PROJECT REPORT ON

STUDY ON PERSONALITY TRAITS OF MSU STUDENTS

The Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda

Faculty of Science

Department of statistics

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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that **Anoop Oothaman, Akash Deshmukh, Bhumika Karia and Rajeshwari Rajodia** have successfully and satisfactorily completed the project titled:

"STUDY ON PERSONALITY TRAITS OF STUDENTS IN THE MAHARAJA SAYAJIRAO UNIVERSITY OF BARODA"

as a team in the academic year 2018-19 and have submitted the work to the Department of Statistics in second semester as a partial fulfilment for the degree of Master of Science in Statistics and have represented their original work.

I wish them a grand success in future.

Dr. K Muralidharan
(Mentor)

Prof. V.A. Kalamkar
Head of Department,
Department of Statistics,
Faculty of Science,
Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This work could not have been completed without the help of these pioneers of statistics.

Firstly, we would like to express our gratitude to **Dr. K Muralidharan.** As students of Master's program in Statistics, we have had the privilege to work under his excellent guidance. We have got all kinds of support and tremendous experience in collection, exploration and analysis of data.

We would also like to thank **Dr. Rashmin Sompura, (Head of the Department of psychology) and Prof. Kashyap Rajput** who helped us to boost up at early stages of our project.

I would like to express my gratitude to **Dr. (Mrs.) Khimya Tinani**, For being so generous to provide us with all the help we needed. We are thankful for her encouragement and indispensable guidance towards the culmination of our project.

We are extremely grateful to all the students of various faculties of The Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda for providing us with the data in form of their opinions in our questionnaire. They were highly co-operative and patient in providing us the same.

We are very much thankful to all the Faculties and Staff Members of Statistics Department, Faculty of Science, The M.S. University of Baroda.

Last but not the least we would like to thank our seniors, alumni members and family members for having boosted our moral throughout the preparation of this project.

The support of these many people will always remain permanently attached in our memory and we are extremely grateful to them. Despite the help of so many able people, we alone accept full responsibility for any deficiencies the project may possess.

“Personality has power to uplift, power to depress, power to curse, and power to bless. “

CONTENTS

Chapter 1. Introduction

1.1 Overview

What is a Big Five factor Model?

A Review of Literature

In psychology, five broad dimensions (the ‘Big Five’) are commonly used in the research and study of personality.

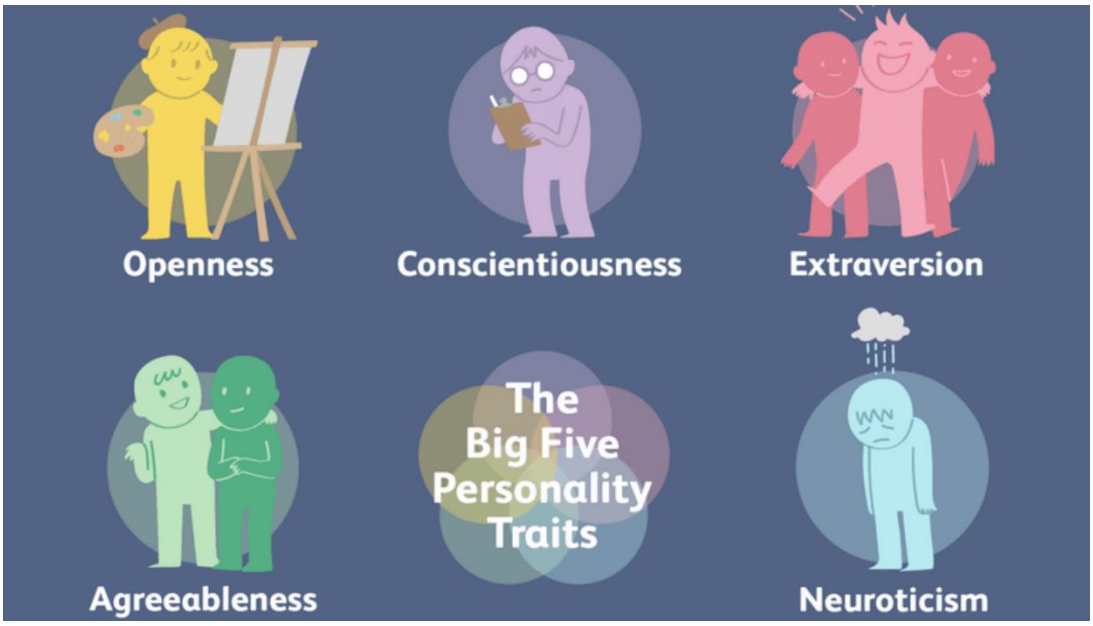
Since the late 20th Century, these factors have been used to measure, and develop a better understanding of, individual differences in personality.

The five factors may be easily remembered using the acronym ‘OCEAN’.

Raymond Cattell developed a 16-item inventory of personality traits and created the *Sixteen Personality Factor Questionnaire* (16PF) instrument to measure these traits.

Robert McCrae and Paul Costa later developed the *Five-Factor Model*, or FFM, which describes personality in terms of five broad factors.

Big Five Factor Model at a glance



1. **Openness to Experience**

- The **openness to experience** dimension of personality is characterised by a willingness to try new activities. People with higher levels of openness are amenable to unconventional ideas and beliefs.
- They enjoy artistic and cultural experiences, visiting art galleries, museums, and theatres, listening to music and travelling to new destinations. They are more open to unfamiliar cultures and customs.
- People with low levels of openness - those who are closed to experience - are wary of uncertainty and the unknown. They are more suspicious of beliefs and ideas which challenge their *status.*
- They feel uncomfortable in unfamiliar situations and prefer familiar environments. Less open individuals value the safety of predictability, and like to adhere to well-known traditions and routines.
- Openness to experience is often associated with intelligence when measuring personality factors.

2. Conscientiousness

- People who are conscientious are more aware of their actions and the consequences of their behavior than people who are unconscientious. They feel a sense of responsibility towards other and are generally careful to carry out the duties assigned to them.
- Conscientious individuals like to keep a tidy environment and are well-organized. They are keen to maintain good timekeeping.
- People with high conscientious levels also exhibit more goal-oriented behavior. They set ambitious goals and are motivated to achieve them. Undeterred by hard work, they are keen to driven to succeed in every aspect of their lives, including academic achievements and in furthering their careers.
- Low levels of conscientiousness are reflected in less motivated behavior. Unconscientious individuals are less concerned by tidiness and punctuality. This may result in them arriving late to appointments and meetings, and being more relaxed in setting life goals.
- Unconscientious people tend to engage in more impulsive behavior. They will act on a last-minute whim rather than considering the consequences of their choices.

3. Extraversion

- Extraversion is characterized by outgoing, socially confident behavior. Extraverts are sociable, talkative and often forward in social situations. They enjoy being the center of a group and will often seek the attention of others.
- Extraverts enjoy meeting new people and are happy to introduce themselves to strangers, thriving in company of others.
- Introverts - people with low levels of extraversion, display contrasting behavior. They are quieter and often feel shy around other people. They may feel intimidated being in large groups such as parties, and will often try to avoid demanding social gatherings.
- Introverts enjoy being a part of smaller social groups, preferably with familiar people.
- Such behavior results in introverts tending to enjoy smaller social networks, but instead they maintain a close group of trusted friends.

