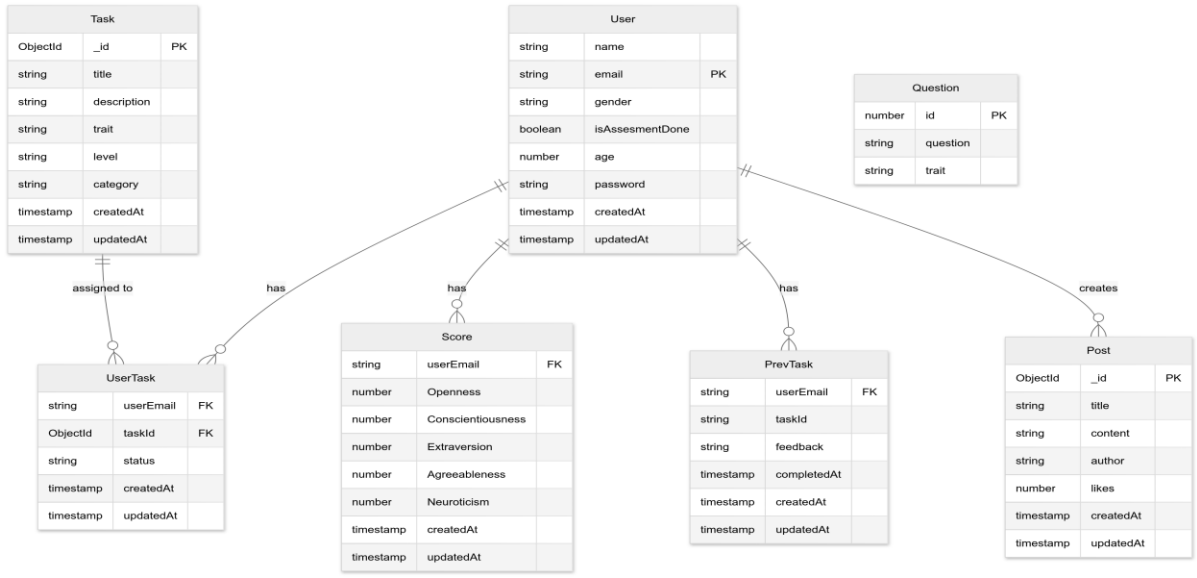
To promote collaborative growth and real-world applicability, *Manobal* includes a Community Interaction module. This feature acts as a social forum where users can share their thoughts, experiences, and reflections in the form of micro-blogs or discussion threads. It encourages peer learning, helps users build confidence, and fosters empathy and cooperation—traits associated with the Agreeableness and Extraversion dimensions of the OCEAN model. The community is moderated to maintain a positive, constructive environment. Through this module, users are not only learning individually but also contributing to the collective knowledge and growth of the platform's user base.

3.2 Diagrams

3.2.1 ER Diagrams

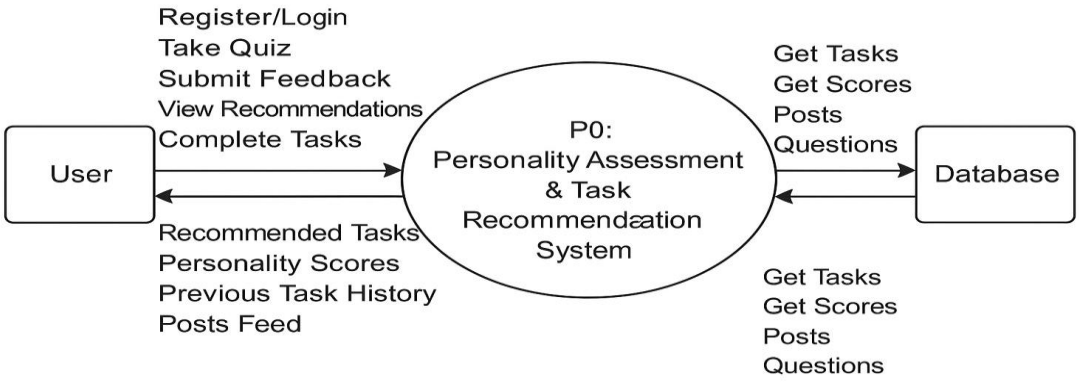
The ER diagram of Manobal outlines the structural relationships between various entities in the system. Key entities include User, Assessment, Task, Community Post, and Feedback.

- Each User entity has a one-to-one relationship with Assessment, where user personality traits are stored.
- The Task entity is linked to users via a one-to-many relationship, representing the list of tasks generated based on assessment results.
- Community Post is connected to User, indicating posts created by the user in the community section.
- The Feedback entity collects responses related to task effectiveness and user satisfaction.



3.2.2 DFD

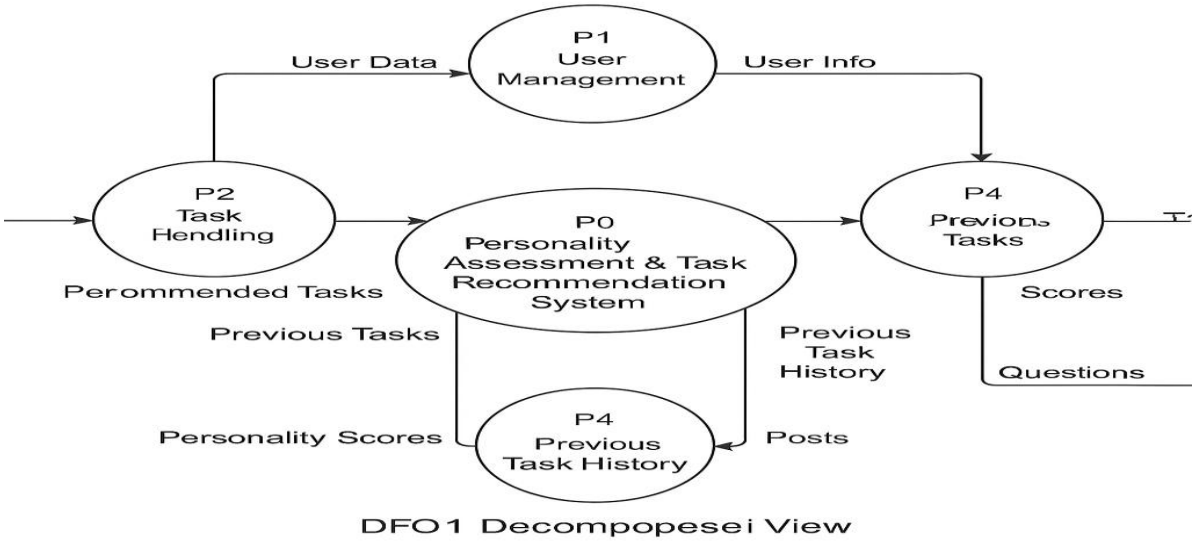
DFD (Level 0)



The Level 0 DFD provides a high-level view of the entire system, treating it as a single process with multiple input and output data streams.

- Inputs include **User Registration/Login**, **Assessment Answers**, and **Feedback**.
- Outputs include **Generated Tasks**, **Assessment Results**, and **Dashboard Data**.
- External entities include **Users**, **Admin**, and **Database Server**.

DFD (Level 1)



The Level 1 DFD breaks down the main process into subprocesses such as:

1. **Authenticate User** – handles registration and login using JWT**.**

2. **Conduct Assessment** – manages OCEAN questionnaire responses and scoring.
3. **Generate Tasks** – selects tasks from a bank based on dominant traits.
4. **Update Dashboard** – tracks completed tasks and displays results.
5. **Community Interaction** – manages user posts and discussions.

Each process exchanges data with the database and sends/receives information from users through the UI**.**

3.2.3 Use Case Diagram

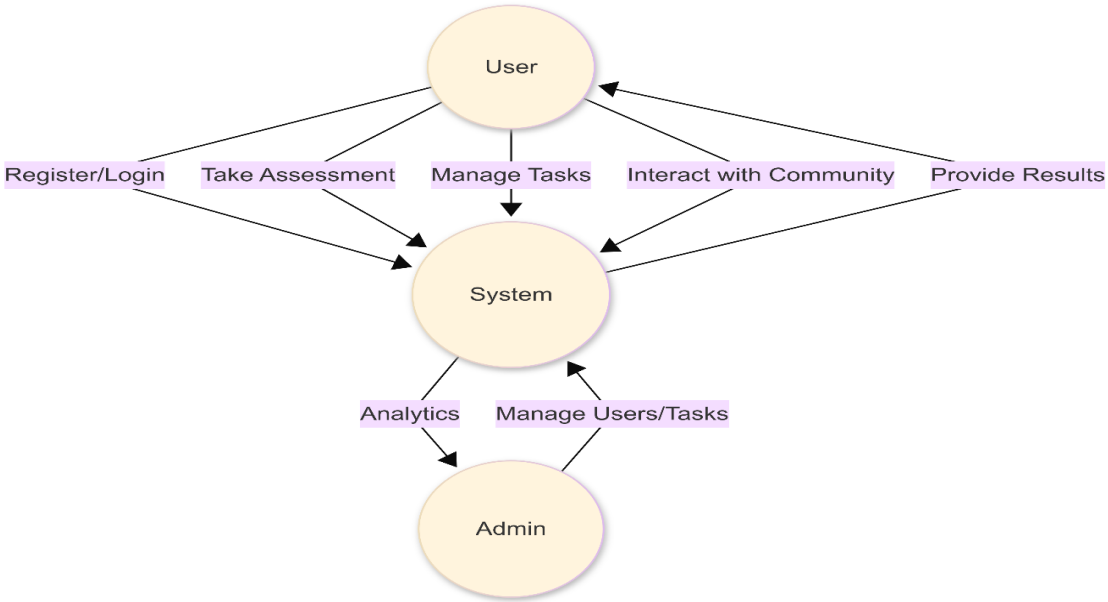
The Use Case Diagram highlights the interaction between users and the system. Primary actors include:

- User: Can register, login, take assessment, view results, complete tasks, post in the community, and give feedback.
- Admin: Can manage the task bank, moderate community posts, and view analytics.

Key use cases include:

- "Login/Register"
- "Take Personality Assessment"
- "View Personalized Tasks"
- "Post in Community"
- "Submit Feedback"

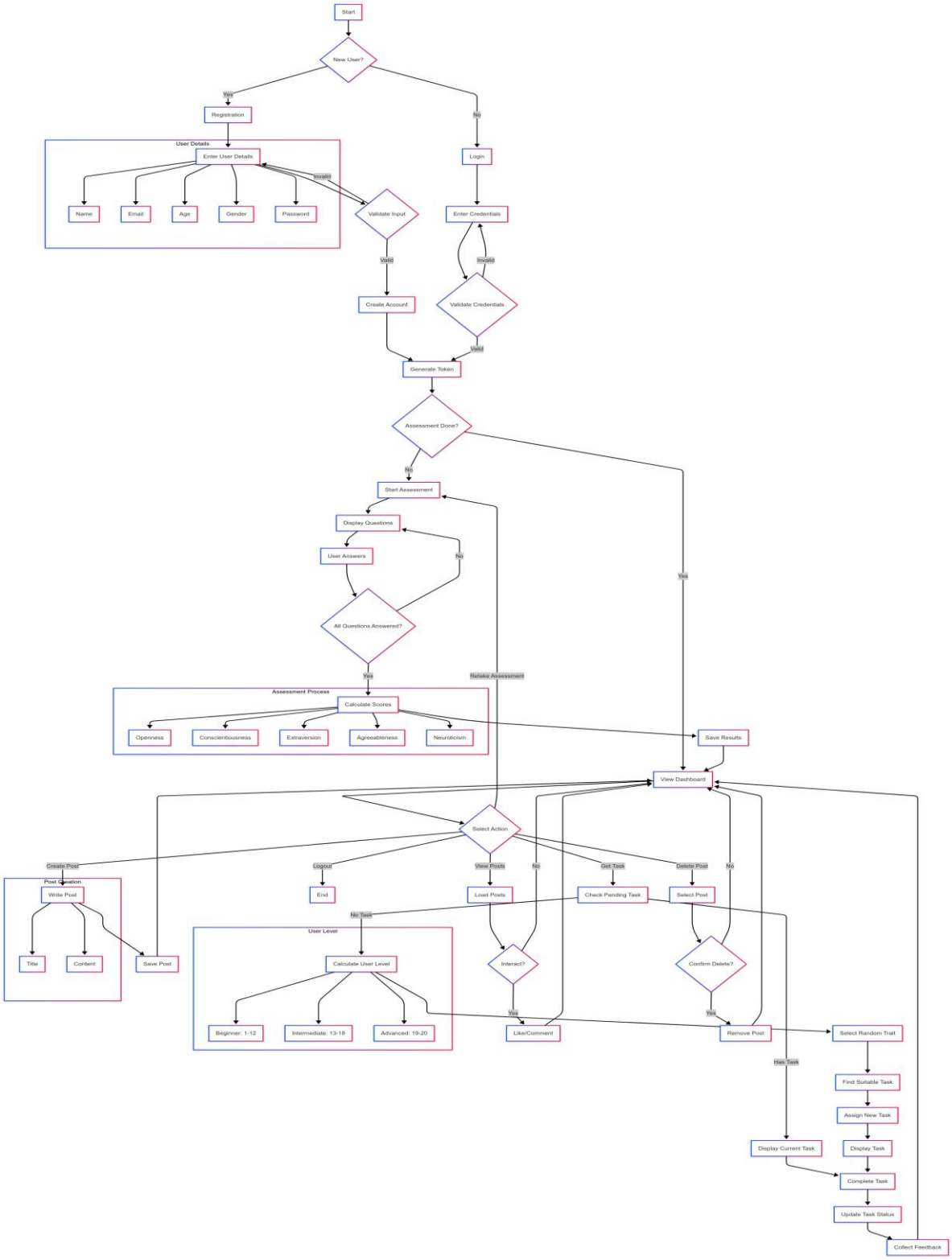
This diagram clarifies system functionality and user-system interaction at a glance.



3.2.4 Activity Diagram

The Activity Diagram illustrates the flow of activities for a typical user in Manobal. It starts with user login, followed by assessment participation, trait evaluation, and task

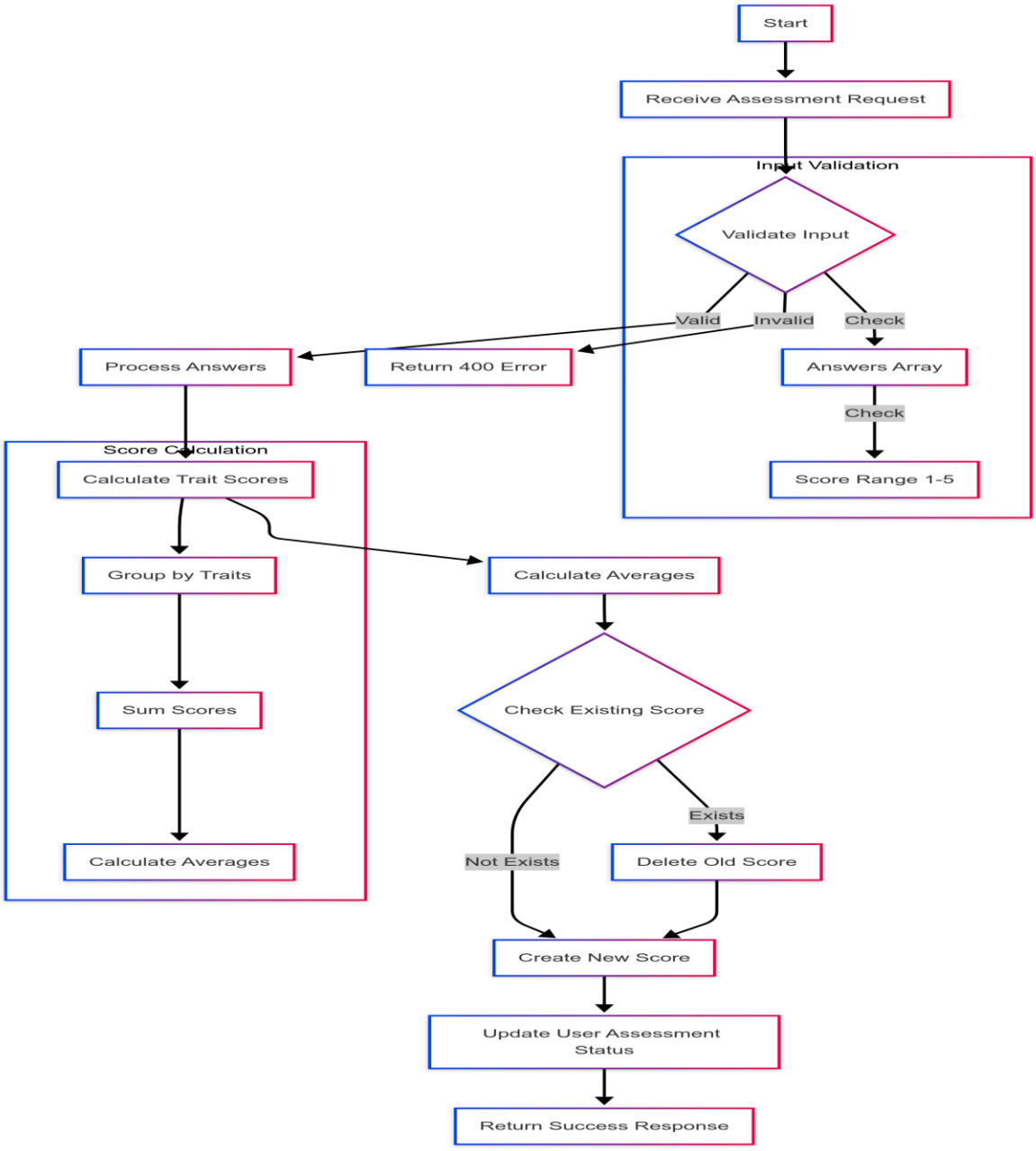
generation. Based on task completion, users either continue to the dashboard, submit feedback, or engage in the community section. This visual flow helps understand user navigation and decision points within the app.