‘

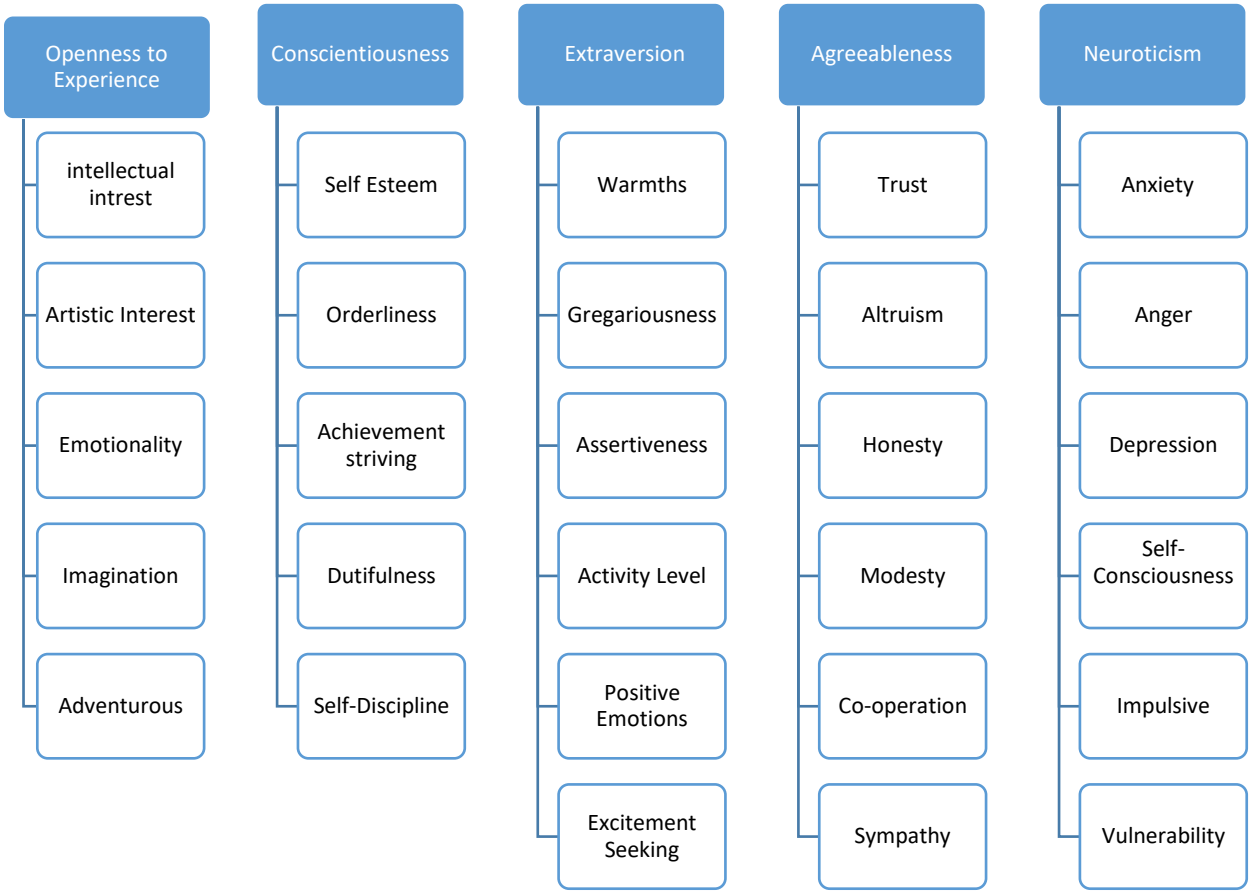
4. **Agreeableness**

- Individuals who score highly on agreeableness measures are friendly and co-operative. Often considered more likeable by their peers and colleagues, agreeable people are trusting of others and are more altruistic, willing to help others during times of need.
- Their ability to work with others means that they often work well as members of a team.
- Agreeable people dislike being involved in arguments, conflict with others and other forms of confrontation. They seek to pacify and appease others, acting as the mediating 'peace-maker' of their group.
- Individuals who are disagreeable score lower on this dimension of personality.

5. **Neuroticism**

- This personality dimension is measured on a continuum ranging from emotional stability to emotional instability, or *neuroticism*. People with high neuroticism scores are often persistent worriers. They are more fearful and often feel anxious, over-thinking their problems and exaggerating their significance. Rather than seeing the positive in a situation, they may dwell on its negative aspects.
- Neuroticism can result in a person coping less successfully with common stressors in their day-to-day lives. Instead, they will often become frustrated with others and may feel angry if events do not occur as they wish.
- A person's neuroticism can have repercussions in terms of their relationship with others. A study found that people in relationships were less happy than other couples if their partner scored highly on the personality trait.

Facets of big Five Factor Model



1.2 Objectives

Below are some of the objectives that we targeted during this study:

- To check factor wise dependency of personality traits.
- Dependency of Employment, Best team leader, debater, Entrepreneurship with respect to age, gender, educational qualification and annual family income of an individual.
- Which Factor is more affected for life satisfactions of MSU students?

- **Method of Data Collection**

- The task of Data Collection begins after a research program has been defined and research design has been chalked out.

- The Data which are collected fresh and for the first time and thus happen to be original in character is known as primary data.
- There are several ways to obtain primary data, particularly in surveys and descriptive researches.
- We have obtained our data through direct communication to respondents and our Targeted population was Students of MSU University of Baroda.

➢ Coding of collected data:

- There are two coding section of the collected data, first one is coding of attributes and second is coding of variable.
- With the Help of questionnaire which has been already discussed, data from 335 respondent are collected and coded from preferential attributes of respondents. Sample collected data as follows.

➢ Questionnaire

Survey location: MSU BARODA

Only students of MSU can fill this form.

A. Personal Details

Name:

Age :

Gender: Male ☐ Female ☐

Faculty:

Educational Qualification:

Numbers of members in your family:

Family income per annum:

☐ Up to 2,50,000

☐ 2,50,000-5,00,000

☐ 5,00,000 - 10,00,000

☐ Above 10,00,000

B. How is your perception about yourself?

Sr. No.	Questions	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
1)	Does your mind keep exploring ideas or plans?	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
2)	Are you always interested in unconventional and ambiguous things E.g. books, movies?	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
3)	Do you see yourself as very emotionally stable person	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
4)	You get evoked by new ideas or plans.	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
5)	You are willing to accept everyone's opinions.	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
6)	You like to experience any of the following e.g. sky diving, hang gliding, free climbing?	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯

Sr. No.	Questions	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
7)	In a discussion, truth is more important than people's sensitivity.	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
8)	Being able to develop a plan and stick to it is most important to every project.	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
9)	Given a task, you are absolutely confident that you will complete it.	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
10)	Your travel plans are usually well thought out.	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
11)	You are always concentrated towards your goals.	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
12)	You wake up early on your day off just because you planned to do so a day earlier.	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
13)	You rarely misplace your things.	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
14)	You make friends very easily.	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
15)	You often like to talk to different people at parties.	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
16)	You believe that it is rewarding to be liked by others.	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
17)	An interesting book and video game are better than social event.	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
18)	You always think positive in any situation.	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
19)	You would like to work on any project with preplanner schedule.	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
20)	You have a lot of secrets and you intend to keep them to yourself at all cost	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
21)	You help someone without any expectation.	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
22)	You return money to the cashier after realising that he has given you extra 10 Rs.	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
23)	Winning a debate matters less to you than making no one gets upset	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
24)	You think that everyone's view should be respected	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯

Sr. No.	Questions	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
25)	If you had a business you would find it difficult to fire loyal but under performing employees.	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
26)	If someone does not respond to your mail quickly, you start worrying.	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
27)	A fight is not as good as efficient solution as what an agreement/ settlement is.	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
28)	You get stressed out easily.	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
29)	In any discussion you generally avoid to talk in group.	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
30)	You rarely get hurt by someone's words.	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
31)	When someone gets late, do you get angry immediately when he arrives	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯

c) Life Satisfaction:

1. Are you happy with your life?

☐ Yes ☐ No

a) If Yes, which factors are you satisfied with?

☐ Finance

☐ Health

☐ Relations

☐ Education

☐ Social life

CODING FOR QUESTIONAIRE

- **Gender:**

GENDER	CODE
Male	1
Female	2

- **Age:**

AGE	CODE
17-20	1
21-24	2
25&Above	3

- **Faculty:**

Faculties	CODE
Science	1
Social work	2
Arts	3
Fine Arts	4
Law	5
Commerce	6
Medicine	7
Technology & Engineering	8

- **No. of members:**

No. of members	CODE
1-4	1
5& Above	2

- **Annual Family Income:**

Family Income	CODE
Up to 2,50,000	1
2,50,000-5,00,000	2
5,00,000 - 10,00,000	3
Above 10,00,000	4

- **Educational Qualification:**

Educational level	CODE
Under graduate	1
Graduate	2
Post graduate	3
Others	4

1.4.Sample Size determination

➢ Sample Size determination

- Using pwr Package

- We are considering 8 main faculties define as bellow.