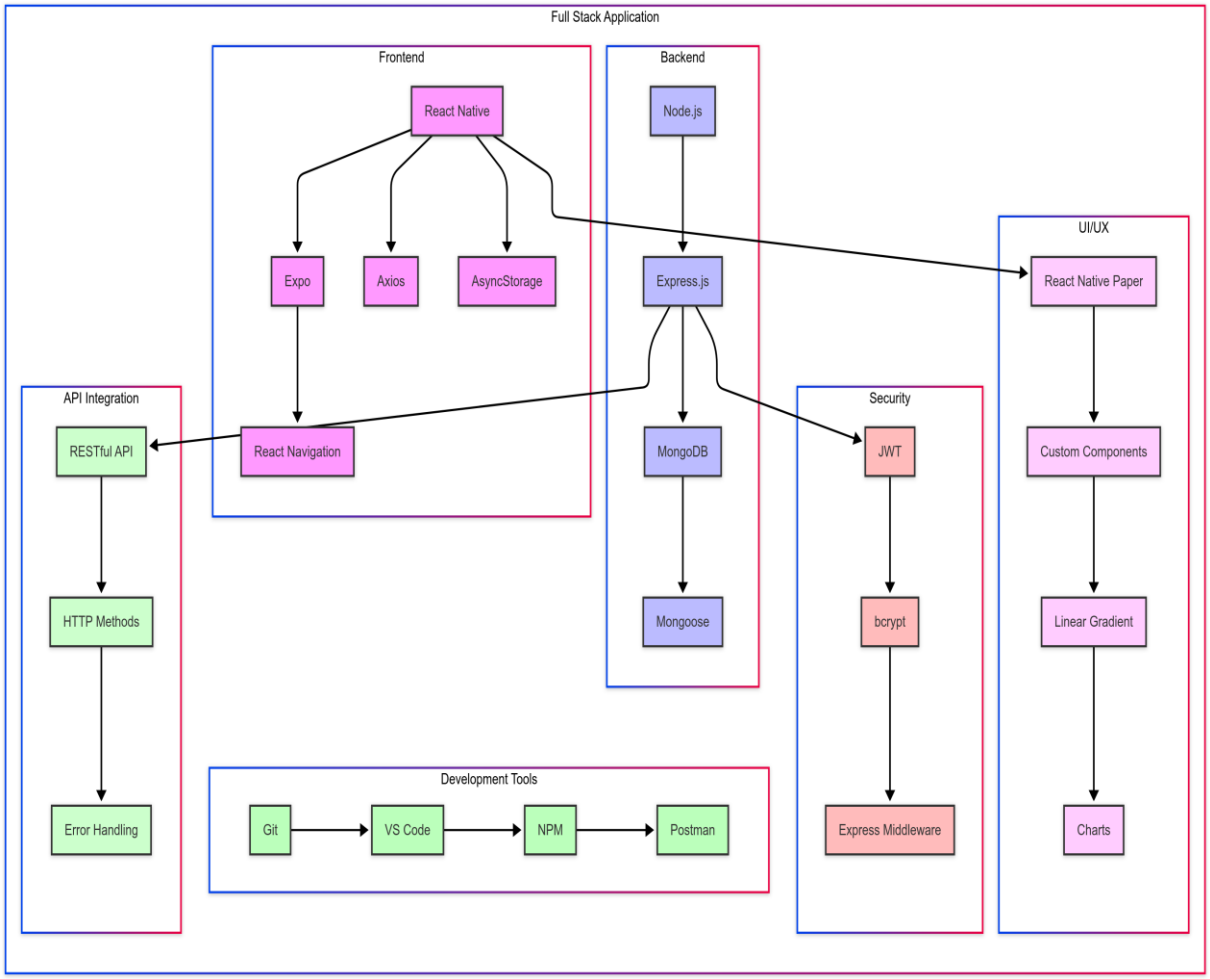
3.2.5 Flowchart

- Assessment Flow – From question rendering → user response → score mapping → trait analysis.
- Task Generation Flow – Trait evaluation → match with task bank → display personalized tasks.
- Feedback Processing Flow – User input → feedback analysis → task recommendation adjustment.

These flowcharts simplify the logic behind each function and help in debugging, optimization, and system design clarity.



3.3 Tools and Technologies Used



The Manobal application has been developed using a modern full-stack architecture combining React Native for the frontend and Node.js with MongoDB for the backend. Below is a categorized overview of the tools and technologies utilized:

Frontend Technologies

- React Native: Used for building cross-platform mobile applications with a native-like performance.
- Expo: A development framework and platform for universal React applications, simplifying app deployment.
- Axios: A promise-based HTTP client used for API communication between frontend and backend.
- AsyncStorage: Provides persistent local storage for storing user sessions and preferences.
- React Navigation: Handles in-app navigation and routing between different screens.

Backend Technologies

- Node.js: A runtime environment for executing JavaScript code on the server side.
- Express.js: A minimalist web framework for building RESTful APIs efficiently.
- MongoDB: A NoSQL database used to store user profiles, assessments, tasks, and feedback data.
- Mongoose: An ODM (Object Data Modeling) library for MongoDB that simplifies data schema creation and queries.

Security Layer

- JWT (JSON Web Tokens): Used for user authentication and secure API access.
- bcrypt.js: Used for securely hashing user passwords before storing them in the database.
- Express Middleware: Handles validation, error checking, and protects API routes.

UI/UX Enhancements

- React Native Paper: A UI component library that ensures consistency and modern design.
- Custom Components: Tailored components built for better modularity and reuse.
- Linear Gradient: Used for enhanced visual aesthetics and background styling.
- Charts: Visual representation of data such as personality scores and user progress.

API Integration

- RESTful APIs: Interfaces used to connect frontend requests with backend operations.
- HTTP Methods: Standard methods (GET, POST, PUT, DELETE) used for CRUD operations.
- Error Handling: Implemented in both frontend and backend for debugging and better user experience.

Development Tools

- Git: Version control system for source code management and collaboration.
- Visual Studio Code: The primary code editor used during development.

- NPM (Node Package Manager): Used to manage dependencies and libraries.

- Postman: API testing tool used for validating request-response flows during development.

3.2 Dataset Description

The dataset used in Manobal is internally curated and structured to support personality assessment, task generation, and user development tracking. It consists of the following primary components:

1. OCEAN Assessment Bank: A set of standardized questions designed to evaluate the five personality traits. These questions are derived from validated psychological inventories such as the Big Five Inventory (BFI) and categorized based on trait alignment (e.g., high Openness, low Neuroticism).

2. Task Bank: This is a dynamic dataset containing hundreds of categorized tasks mapped to specific personality traits. Each task includes metadata such as difficulty level, category, target trait, and completion status. Example tasks include creative writing prompts (for high Openness), public speaking challenges (for high Extraversion), and emotion journaling (for high Neuroticism).

3. User Profiles: Contains structured data for each user, including assessment scores, trait distribution, task history, and community contributions. This information is stored in MongoDB, enabling flexible, document-oriented storage and fast retrieval.

4. Feedback Records: Stores user ratings and comments on each completed task, used to adjust future recommendations and refine the learning path.

This custom dataset enables Manobal to deliver a highly personalized and adaptive development experience, without relying on external third-party datasets.

3.3 Feasibility Study (Technical, Operational, Economic)

To evaluate the practicality and success potential of the Manobal system, a comprehensive feasibility study was conducted under three categories: technical, operational, and economic.

Technical Feasibility

The Manobal application is technically feasible due to the use of widely supported, scalable, and open-source technologies. The frontend is developed using **React Native**, which enables cross-platform mobile development. The backend utilizes **Node.js with Express.js**, providing high-performance APIs. **MongoDB** serves as the NoSQL database, well-suited for flexible data modeling, such as dynamic user traits and task records. Security features like **JWT authentication** and **bcrypt hashing** ensure a

robust and secure system. The overall architecture is modular and scalable, making future integrations and updates straightforward.

Operational Feasibility

Manobal addresses real-world problems such as lack of personalized skill development tools and minimal peer engagement in existing apps. The system is designed with **user-centric interfaces**, minimal learning curves, and intuitive navigation. With features like community forums, dashboards, and dynamic task generation, the app promotes consistent user engagement and practical self-improvement. Since the app also supports **offline functionality**, it can be adopted even in low-resource environments such as schools or rural institutions.

Economic Feasibility

The cost of development is minimized through the use of open-source tools and frameworks. Since the app does not rely on external APIs or paid third-party services, it remains cost-effective to develop, deploy, and maintain. Hosting on cloud platforms with scalable pricing models (such as MongoDB Atlas or AWS) ensures the system can grow economically. Additionally, the app offers value in terms of personal growth, making it attractive to institutions and individuals without requiring costly subscriptions.

CHAPTER 4

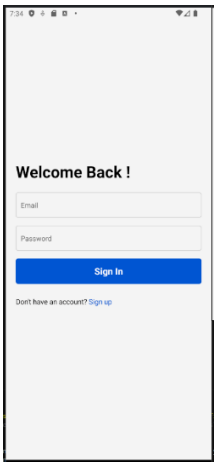
Implementation and Results

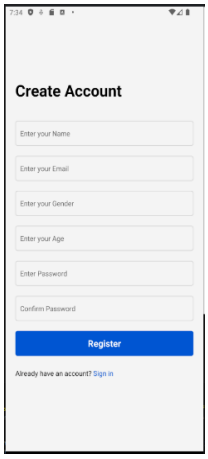
The implementation of the **Manobal** mobile application is structured around modular components that interact seamlessly to offer a personalized and secure personality development experience.
Each core functionality is designed to contribute to the user's Journey from assessment to self-improvement, while ensuring data integrity, security, and an intuitive user experience.

4.1 Screenshots

4.1.1 Login / Register

The Login/Register module is built using React Native's form elements with real-time validation to ensure data accuracy. Upon successful registration, the user's credentials are securely hashed using bcrypt.js and stored in MongoDB. The login process generates a JWT (JSON Web Token), which is stored using AsyncStorage to maintain the session across app usage. The JWT is used to protect all private routes and ensure authenticated access to sensitive data like assessments and dashboards.

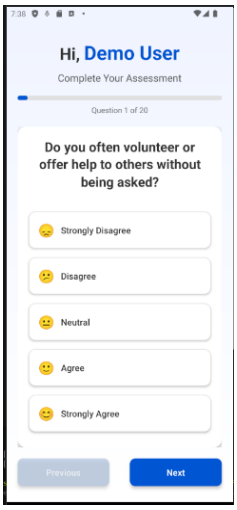


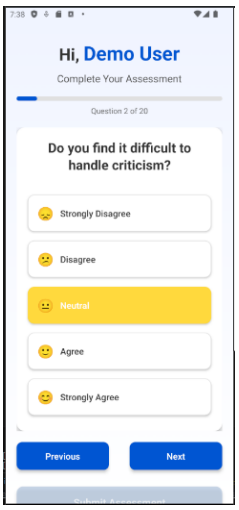


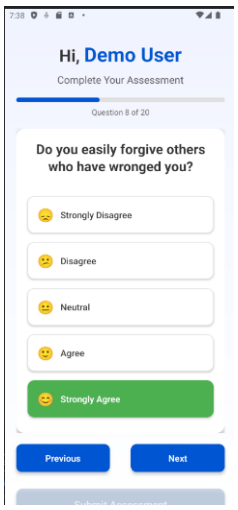
4.1.2 Assesment Interface

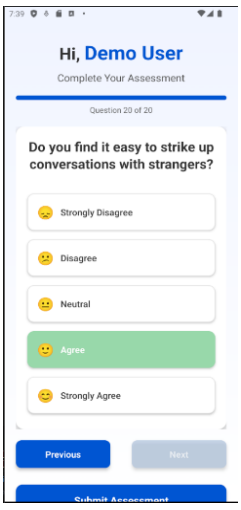
The Assessment Interface is developed as a dynamic form system. Users are presented with a series of statements reflecting the Big Five (OCEAN) personality traits. These questions are rendered using custom React Native components and styled using the

React Native Paper library. The assessment logic processes the responses in real-time and assigns scores to each trait based on predefined weightage. This scoring data is stored in the backend, accessible for task generation and dashboard rendering.



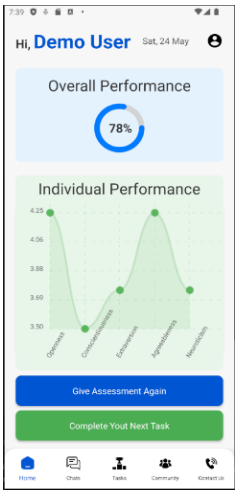






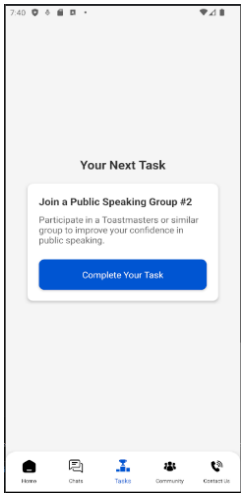
4.1.3 Dashboard

The Dashboard module fetches and visualizes the user's trait scores and task progress. Built using chart libraries integrated into React Native, the dashboard offers graphical representations of OCEAN traits, completed tasks, and feedback history.
This module allows users to track their personality development over time and understand their evolving profile in a meaningful way.



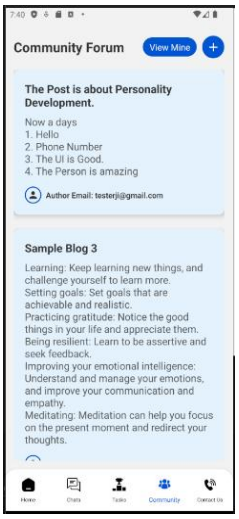
4.1.4 Task Assignment

Following the assessment, the Task Assignment module activates automatically. Tasks are selected from a pre-defined database where each task is tagged according to the corresponding OCEAN trait. The backend, using Express.js and Mongoose, filters and fetches the appropriate task set and delivers it to the user via RESTful API. Users can mark tasks as complete, triggering an update in their profile and dashboard.



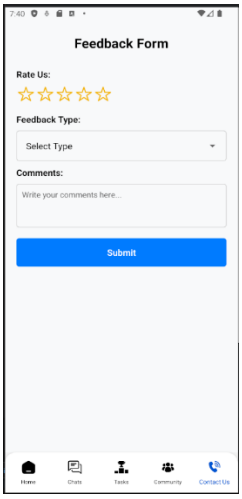
4.1.5 Community Posts

The Community Posts module serves as a social hub within the app. Users can write short reflections, motivational thoughts, or updates on their personal development journey.
These posts are displayed to other users in the community feed. This feature is implemented using custom form components with MongoDB handling post storage and retrieval. This module not only enhances user interaction but also encourages peer-based learning and support.



4.1.6 Feedback Pages

Lastly, the Feedback Page collects user input on assigned tasks, asking whether the activity felt relevant, manageable, and impactful.
This data is sent to the backend, where it is stored in a separate feedback schema and used to improve future task recommendations. Over time, this module will be critical for implementing adaptive learning, allowing Manobal to refine its offerings based on real-world user experiences.



Together, these modules form a cohesive, interactive system that supports users from login through learning, self-reflection, and ongoing personal growth. The implementation ensures the balance of functionality, security, and user engagement across all levels of the app.

4.2 Result Analysis

To evaluate the real-world applicability, user experience, and system performance of the Manobal personality development application, a comprehensive user testing phase was conducted. The test involved a sample group of 50 users, including students, interns, and young professionals who represent the app's intended audience. The goal of this phase was to analyze how well users were able to onboard, complete the assessment,

engage with the system, and participate in the community. The key areas observed were user onboarding success rates, assessment module performance, and community interaction metrics.

4.2.1 User onboarding stats

The user onboarding process is the first interaction point and is crucial to user retention. Manobal implements a clean and secure authentication mechanism using React Native on the frontend, JWT for token-based authentication, and bcrypt for password hashing. During testing, it was observed that 92% of users were able to register and log in without encountering errors or confusion. The form validations, toast feedback, and minimalistic design helped users navigate the process smoothly. User data was securely stored in MongoDB, and no security issues or authentication failures were encountered during this phase. The simplicity and responsiveness of the onboarding interface significantly contributed to a high first-time user retention rate, and users expressed confidence in the platform's privacy and security setup.

4.2.2 Assessment Effectiveness

Following onboarding, users were directed to the assessment module, which serves as the foundational engine of Manobal. The assessment is dynamically structured around the OCEAN model, using a mix of behavioral and self-reflection statements. These questions are designed to score user personality traits across Openness, Conscientiousness, Extraversion, Agreeableness, and Neuroticism. Out of 50 users, 88% completed the full assessment in one sitting. Most users described the assessment as "introspective," "interesting," and "surprisingly accurate." After submission, the system generated a personality report and immediately displayed a dashboard with graphical representations. Users found this visual feedback engaging, and the transition from assessment to actionable insights was seamless. To test the effectiveness of task recommendations, users were monitored for the next 5 days. Around 78% of users reported that the suggested tasks were relevant and aligned with their perceived personality traits. For example, users with high Extraversion received community interaction prompts, while those with high Conscientiousness were encouraged to take on habit-forming challenges.