Faculties	Total population - N
Arts	2620
Commerce	14958
Fine Arts	595
Law	1637
Medicine	1051
Science	4824
Social Work	397
Technology and Engineering	3616

- w=0.24 , df = (r-1)(c-1) , sig.level = 0.05 , power = 0.8
- w=effect size , r = no.of rows , c = no . of columns
- pwr.chisq.test(w=0.24,df=14,0.05,0.8)

Objective	w	df=(r-1)(c-1)	sig.level	Power	Sample size
Leadership w.r.t Age	0.24	7	0.05	0.8	260
Leadership w.r.t Gender	0.24	14	0.05	0.8	318
Employment w.r.t Age	0.24	8	0.05	0.8	318
Employment w.r.t Gender	0.24	16	0.05	0.8	335

As we can see that **335** is maximum sample size
So, we took 335 as our sample size

Chapter 2. Primary data collection

Age	Gender	Faculty	Educational Qualification	Number of members in your family	Family income per annum
1	2	1	1	1	4
2	2	2	1	2	2
1	2	2	1	1	2
1	2	3	1	1	3
2	2	3	1	1	4
2	2	3	1	1	4
2	2	5	2	1	4
2	2	3	1	1	2
2	2	1	1	1	2
1	2	5	1	1	4

Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8	Q9	Q10	Q11	Q12	Q13	Q14	Q15	Q16	Q17	Q18	Q19
4	4	5	4	4	5	5	5	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	1	5	4
5	4	2	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	3	5	2	2	3	1	1	4	4
3	4	5	3	3	5	4	4	3	4	4	4	2	4	3	4	5	3	4
5	4	5	4	4	5	2	4	4	5	5	2	2	5	5	2	2	2	4
4	4	4	4	5	5	4	2	5	5	4	2	5	4	4	4	2	4	4
4	4	4	4	5	5	4	2	5	5	4	2	5	4	4	4	2	4	4
4	4	4	3	2	3	2	4	4	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	4
4	3	2	5	4	5	5	4	4	5	4	3	2	1	1	3	2	4	1
3	2	3	4	2	5	3	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	3	3	4	2	1	2	3	5	3	4

Q20	Q21	Q22	Q23	Q24	Q25	Q26	Q27	Q28	Q29	Q30	Q31	Q32
5	5	4	4	4	4	2	5	2	2	4	2	1
5	4	4	2	5	4	4	5	4	4	2	3	0
4	4	4	5	5	3	5	1	5	2	2	3	1
5	4	4	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	4	1
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	3	4	4	1
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	3	4	4	1
4	4	4	2	2	2	4	4	4	4	2	4	1
5	4	2	2	2	3	1	4	5	4	3	5	1
3	4	5	3	5	5	4	4	3	3	3	3	1
5	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	3	4	2	2	1

Life Satisfaction Data

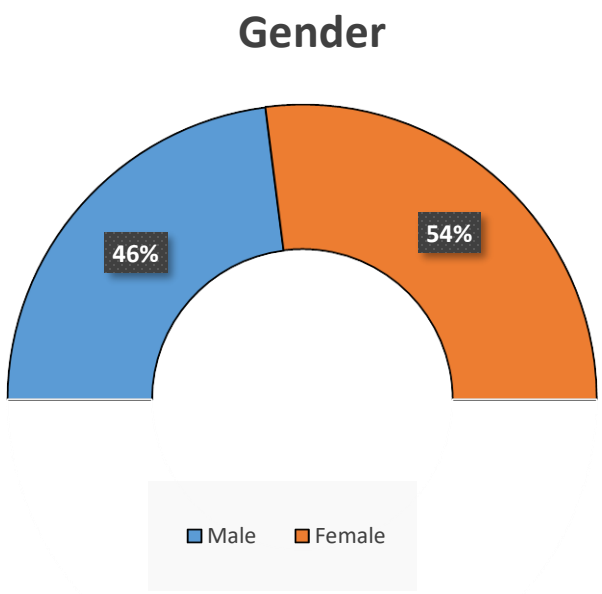
finance	health	relations	education	social life
1	1	1	0	0
0	0	0	0	0
1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1
1	0	1	1	1
1	0	1	1	1
1	1	0	0	1
0	1	0	0	0
0	1	0	1	1
0	1	1	1	0

1.4 Exploratory Data Analysis

➢ EXPLORATORY DATA ANALYSIS

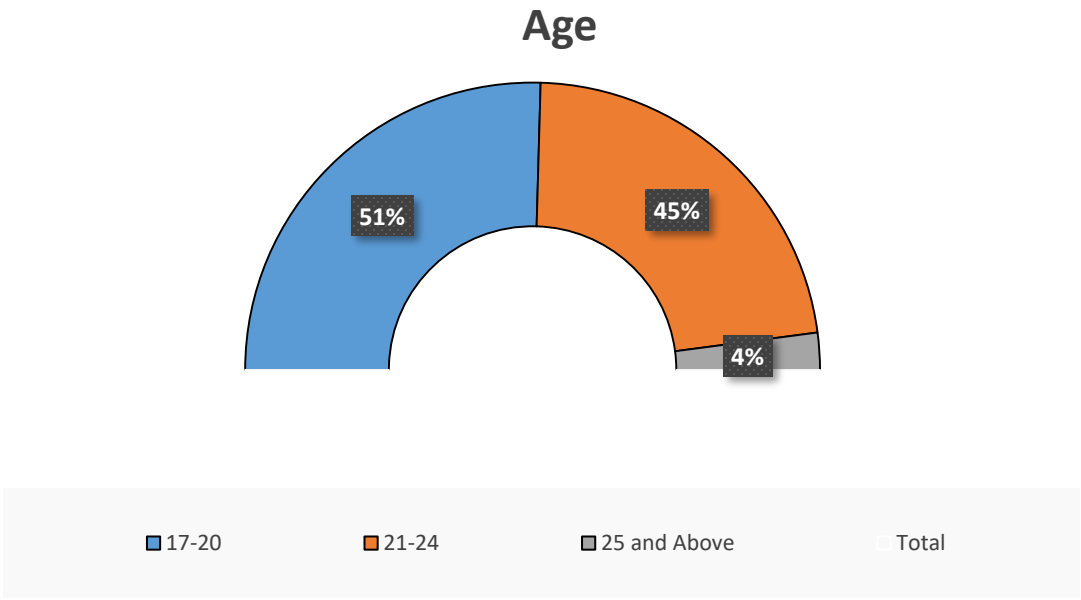
- What is exploratory data analysis?

Exploratory data analysis includes those methods of analysing data which require very few assumptions. These methods help the statistician to analyse the data further