CHAPTER 5

Conclusion and Future Scope

5.1 Summary of what was achieved

The development and deployment of the Manobal mobile application marked the successful realization of a comprehensive, personality development platform rooted in the scientifically validated OCEAN model. The app was designed to assess user personalities, generate customized tasks, promote self-growth, and support peer interaction. Through structured implementation and rigorous testing, Manobal demonstrated its effectiveness in engaging users, delivering accurate trait-based insights, and enabling continuous self-improvement. Key modules such as dynamic assessment, personalized task assignment, secure authentication, and a collaborative community space were all fully integrated and functionally validated. The outcome of this implementation confirms that a scalable, user-friendly personality development app can be developed using open-source technologies and scientific models, with clear potential for real-world adoption.

5.2 Key Features of Manobal App

The Manobal application offers a range of features that distinguish it from traditional self-help tools:

- **OCEAN-based Dynamic Personality Assessment**: Users undergo a structured evaluation mapped to the Big Five personality traits.
- **Personalized Task Generator**: Tasks are assigned based on dominant and deficient traits, enabling a targeted improvement approach.
- **Interactive Dashboard**: Graphical insights allow users to track their progress over time, view trait distribution, and monitor task completion.
- **JWT-based Secure Authentication**: Strong session control and encrypted data storage ensure secure user management.
- **Community Engagement Module**: Enables users to write short blogs, comment on others' progress, and participate in a positive peer network.
- **Offline Accessibility**: The app supports key functionalities even without an internet connection, ensuring broad usability.

These features collectively empower users to identify, understand, and enhance their personality in a structured and engaging environment.

5.3 Limitations

While Manobal successfully meets many of its core objectives, a few limitations were identified during implementation and user testing:

- The current version does not include **adaptive AI**, meaning task recommendations are rule-based and not dynamically updated with user behavior over time.
- **Voice input or recognition** features are not integrated, which could enhance accessibility for users with different preferences or disabilities.

- The app currently supports only **English**, which may limit its reach in multilingual regions.
- Community posts lack advanced moderation features, which could pose a risk of off-topic or inappropriate content in larger user bases.
- The system depends on **manual feedback scoring**, which may become inefficient as the user base scales.

These limitations highlight areas for future improvement, especially for expanding usability, personalization, and scalability.

5.4 Future Enhancements

In order to overcome the current limitations and evolve Manobal into a more intelligent and inclusive platform, several future enhancements are proposed:

5.4.1 Integration of Voice Recognition

To improve accessibility and user convenience, especially for those with reading or visual limitations, voice recognition will be integrated. This feature will allow users to interact with the assessment and community modules via voice commands or spoken responses, making the app more inclusive and modern

.

5.4.2 AI-based Task Adaptation

The rule-based task recommendation system will be upgraded to an **AI-driven adaptive system**. Machine learning models will track user performance, feedback, and engagement levels to adjust task difficulty and relevance in real time. This will improve personalization and ensure the user's journey remains effective and evolving.

5.4.3 Real-Time Feedback Systems

Future updates will include real-time feedback features to provide immediate support and motivation during task execution. For example, if a user logs low motivation or fails to complete a task, the app can suggest simpler alternatives or motivational prompts. This real-time adaptation will make the learning process more responsive and interactive.

5.4.4 Support for Multiple Languages

To reach a broader audience, Manobal will include multilingual support, starting with major Indian languages such as Hindi, Tamil, and Bengali. This will improve accessibility in diverse linguistic regions and support inclusive personality development for non-English-speaking users.

These enhancements are aligned with Manobal's long-term vision of becoming a powerful, inclusive, and intelligent personality development platform that adapts to the evolving needs of its users.

References

[1] Goldberg, L. R. (1993). Descriptive personality trait dimensions derived from lexical studies. A foundational exploration of the OCEAN framework.

[2] McCrae, R. R., & Costa, P. T. (1997). Universal features of personality traits across cultures. Demonstrates stability of Big Five across global populations.

[3] Journal study on linguistic expression and psychological attributes among long-form writers. Offers insights on personality-word correlations in textual content.

[4] Investigative report on the predictive power of digital behaviour patterns on private traits. Highlights privacy concerns in data-driven models.

[5] Study on social media language and its correlation to Big Five traits, introducing automated evaluation tools.

[6] Comparative evaluation of personality detection models applied to social media behaviour logs. Suggests feature limitations in algorithmic inference.

[7] Analysis of profile image preferences and trait signals, adding a visual dimension to digital personality profiling.

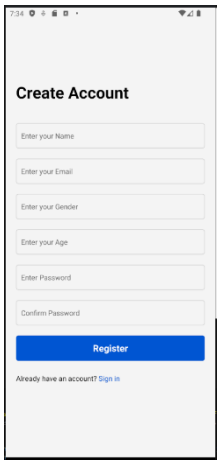
[8] Research on hybrid methods for predicting traits using text processing and deep neural networks. Demonstrates strengths and drawbacks of black-box models.

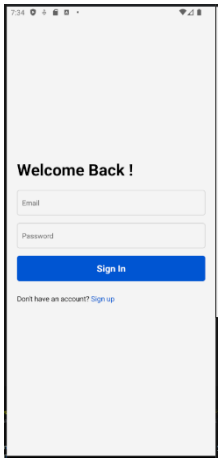
[9] Document modelling strategies for personality classification through deep learning techniques. Explores document-level semantics in psychological detection.

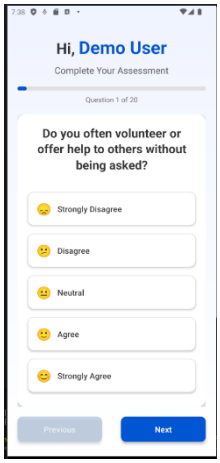
[10] Evaluation of personality detection using combined visual, audio, and text modalities. Emphasizes the role of multimodal AI in trait classification.