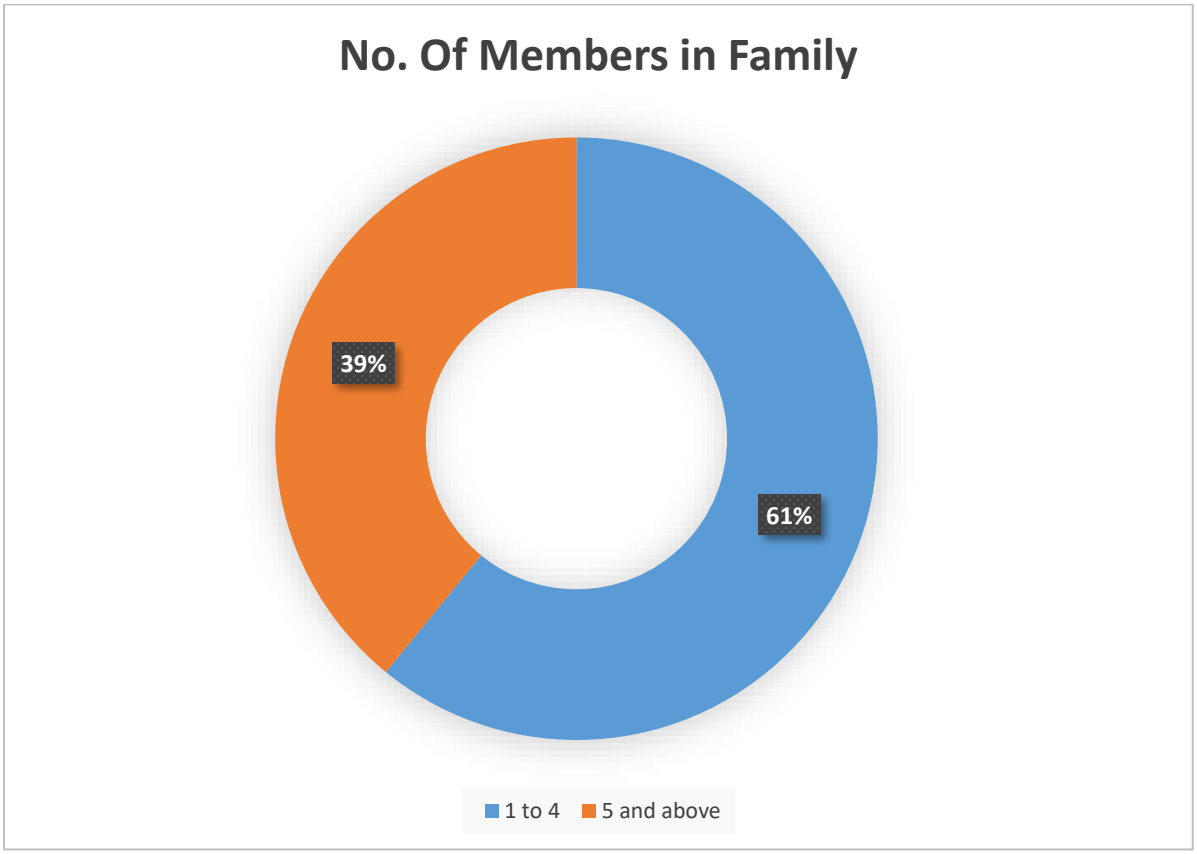
Interpretation: As from the above graph we can observe that there are

- 46% males present in our data of MSU students.
- 54 % females are included in our data of MSU students.



Interpretation: As from the above graph we can observe that there are

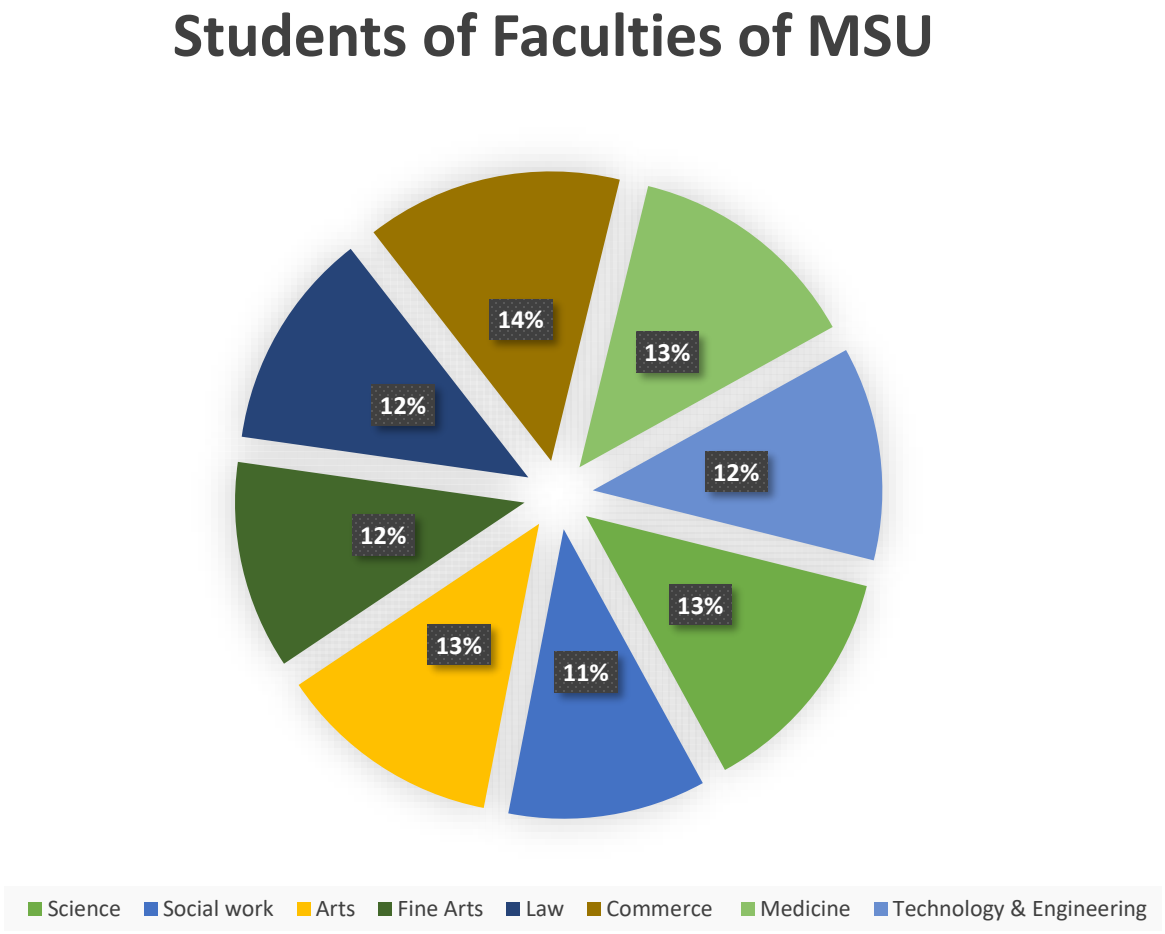
- 51% students of the age group 17-20 is present in our data of MSU students.
- 45% students of the age group 21-24 is present in our data of MSU students.
- 4% students are of the age group 25 and above is present in our data of MSU students.



Interpretation:

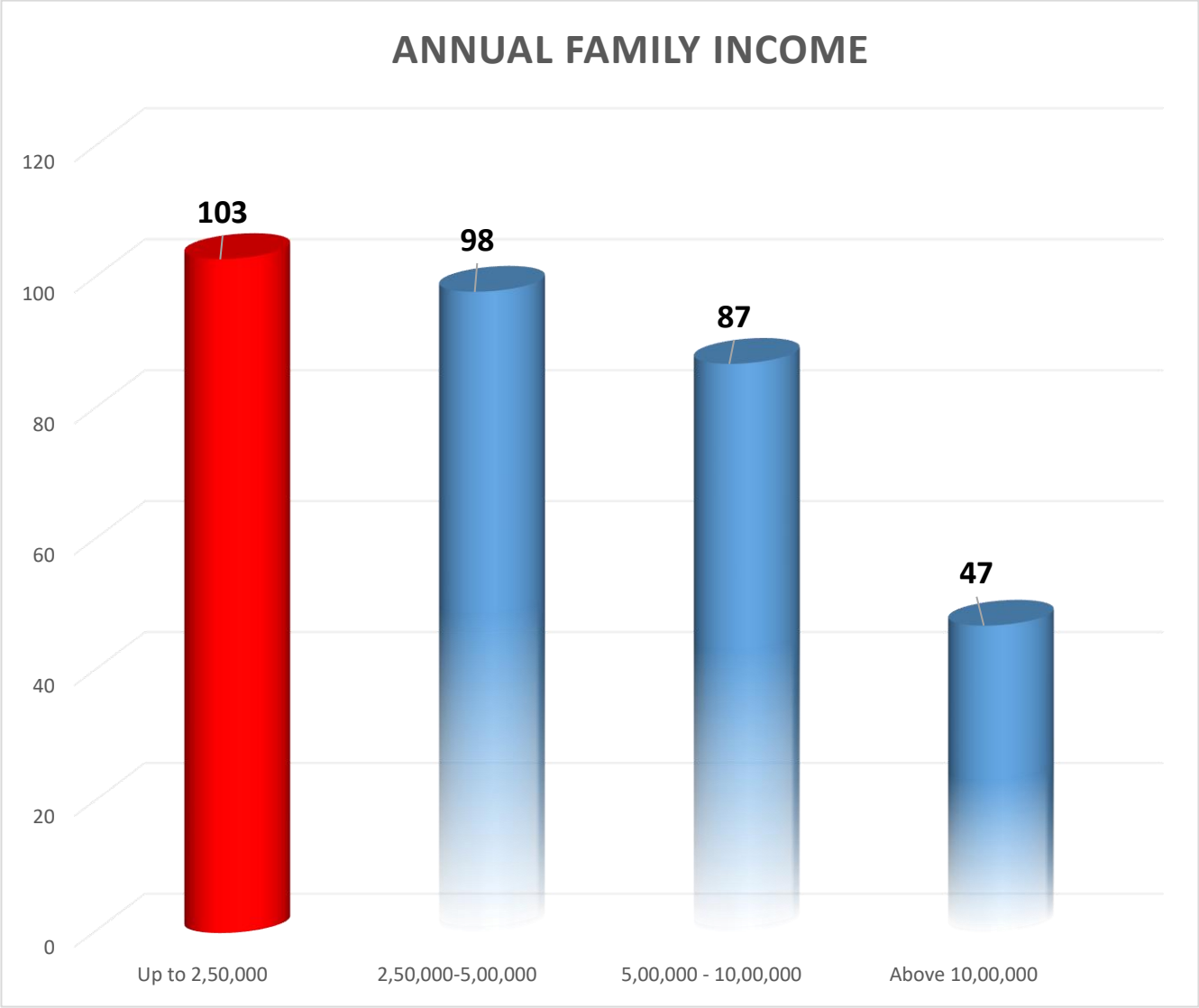
As from the above graph we can observe that there are