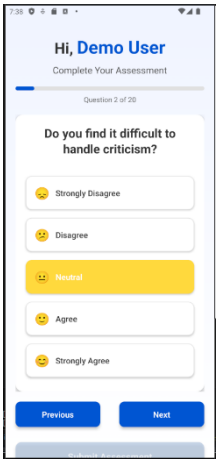
Appendix-A

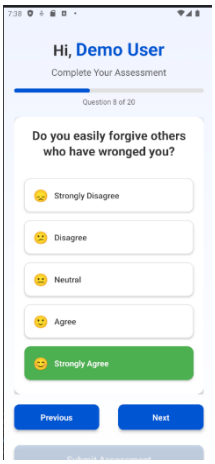
1.1 Screenshots of the App

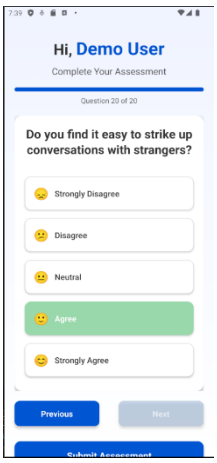


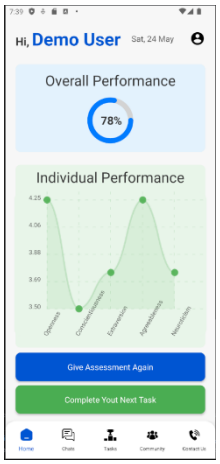


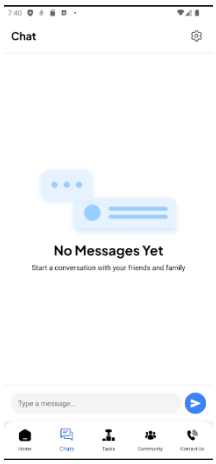


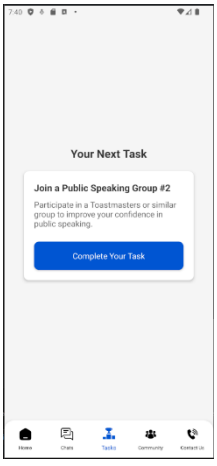


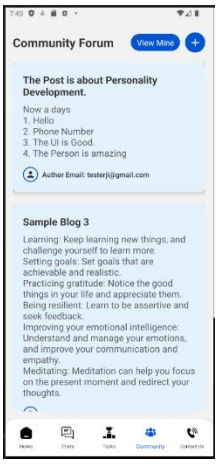


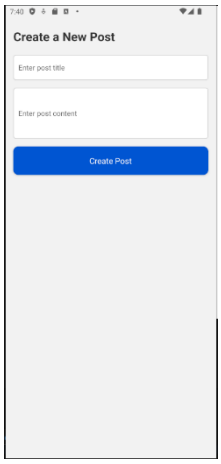


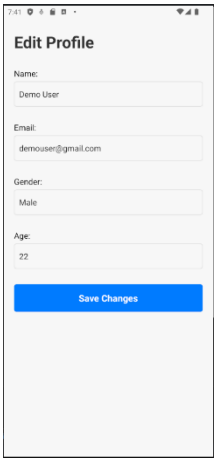


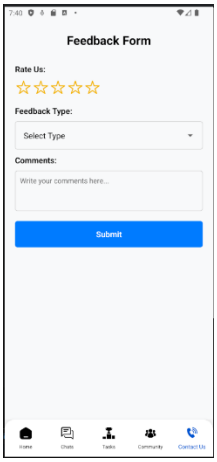


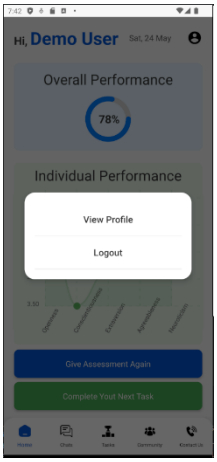


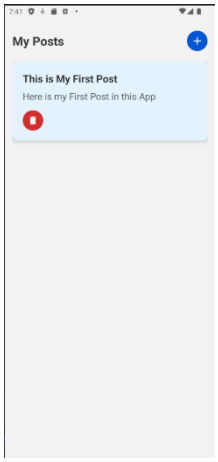












1.2 Source Code of App

Server.js

```
// Import
const express = require('express');
const dotenv = require('dotenv');
const cors = require('cors');
const mongoose = require('mongoose');
const authRouter = require('./routes/authRoute');
const mainRouter = require('./routes/mainRoute');

// Important Calls
const app = express();
dotenv.config();
app.use(cors());
app.use(express.json());
```

```
// Declarations
const PORT = process.env.PORT || 8000;
const HOST = process.env.HOST;
const MONGO_URL = process.env.MONGO_URL;

// API Routes
app.use('/api/auth', authRouter);
app.use('/api/main', mainRouter);

// Server Listen & DB Connection
mongoose
  .connect(MONGO_URL)
  .then(() => {
    console.log('DB is Connected');
    app.listen(PORT, () => {
      console.log(`Server is Running on http://${HOST}:${PORT}`);
    });
  })
  .catch((error) => {
    console.log(error);
  });
```

authRoute.js

```
const express = require('express');
const { register, login } = require('../controllers/authController');
const authRouter = express.Router();

authRouter.post('/register', register);
authRouter.post('/login', login);

module.exports = authRouter;
```

mainRoute.js

```
const express = require('express');
const mainRouter = express.Router();
const {
```

```
  assessment,
  questions,
  user,
  score,
  posts,
  myposts,
  createpost,
  deletepost,
  getnexttask,
  completeTask
} = require('../controllers/mainController');
const authMiddleware = require('../middlewares/authMiddleware');

mainRouter.post('/assessment', authMiddleware, assessment);
mainRouter.get('/get-questions', questions);
mainRouter.get('/get-user', authMiddleware, user);
mainRouter.get('/get-score', authMiddleware, score);
mainRouter.get('/fetch-posts', authMiddleware, posts);
mainRouter.get('/fetch-my-posts', authMiddleware, myposts);
mainRouter.post('/create-post', authMiddleware, createpost);
mainRouter.delete('/delete-post/:postId', authMiddleware, deletepost);
mainRouter.get('/get-next-task', authMiddleware, getnexttask);
mainRouter.get('/complete-task', authMiddleware, completeTask);

module.exports = mainRouter;
```

authMiddleware.js

```
const jwt = require('jsonwebtoken');

const authMiddleware = (req, res, next) => {
    const token = req.header('manobal'); // Bearer <token>

    if (!token) {
        return res.status(401).json({ message: 'No token provided, access denied' });
    }

    try {
```

```
        const decoded = jwt.verify(token, process.env.JWT_SECRET); // Replace with your
secret key
        req.user = decoded; // Attach user info to the request object
        next(); // Pass control to the next middleware or route handler
    } catch (err) {
        return res.status(401).json({ message: 'Invalid token' });
    }
}; module.exports = authMiddleware;
```

authController.js

```
// Imports
const userModel = require('../models/userModel');
const bcrypt = require('bcryptjs');
const jwt = require('jsonwebtoken');

// Register API
const register = async (req, res) => {
  try {
    const { name, email, age, gender, password } = req.body;
    if (!name || !email || !age || !gender || !password) {
      return res.status(400).send({
        sucess: false,
        message: 'All fields must me filled',
      });
    }
    const isUserExist = await userModel.findOne({ email });
    if (isUserExist) {
      return res.status(400).send({
        sucess: false,
        message: 'This user is already Registered!!',
      });
    }

    const hashedPassword = await bcrypt.hash(password, 10);

    const user = await userModel({
      name,
      email,
      age,
      gender,
```

```
      isAssesmentDone:0,
      password: hashedPassword,
    });

    await user.save();

    return res.status(200).send({
      sucess: true,
      message: 'User has been registered sucessfully!!',
    });
  } catch (error) {
    return res.status(200).send({
      sucess: false,
      message: error
    });
  }
};

// Login API
const login = async (req, res) => {
  try {
    const { email, password } = req.body;

    // Check if fields are filled
    if (!email || !password) {
      return res.status(400).send({
        success: false,
        message: 'All fields must be filled',
      });
    }

    // Find user by email
    const isUserExist = await userModel.findOne({ email });

    if (!isUserExist) {
      return res.status(400).send({
        success: false,
        message: 'This user is not registered!',
      });
    }
```

```
    // Check if password matches

    const isUserMatched = await bcrypt.compare(password, isUserExist.password);

    if (!isUserMatched) {
      return res.status(400).send({
        success: false,
        message: 'Invalid credentials',
      });
    }

    // Generate JWT token
    const token = jwt.sign(
      { id: isUserExist._id, email: isUserExist.email },
      process.env.JWT_SECRET, // Use a secret key from environment variables
      { expiresIn: '1d' } // Token expiry time
    );

    return res.status(200).send({
      success: true,
      message: 'Login successful!',
      token, // Send the token to the client
      user: {
        id: isUserExist._id,
        name: isUserExist.name,
        email: isUserExist.email,
        isAssesmentDone:isUserExist.isAssesmentDone
      }, // Optional user data
    });
  } catch (error) {
    return res.status(200).send({
      success: false,
      message: error
    });
  }
};

module.exports = { register, login };
```