- 60% students have family members more than 5 of MSU students in our data.
- 39% students have family members up to 4 of MSU students in our data.



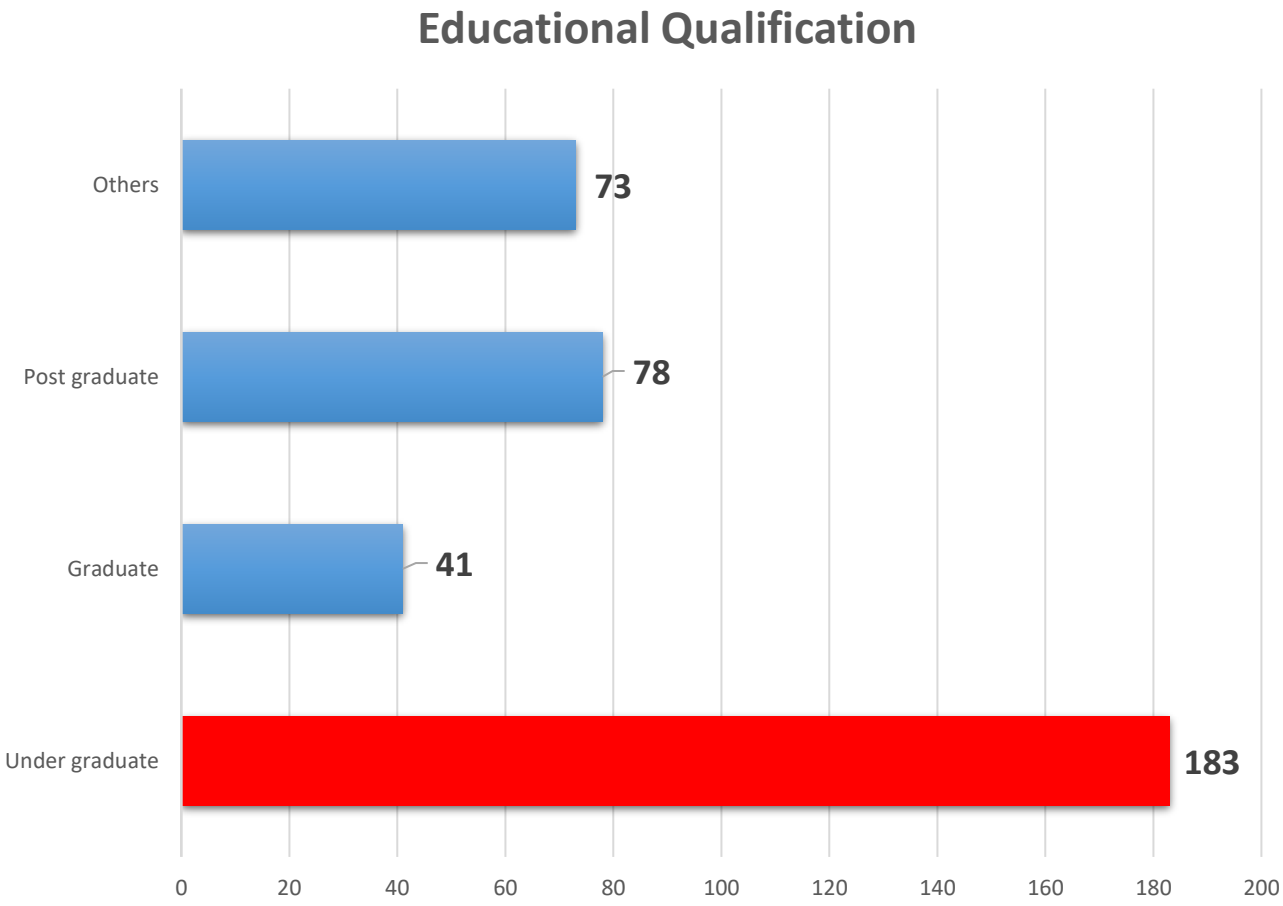
Interpretation : As from the above graph we can observe that,

- 14% students are of commerce faculty,
- 13% students are from Medicine ,Science & Arts faculty .
- 12 % students are of Fine arts, Law & Techonology –Engineering faculty
- 11% students are from social work faculty .



Interpretation : From the above graph we can see that

- **103 out of of 335 means most of the students have family income upto 2.5 lakhs.**
- 98 students have family income per annum from 2.5 lakhs to 5 lakhs,
- 87 students having income 5 lakhs to 10 lakhs
- 47 students having family income more than 10 lakhs per annum.



Interpretation: As per the above graph we can see that, there are

- **183 under graduate students.**
- 78 Post graduate students.
- 41 graduate students.
- 73 students are of higher Education category.

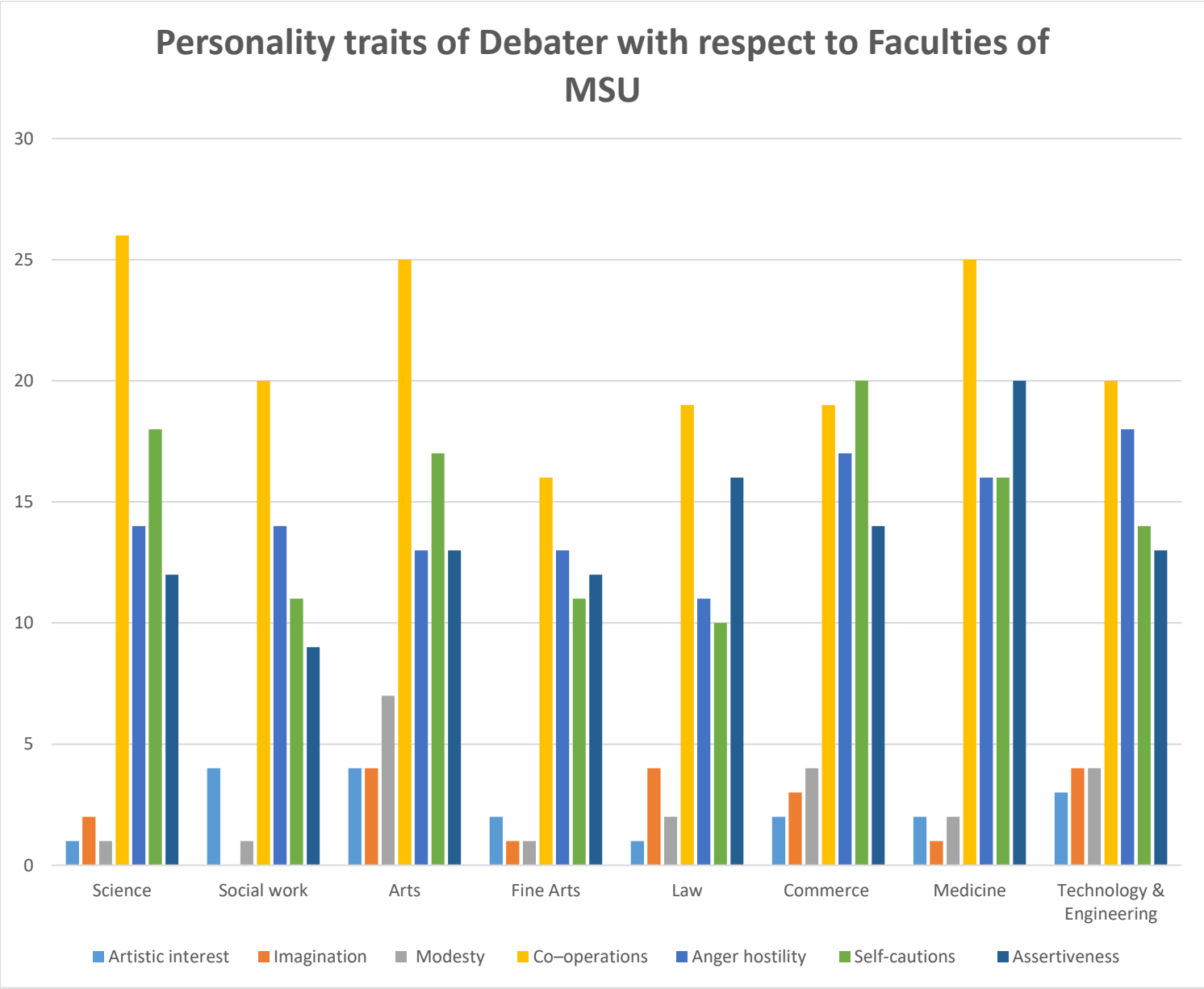
Multiple Bar Diagram

1) Personality traits of Employment With respect to Faculties of MSU

Interpretation:

- From the above graph, we can observe that the facets self-esteem and honesty are more present in the science faculty .
- Honesty is also at its maximum in the Social Work faculty and warmth being almost consistently at the minimum,even in the remaining faculties.
- In Arts Faculty, Co-operation reaches at its peak and is the maximum in all the faculties.
- Law faculty depicts the lowest range in among all the traits of employment

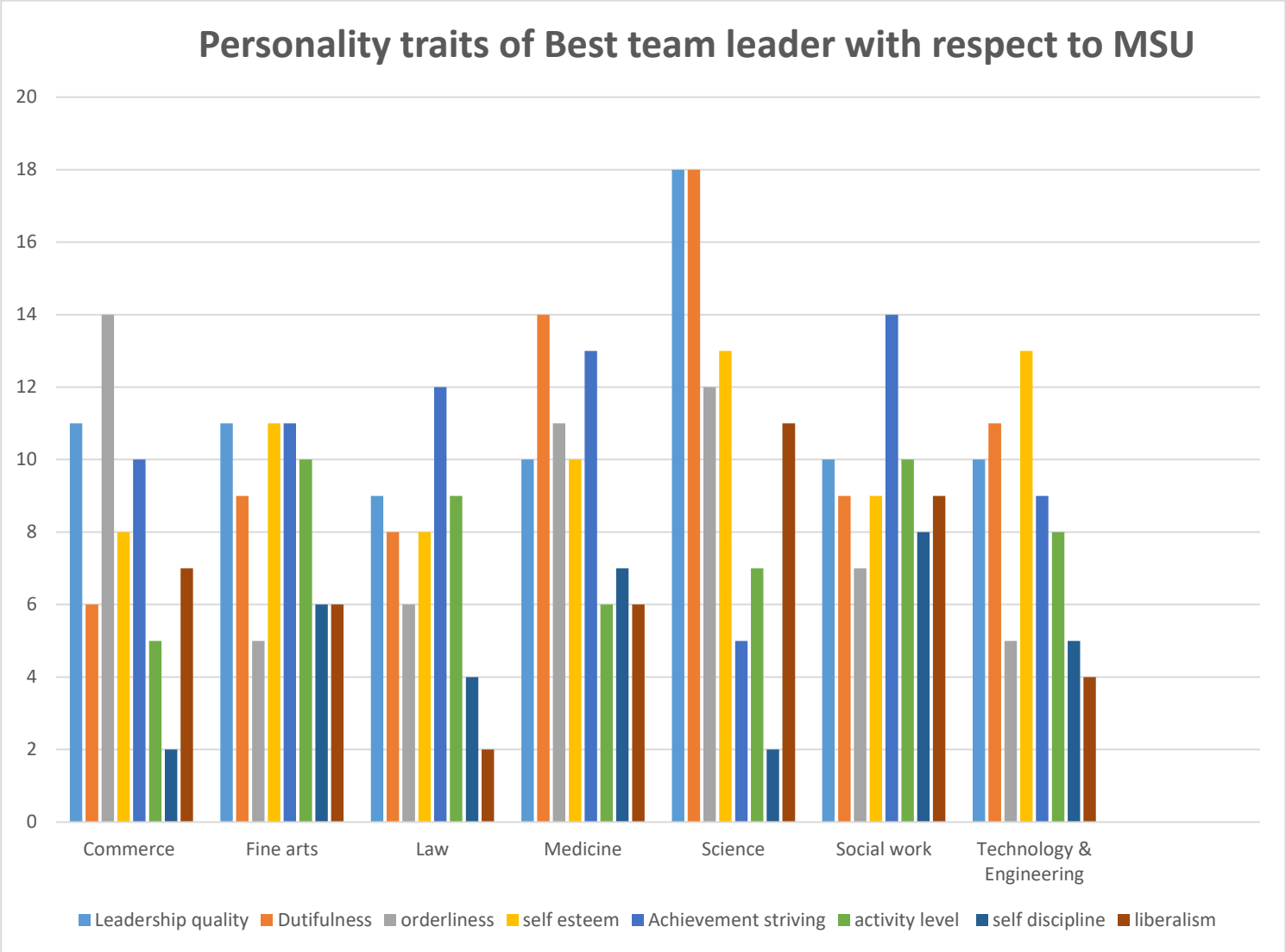
2) Personality traits of Debater With respect to Faculties of MSU



Interpretation:

- Science faculty consists of traits of debater in a very high quantity when compared with the other faculties.
- Co-operations is present the highest in almost all the faculties, hence this facet creates a good potential for being a quality of a debater.
- Imagination is present in very small quantities in all the faculties which makes the score of this facet very low.