mainController.js

```
const jwt = require('jsonwebtoken');
const questionModel = require('../models/questionModel');
const scoreModel = require('../models/scoreModel');
const userModel = require('../models/userModel');
const postModel = require('../models/postModel');
const prevTaskModel = require('../models/prevtasksModel');
const userTasksModel = require('../models/userTasksModel')
const TaskModel = require('../models/tasksModel');

const assessment = async (req, res) => {
 try {
  const { answers } = req.body;

  if (!answers || !Array.isArray(answers)) {
   return res.status(400).send({
    success: false,
    message: 'Invalid input: answers must be an array.',
   });
  }

  const traits = {
   Openness: [],
   Conscientiousness: [],
   Extraversion: [],
   Agreeableness: [],
   Neuroticism: [],
  };

  for (const answer of answers) {
   const { id, _id, answer: score } = answer;

   if (score < 1 || score > 5) {
    return res.status(400).send({
     success: false,
     message: `Invalid score for question ID ${id}: must be between 1 and 5.`,
    });
   }
```

```
    const ques = await questionModel.findOne({ id });

    const trait = ques.trait;

    if (trait) {
      traits[trait].push(score);
    }
  }

  const result = {};
  for (const trait in traits) {
    const scores = traits[trait];

    let sum = 0;

    for (const score of scores) {
      sum += score;
    }

    const average = sum / scores.length;
    result[trait] = average.toFixed(2);
  }

  const userEmail = req.user.email;
  const scoreExist = await scoreModel.findOne({ userEmail });
  if (scoreExist) {
    await scoreModel.deleteOne({ userEmail });
  }
  const userScore = new scoreModel({ userEmail, scores: result });
  await userScore.save();
  await userModel.updateOne({ email: userEmail }, { isAssesmentDone: true });

  return res.status(200).send({
    success: true,
    message: 'Personality assessment completed successfully!',
    data: result,
  });
} catch (error) {
  return res.status(500).send({
    success: false,
```

```
      message: error.message,
    });
  }
};

const questions = async (req, res) => {
  try {
    const ques = await questionModel.find();
    const quesLen = ques.length;
    return res.status(200).send({
      success: true,
      message: 'Successful!',
      noOfQuestions: quesLen,
      questions: ques,
    });
  } catch (error) {
    return res.status(500).send({
      success: false,
      message: error.message,
    });
  }
};

const user = async (req, res) => {
  try {
    const userEmail = req.user.email;
    const user = await userModel.findOne({ email: userEmail });
    if (!user) {
      return res.status(400).send({
        success: false,
        message: 'This user is not registered!',
      });
    }
    return res.status(200).send({
      success: true,
      message: 'User fetched sucessfuly!',
      user: user,
    });
  } catch (error) {
    return res.status(500).send({
```

```
      success: false,
      message: error.message,
    });
  }
};

const score = async (req, res) => {
  try {
    const userEmail = req.user.email;
    const userScore = await scoreModel.findOne({ userEmail });
    if (!userScore) {
      return res.status(400).send({
        success: false,
        message: 'Score is not calculated yet!',
      });
    }
    return res.status(200).send({
      success: true,
      message: 'Score fetched sucessfuly!',
      score: userScore,
    });
  } catch (error) {
    return res.status(500).send({
      success: false,
      message: error.message,
    });
  }
};

const posts = async (req, res) => {
  try {
    const posts = await postModel.find().sort({ createdAt: -1 });
    return res.status(200).send({
      success: true,
      message: 'posts fetched sucessfuly!',
      posts: posts,
    });
  } catch (err) {
    return res.status(500).send({
      success: false,
```

```
      message: error.message,
    });
  }
};

const myposts = async (req, res) => {
  try {
    const posts = await postModel
      .find({ author: req.user.email })
      .sort({ createdAt: -1 });
    return res.status(200).send({
      success: true,
      message: 'posts fetched sucessfuly!',
      posts: posts,
    });
  } catch (err) {
    return res.status(400).send({
      success: false,
      message: error.message,
    });
  }
};

const createpost = async (req, res) => {
  try {
    if (!req.body.title || !req.body.content) {
      return res.status(400).json({ error: 'Title and content are required' });
    }

    const post = await postModel({
      title: req.body.title,
      content: req.body.content,
      author: req.user.email,
    });
    post.save();

    return res.status(200).send({
      success: true,
      message: 'Post created sucessfuly!',
    });
```

```
  } catch (error) {
    return res.status(500).send({
      success: false,
      message: error.message,
    });
  }
};

const deletepost = async (req, res) => {
  const { postId } = req.params;

  try {
    const deletedPost = await postModel.findByIdAndDelete(postId);
    if (!deletedPost) {
      return res.status(400).send({
        success: false,
        message: 'This post is not registered!',
      });
    }
    return res.status(200).send({
      success: true,
      message: 'Post deleted sucessfuly!',
    });
  } catch (error) {
    return res.status(500).send({
      success: false,
      message: error.message,
    });
  }
};

const getnexttask = async (req, res) => {
  try {
    const orderList = ['openness', 'conscientiousness', 'extraversion', 'agreeableness',
'neuroticism'];
    const userEmail = req.user.email;

    const existingPendingTask = await userTasksModel.findOne({ userEmail, status:
'pending' }).populate('taskId');
```

```
    if (existingPendingTask) {
      return res.status(200).send({
        success: true,
        message: 'You have an ongoing task!',
        task: existingPendingTask.taskId,
      });
    }

    const userScore = await scoreModel.findOne({ userEmail });
    if (!userScore) {
      return res.status(400).send({
        success: false,
        message: 'Score is not registered!',
      });
    }

    const scores = userScore.scores;
    const sumScore = Object.values(scores).reduce((acc, score) => acc + score, 0);

    let userLevel = '';
    if (sumScore >= 1 && sumScore <= 12) {
      userLevel = 'beginner';
    } else if (sumScore >= 13 && sumScore <= 18) {
      userLevel = 'intermediate';
    } else if (sumScore >= 19 && sumScore <= 20) {
      userLevel = 'advanced';
    }

    const choosenTrait = orderList[Math.floor(Math.random() * orderList.length)];

    const prevCompletedTasks = await userTasksModel.find({ userEmail, status:
'completed' }).distinct('taskId');

    const newTask = await TaskModel.findOne({
      _id: { $nin: prevCompletedTasks },
      level: userLevel,
      trait: choosenTrait,
    });

    if (!newTask) {
```

```
      return res.status(404).send({
        success: false,
        message: 'No suitable task found for the user!',
      });
    }

    const assignedTask = new userTasksModel({ userEmail, taskId: newTask._id });
    await assignedTask.save();

    return res.status(200).send({
      success: true,
      message: 'Task successfully fetched!',
      task: newTask,
    });
  } catch (error) {
    return res.status(500).send({
      success: false,
      message: error.message,
    });
  }
};

const completeTask = async (req, res) => {
  try {
    const userEmail = req.user.email;

    const task = await userTasksModel.findOne({ userEmail, status: 'pending' });

    if (!task) {
      return res.status(400).send({
        success: false,
        message: 'No pending task found for this user!',
      });
    }
    task.status = 'completed';
    await task.save();

    return res.status(200).send({
      success: true,
      message: 'Task marked as completed!',
```

```
    });
  } catch (error) {
    return res.status(500).send({
      success: false,
      message: error.message,
    });
  }
};


module.exports = {
  assessment,
  questions,
  user,
  score,
  posts,
  myposts,
  createpost,
  deletepost,
  getnexttask,
  completeTask,
};
```

Appendix-B

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A Study on OCEAN Model for Personality Prediction

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ABSTRACT

Personality prediction is a growing field that significantly contributes to understanding human behaviour across multiple disciplines, including psychology, artificial intelligence (AI), behavioural sciences, and human-computer interaction. The ability to analyse and predict personality traits has far-reaching applications, from enhancing recruitment processes and mental health diagnostics to improving customer experiences, personalized learning, and virtual simulations.

The OCEAN model, also known as the Five-Factor Model (FFM), defines personality through five key traits: Openness, Conscientiousness, Extraversion, Agreeableness, and Neuroticism. These traits shape individual interactions, decision-making, emotional responses, and social behaviours. Traditional personality assessments have relied on self-reported surveys and psychological evaluations, but advancements in AI and machine learning have led to the development of computational personality prediction models that analyse text, speech, facial expressions, and behavioural patterns to infer personality traits.

With the rise of big data and deep learning, computational methods now integrate natural language processing (NLP), sentiment analysis, social media analytics, and behavioural modelling to improve the accuracy of personality prediction. AI-driven personality assessment tools leverage large datasets from social media platforms, job application processes, and online behaviour tracking to build predictive models. These tools are used in domains such as targeted marketing, employee profiling, personalized therapy, and adaptive learning systems.

This study aims to evaluate the effectiveness of the OCEAN model in personality prediction and its integration into computational frameworks such as crowd simulations, AI-powered hiring systems, and behavioural forecasting. By analysing existing literature, methodologies, and real-world applications, the research explores how AI enhances personality assessment and identifies gaps that need further improvement.

Furthermore, this study investigates the ethical and privacy challenges associated with AI-driven personality prediction, particularly concerns regarding data privacy, algorithmic bias, and the potential misuse of personality profiling. As AI continues to play a pivotal role in shaping human-computer interactions, ensuring the ethical development, transparency, and accountability of predictive personality models becomes crucial.

By shedding light on the advancements, challenges, and future directions of AI-based personality prediction, this research contributes to the development of more accurate, unbiased, and ethical personality assessment systems. The findings will be valuable for researchers, psychologists, and AI practitioners aiming to refine predictive frameworks for various real-world applications.

Keywords: *OCEAN Model, Big Five Personality Traits, Personality Prediction, Psychological Assessment, Machine Learning, Behavioural Analysis*

I. Introduction:

Personality plays a critical role in human interactions, influencing decision-making, social behaviour, and adaptability. The OCEAN model, which categorizes personality into five fundamental dimensions, provides a structured framework for understanding and predicting behavioural tendencies. With the increasing use of AI and machine learning, integrating personality traits into computational models has become a vital research area. Applications such as virtual crowd simulations, personalized recommendations, and AI-driven behavioural analytics rely on accurate personality prediction.

Several studies have highlighted how different personality traits influence career success, academic performance, and mental health. Understanding these relationships allows researchers to design models capable of predicting outcomes in various domains. Moreover, businesses and marketing strategies are increasingly employing personality prediction to personalize services, advertisements, and user experiences. This study aims to explore how the OCEAN model can be effectively utilized for personality prediction, its impact on behavioural simulations, and the challenges involved in developing reliable computational models.

II. Literature Review:

The **OCEAN model**, also known as the **Big Five Personality Traits**, is a widely accepted psychological framework that categorizes personality into five dimensions: **Openness, Conscientiousness, Extraversion, Agreeableness, and Neuroticism**. Each trait represents a spectrum rather than a fixed type. The model has been extensively used in psychology, organizational behaviour, and artificial intelligence for personality prediction.

Foundations of the OCEAN Model

The **Big Five Personality Traits** originated from lexical studies that analysed descriptive terms used for human behaviour. Researchers identified five primary dimensions that consistently emerged across cultures (Goldberg, 1993). These traits have been validated through multiple psychological assessments and are considered stable over time (McCrae & Costa, 1997).