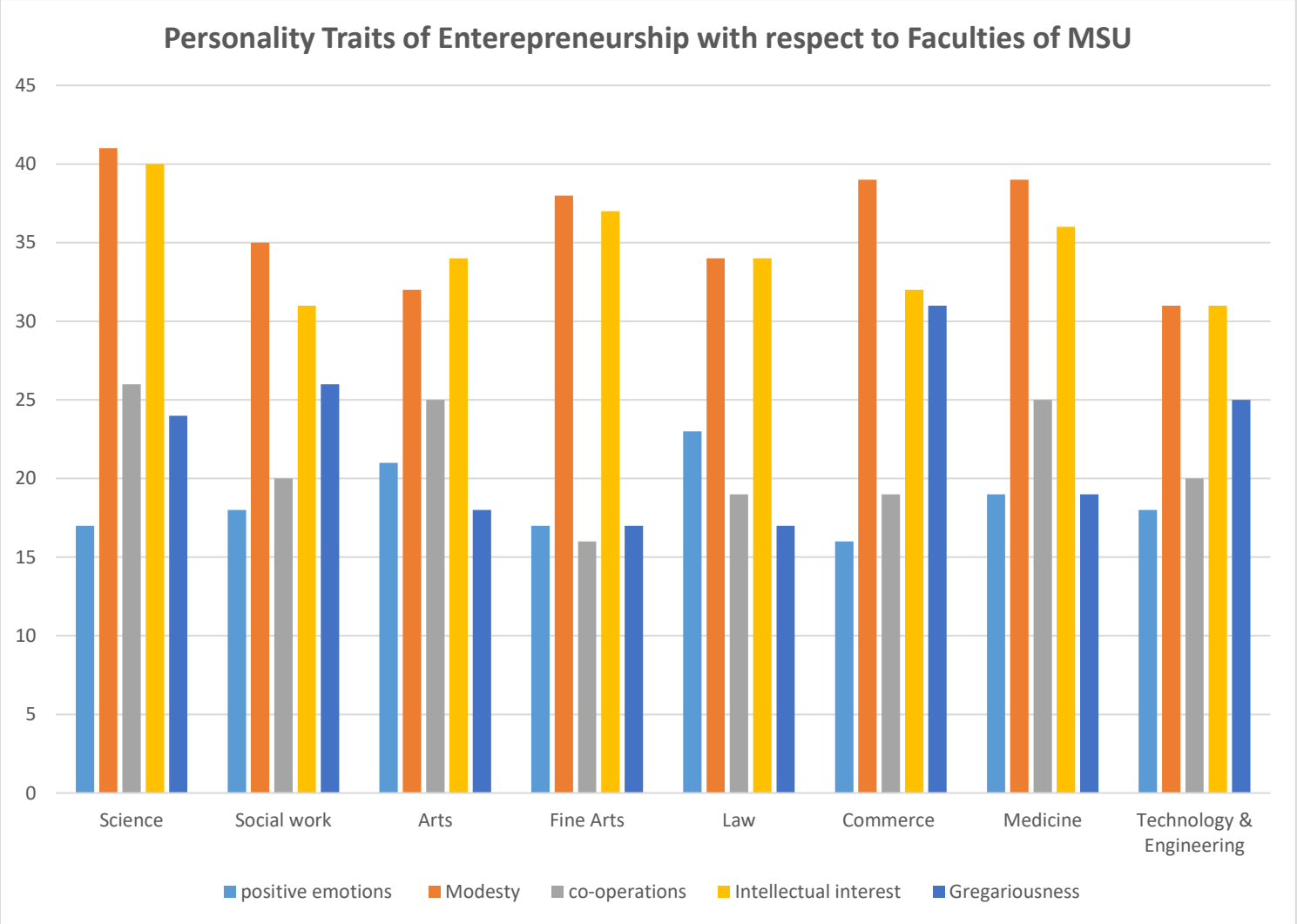
3) Personality traits of Best Team Leader With respect to Faculties of MSU



Interpretation:

- Orderliness is the best facet with highest score in the commerce faculty.
- Achievement Striving is consistently low in almost all the faculties.
- In Science Faculty, Leadership Quality and Dutifulness shares the peak position and leads in the team leader traits, hence becomes the Best Faculty with students having leadership Quality.

4) Personality traits of Entrepreneurship With respect to Faculties of MSU



Interpretation:

- 1.In Science Faculty, facet Modesty and Intellectual Interest are present in large quantities and if closely, it is the maximum, among all faculties as well.
- 2.Positive Emotions being the lowest in number when considered all the faculties.
- Entrepreneurship traits is mostly prevailed in the Science Faculty.

➢ Chi-Square Test for Independence

1) Leadership personality traits with respect to gender

H_0: The personality traits of leadership are independent of gender

V/S

H_1: The personality traits of leadership are not independent of gender

	Gender	
	1	**2**
Leadership quality	38	49
Dutifulness	34	45
orderliness	35	37
self esteem	46	40
Achievement striving	37	45
activity level	28	30
self discipline	21	21
liberalism	31	24

R-commands

```
>x=scan("clipboard")
Read 16 items
> m=matrix(x,byrow=T,ncol=2)
> chisq.test(m,correct=T)
```

Pearson's Chi-squared test

data: m

X-squared = 4.357, **df =** 7, **p-value** = 0.7379

Decision Rule: As p-value <Level of significance , then reject Ho.

Level of significance:0.05

Decision: Do not reject Ho at 5% l.o.s

Conclusion: The personality traits of leadership are independent of gender .

2) Leadership personality traits with respect to Age group

H_0: The personality traits of leadership are independent of age group

V/S

H_1: The personality traits of leadership are not independent of age group

	Age		
	1	**2**	**3**
Leadership quality	41	43	3
Dutifulness	40	37	2
orderliness	40	29	3
self esteem	34	49	3
Achievement striving	34	43	5
activity level	28	26	4
self discipline	17	24	1
liberalism	23	31	1

R-commands

```
> x=scan("clipboard")
Read 24 items
> m=matrix(x,byrow=T,ncol=3)
> chisq.test(m,correct=T)
```

Pearson's Chi-squared test

data: m

X-squared = 10.815, df = 14, p-value = 0.7005

Decision Rule: As p-value <Level of significance, then reject Ho.

Level of significance:0.05

Decision: Reject Ho at 5% l.o.s

Conclusion: The personality traits of leadership are independent of age group

3) Leadership personality traits with respect to Annual family income

H_0: The personality traits of leadership are independent of Annual family income

V/S

H_1: The personality traits of leadership are not independent of Annual family income

	Annual Income			
	1	**2**	**3**	**4**
Leadership quality	29	28	20	10
Dutifulness	23	17	20	19
orderliness	24	19	19	10
self esteem	31	19	21	15
Achievement striving	28	21	23	10
activity level	17	14	14	13
self discipline	17	11	10	4
liberalism	16	13	13	13

R-commands

```
> x=scan("clipboard")
Read 32 items
> m=matrix(x,byrow=T,ncol=4)

> chisq.test(m,correct=T)

        Pearson's Chi-squared test

data:  m
X-squared = 14.327, df = 21, p-value = 0.8552
```

Decision Rule: As p-value <Level of significance, then reject Ho.

Level of significance:0.05

Decision: Do not reject Ho at 5% l.o.s

Conclusion: The personality traits of leadership are independent of annual family income

4) Leadership personality traits with respect to faculties of MSU

H_0: The personality traits of leadership are independent of faculties of MSU

V/S

H_1: The personality traits of leadership are not independent of faculties of MSU

	Arts	Commerce	Fine arts	Law	Medicine	Science	Social work	Technology & Engineering
Leadership quality	8	11	11	9	10	18	10	10
Dutifulness	4	6	9	8	14	18	9	11
orderliness	12	14	5	6	11	12	7	5
self esteem	14	8	11	8	10	13	9	13
Achievement striving	8	10	11	12	13	5	14	9
activity level	3	5	10	9	6	7	10	8
self discipline	8	2	6	4	7	2	8	5
liberalism	10	7	6	2	6	11	9	4

R-commands

> x=scan("clipboard")

Read 64 items

> m=matrix(x,byrow=T,ncol=8)

> chisq.test(m,correct=T)

Pearson's Chi-squared test

data: m

X-squared = 53.932, df = 49, p-value = 0.2914

Decision Rule: As p-value <Level of significance , then reject Ho.

Level of significance:0.05

Decision: Do not reject Ho at 5% l.o.s

Conclusion: The personality traits of leadership are independent of faculties of MSU

5) Leadership personality traits with respect to No. of family members

H_0: The personality traits of leadership are independent of no of family members

V/S

H_1: The personality traits of leadership are not independent of no of family members

	No. of family members	
	1 to 4	**5 and above**
Leadership quality	50	37
Dutifulness	51	28
orderliness	45	27
self esteem	52	34
Achievement striving	52	33
activity level	40	18
self discipline	29	13
liberalism	33	22

R-commands

```
> x=scan("clipboard")
Read 16 items
> m=matrix(x,byrow=T,ncol=2)
> chisq.test(m,correct=T)

        Pearson's Chi-squared test

data:  m
X-squared = 3.2412, df = 7, p-value = 0.8618
```

Decision Rule: As p-value <Level of significance , then reject Ho.