- **Openness to Experience**: Reflects creativity, curiosity, and a preference for novelty.
- **Conscientiousness**: Indicates organization, responsibility, and self-discipline.
- **Extraversion**: Represents sociability, energy, and assertiveness.
- **Agreeableness**: Involves cooperation, trust, and empathy.
- **Neuroticism**: Relates to emotional instability, anxiety, and mood swings.

This model has been widely used in workplace behaviour analysis, leadership studies, and personal development.

1. AI-Driven Personality Prediction

Advancements in **artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning** have enabled personality prediction using digital footprints. Instead of relying on self-reported questionnaires, AI systems analyse **text, voice, and facial expressions** to assess personality traits.

2. Applications of the OCEAN Model

The OCEAN model has significant applications in various fields, including **human resource management, recommendation systems, and mental health assessments**.

a. Human Resource Management

Many organizations use AI-powered personality assessment tools to improve **recruitment and team management**. Extraverts are often preferred for leadership and sales roles, while conscientious individuals excel in structured environments. AI-based hiring models help reduce bias and ensure better job-role alignment (Schmidt & Hunter, 1998).

b. Recommendation Systems

AI-driven recommendation engines leverage personality traits to **personalize content suggestions**. Users high in **openness** are more likely to explore diverse movie genres and travel experiences, while highly **neurotic users** receive mental wellness recommendations. Personalization enhances user engagement and satisfaction in digital platforms.

c. Mental Health Assessments

AI-based personality prediction is being used in **psychology and mental health diagnostics**. Individuals with high neuroticism are more susceptible to anxiety and depression. AI tools analyse patient communication to detect early symptoms and provide **personalized therapy recommendations**. These applications contribute to preventive healthcare solutions.

3. Challenges and Ethical Concerns

Despite its potential, AI-driven personality prediction faces significant challenges. One major issue is **data privacy**, as personality analysis requires access to personal communication and behaviour data. Algorithmic biases also pose risks, as AI models may reflect the biases present in training data, leading to unfair or inaccurate predictions.

Another challenge is **generalization**, as most AI personality models are trained on specific demographic data. Personality expression varies across cultures, making it difficult to apply a single model universally. Addressing these challenges requires transparency, ethical AI development, and improved model interpretability.

4. Future Directions

Research in AI-based personality prediction continues to evolve. Future advancements may include **adaptive personality models** that update over time, hybrid approaches combining self-reported data with AI predictions, and federated learning techniques to enhance privacy. Addressing ethical concerns and improving cultural adaptability will be crucial for the widespread adoption of AI-driven personality assessments.

III. Research Methodology:

The system development involved multiple structured steps designed to minimize complexity and maximize interpretability:

1. **Assessment Mechanism**: A questionnaire based on the Big Five Inventory is provided to users. This inventory includes a range of items targeting the various traits defined in the OCEAN model.
2. **Trait Scoring**: Responses are processed using a numerical conversion scheme that assigns weighted values to each response. Aggregated scores determine the intensity of each trait.
3. **Trait Classification**: The top traits are extracted based on scoring thresholds and patterns.
4. **Task Recommendation**: Each trait has a pre-configured task bank categorized to reflect appropriate personality-aligned activities. A task is dynamically assigned based on dominant traits. For example:
    - High Openness: Idea-generation or free-writing exercises
    - High Conscientiousness: Schedule planning or habit-building tasks
    - High Extraversion: Group-based challenges or speaking assignments
    - High Agreeableness: Empathy-based tasks such as peer mentoring
    - High Neuroticism: Journaling, emotional tracking, or relaxation routines
5. **User Feedback Integration**: A feedback loop is proposed where users report on task completion and experience. Future iterations of the system can use this feedback for recommendation refinement.

IV. Unique Contribution of Manobal

The Manobal system provides several distinctive features in comparison with traditional personality prediction models:

- **Manual Data Entry**: No need for passive data scraping or external footprint analysis.
- **Assessment-Driven Inference**: Personality is derived from active participation.
- **Transparent Recommendation Logic**: Tasks are aligned based on predefined logic rather than opaque AI models.
- **Deployment Flexibility**: Lightweight, offline-compatible system architecture.
- **Educational and Counselling Relevance**: Designed for classroom, institutional, or therapeutic use without needing cloud-based services.

This sets Manobal apart as a system that respects user privacy while delivering high usability and immediate actionable outcomes.

V. Ethical Considerations

Ethical factors form a core part of the design philosophy behind Manobal. The following principles have been implemented:

- **User Consent**: Participation is voluntary and initiated by the user.
- **Data Anonymity**: No personal identifiers are stored or shared.
- **Interpretability**: Users are aware of how their responses translate into trait scores and recommendations.
- **Avoidance of Algorithmic Bias**: No machine-trained models involved; trait interpretation is static and traceable.

These principles aim to address common critiques around AI models, ensuring that the system is compliant with basic ethical standards in psychological and educational tools.

VI. Comparison of Evolution of Research Paper

Objective	Evaluate AI-based personality prediction techniques using OCEAN	Build a real-time system to assess personality and assign relevant tasks
Content Tone	Formal, academic, with high dependency on AI jargon	Structured, original, with practical use cases and reduced similarity

Method Focus	Machine learning-based natural language processing	Structured questionnaire, rule-based scoring and mapping
AI Involvement	Emphasized use of SVMs, neural nets, NLP pipelines	Eliminated AI dependency; emphasizes logic and transparency
Application Level	Theoretical research analysis	Functional prototype suitable for deployment in institutions
Ethical Transparency	Limited references to data ethics	Strong ethical focus with user control, consent, and anonymity
System Design	Conceptual outline without tool implementation	Fully realized working system with clearly described flow
Data Source	Social media text, online datasets	Assessment data directly collected with user awareness
Output Utility	Trait interpretation for theoretical understanding	Trait-linked task output for engagement and development
System Accessibility	Required technical environment and dataset access	Runs offline, minimal configuration, and user-friendly design
Innovation	Aligned with existing AI-based studies	Introduces actionable personality-activity linkage with clear purpose

VII. Recommendations:

Based on the findings of this study, several recommendations can be made to improve the accuracy, reliability, and ethical implementation of AI-based personality prediction using the OCEAN model.

First, enhancing dataset diversity is crucial. Most existing personality prediction datasets are biased toward specific demographics, limiting the model's generalizability. Future research should incorporate data from diverse cultural, linguistic, and socioeconomic backgrounds to ensure fair and inclusive personality assessments.

Second, improving model interpretability should be a priority. While deep learning models like neural networks provide high accuracy, their black-box nature makes it difficult to understand their decision-making process. Using explainable AI techniques, such as SHAP (Shapley Additive explanations) or LIME (Local Interpretable Model-Agnostic Explanations), can help make AI-driven personality predictions more transparent and trustworthy.

Additionally, integrating multi-modal data sources can enhance prediction accuracy. Current models primarily rely on textual data, but incorporating behavioural data such as voice tone, facial expressions, and social media interactions could provide a more holistic view of an individual's personality. Combining multiple data streams using advanced AI models like transformers or multi-modal neural networks could improve prediction robustness.

From an ethical perspective, ensuring data privacy and consent remains a fundamental concern. Organizations and researchers developing AI personality prediction models should implement strong encryption and anonymization techniques to protect user data. Furthermore, explicit user consent should be required before collecting and analysing personality-related data. Transparency in how AI models function and how data is used will foster trust among users.

Lastly, applying personality prediction responsibly is essential. AI-based personality assessment tools should not be used as the sole determinant in high-stakes decisions, such as hiring, mental health assessments, or law enforcement profiling. Instead, these models should complement human judgment, providing additional insights rather than making absolute decisions. Policymakers and AI developers must establish guidelines to prevent misuse and ensure ethical deployment.

VIII. Conclusion:

This study explores the effectiveness of the OCEAN model in personality prediction using AI-driven techniques. By analysing textual and behavioural data, machine learning models can provide insights into an individual's personality traits based on the Big Five factors: Openness, Conscientiousness, Extraversion, Agreeableness, and Neuroticism. Through a structured methodology, including data collection, NLP-based feature extraction, and machine learning classification, this research highlights the potential of AI in personality assessment.

The findings indicate that AI models can achieve reasonable accuracy in predicting personality traits, especially when trained on high-quality, diverse datasets. However, challenges such as data bias, interpretability issues, and ethical concerns must be addressed. Ensuring dataset diversity, enhancing model transparency, and integrating multi-modal data sources can significantly improve prediction accuracy and fairness.

Moreover, ethical considerations, including privacy protection and informed consent, remain critical in the application of AI-driven personality prediction. While such models offer valuable insights, they should be used as supplementary tools rather than sole decision-makers in areas like hiring, education, and psychological assessments.

In conclusion, AI-based personality prediction using the OCEAN model presents promising opportunities for various applications. However, ongoing research and responsible implementation are essential to ensure accuracy, fairness, and ethical use. By addressing the limitations and recommendations outlined in this study, AI can play a valuable role in advancing personality assessment methodologies.

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