Level of significance:0.05

Decision: Do not reject Ho at 5% l.o.s

Conclusion: The personality traits of leadership are independent of no of family members

6) **Leadership personality traits with respect to Education qualification**

H_0: The personality traits of leadership are independent of education qualification

V/S

H_1: The personality traits of leadership are dependent of education qualification

	Educational Qualifications			
	1	**2**	**3**	**4**
Leadership quality	44	12	13	18
Dutifulness	37	9	11	22
orderliness	43	7	7	15
self esteem	44	12	9	21
Achievement striving	41	11	9	21
activity level	35	7	5	10
self discipline	21	6	6	9
liberalism	32	5	9	9

R-commands

```
> x=scan("clipboard")
Read 32 items
> m=matrix(x,byrow=T,ncol=4)
> chisq.test(m,correct=T)
 Pearson's Chi-squared test
data:  m
X-squared = 10.189, df = 21, p-value = 0.9764
```

Decision Rule: As p-value <Level of significance, then reject Ho.

Level of significance:0.05

Decision: Do not reject Ho at 5% l.o.s

Conclusion: The personality traits of leadership are independent of education qualification.

7) Debater personality traits with respect to Age Group

H_0: Personality traits of debater are independent of Age group

V/S

H_1: Personality traits of debater are dependent of Age group

	Age		
Traits	**1**	**2**	**3**
Artistic interest	12	9	1
Imagination	10	5	4
Modesty	11	11	0
Co–operations	79	84	7
Anger hostility	62	50	4
Self-cautions	57	52	8
Assertiveness	83	70	6

R-commands

```
> x=scan("clipboard")
Read 21 items
> m=matrix(x,byrow=T,ncol=3)
> chisq.test(m,correct=T)
```

Pearson's Chi-squared test

data: m

X-squared = 17.029, df = 12, p-value = 0.1485

Decision Rule: If p-value < Level of significance, then reject Ho.

Level of significance: 0.05

Decision: Accept Ho At 5% l.o.s.

Conclusion : Personality traits of debater are independent of Age

8) Debater personality traits with respect to Gender

H_0: Personality traits of debater are independent of Gender

V/S

H_1: Personality traits of debater are dependent of Gender

	Gender	
Traits	**1**	**2**
Artistic interest	9	13
Imagination	8	11
Modesty	17	5
Co–operations	72	98
Anger hostility	57	59
Self-cautions	61	56
Assertiveness	47	64

R-commands

```
> m=matrix(x,byrow=T,ncol=2)
> chisq.test(m,correct=T)
```

Pearson's Chi-squared test

data: m

X-squared = 12.498, df = 6, p-value = 0.05175

Decision Rule: If p-value < Level of significance, then reject Ho.

Level of significance: 0.05

Decision: Accept Ho At 5% l.o.s.

Conclusion : Personality traits of debater are independent of Gender

9) Debater personality traits with respect to Educational Qualification

H_0: Personality traits of debater are independent of Educational Qualification

V/S

H_1: Personality traits of debater are dependent of Educational Qualification

	Educational Qualification			
Traits	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**
Artistic interest	14	3	2	3
Imagination	11	0	4	4
Modesty	16	1	2	3
Co–operations	94	17	23	36
Anger hostility	60	15	12	29
Self-cautions	63	13	15	26
Assertiveness	56	15	14	26

R-commands

```
> x=scan("clipboard")
Read 28 items
> m=matrix(x,byrow=T,ncol=4)
> chisq.test(m,correct=T)
```

Pearson's Chi-squared test

data: m

X-squared = 10.605, df = 18, p-value = 0.9104

Decision Rule: If p-value < Level of significance, then reject Ho.

Level of significance: 0.05

Decision: Accept Ho At 5% l.o.s.

Conclusion : Personality traits of debator are independent of Educational Qualification

10) Debater personality traits with respect to Annual family income

H_0: Personality traits of debater are independent of Annual family income

V/S

H_1: Personality traits of debater are dependent of Annual family income

	Income per annum			
Traits	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**
Artistic interest	5	9	7	1
Imagination	8	7	3	1
Modesty	10	9	2	1
Co–operations	55	45	43	27
Anger hostility	40	35	29	12
Self-cautions	44	30	31	12
Assertiveness	33	34	26	18

R-commands

```
> x=scan("clipboard")
Read 28 items
> m=matrix(x,byrow=T,ncol=4)
> chisq.test(m,correct=T)
```

Pearson's Chi-squared test

data: m

X-squared = 16.955, df = 18, p-value = 0.5262

Decision Rule: If p-value < Level of significance, then reject Ho.

Level of significance: 0.05

Decision: Accept Ho At 5% l.o.s.

Conclusion : Personality traits of debater are independent of Annual family income

11) Debater personality traits with respect to Annual Faculties of MSU

H_0: Personality traits of debater are independent of Faculties of MSU

V/S

H_1: Personality traits of debater are dependent of Faculties of MSU

	Faculties Of MSU							
Traits	**Science**	**Social work**	**Arts**	**Fine Arts**	**Law**	**Commerce**	**Medicine**	**Technology & Engineering**
Artistic interest	1	4	4	2	1	2	2	3
Imagination	2	0	4	1	4	3	1	4
Modesty	1	1	7	1	2	4	2	4
Co–operations	26	20	25	16	19	19	25	20
Anger hostility	14	14	13	13	11	17	16	18
Self-cautions	18	11	17	11	10	20	16	14
Assertiveness	12	9	13	12	16	14	20	13

R-commands

```
> x=scan("clipboard")
Read 56 items
> m=matrix(x,byrow=T,ncol=8)
> chisq.test(m,correct=T)
```

Pearson's Chi-squared test

data: m

X-squared = 30.75, df = 42, p-value = 0.9004

Decision Rule: If p-value < Level of significance, then reject Ho.

Level of significance: 0.05

Decision: Accept Ho At 5% l.o.s.

Conclusion : Personality traits of debator are independent of Faculties of MSU

12) Debater personality traits with respect to No. of Family Members

H_0: Personality traits of debater are independent of No. of Family Members

V/S

H_1: Personality traits of debator are dependent of No. of Family Members

	No. of Family Members	
Traits	1	2
Artistic interest	9	13
Imagination	10	9
Modesty	17	5
Co–operations	100	70
Anger hostility	69	47
Self-cautions	65	52
Assertiveness	64	47

R-commands

```
> x=scan("clipboard")
Read 14 items
> m=matrix(x,byrow=T,ncol=2)
> chisq.test(m,correct=T)

        Pearson's Chi-squared test

data:  m
X-squared = 6.6536, df = 6, p-value = 0.3541
```

Decision Rule: If p-value < level of significance, then reject Ho.

Level of significance: 0.05

Decision: Accept Ho At 5% l.o.s.

Conclusion : Personality traits of debater are independent of No. of Family Members

13) Employment personality traits with respect to gender

H_0: The personality traits of employment are independent of gender

V/S

H_1: The personality traits of employment are not independent of gender

	Gender	
Traits	Male	Female
positive emotions	66	88
Dutifulness	102	118
self esteem	105	139
Achievement striving	97	97
Activity level	95	102
self discipline	98	118
warmth	65	78
Honesty	117	152
Co operation	72	98

R-commands

> x=scan("clipboard")

Read 18 items

> m=matrix(x,byrow=T,ncol=2)

> chisq.test(m,correct=T)

Pearson's Chi-squared test

data: m

X-squared = 4.3339, df = 8, p-value = 0.825

Decision Rule: As p-value <Level of significance , then reject Ho.

Level of significance:0.05

Decision: Do not reject Ho at 5% l.o.s

Conclusion: The personality traits of employment are independent of gender .

14) Employment personality traits with respect to Age Group

H_0: The personality traits of employment are independent of age group

V/S

H_1: The personality traits of employment are not independent of age group

	Age		
Traits	17-21	21-24	24- above
positive emotions	26	30	4
Dutifulness	15	24	3
self esteem	15	24	3
Achievement striving	8	15	3
Activity level	94	94	9
self discipline	105	99	12
warmth	65	73	5
Honesty	136	120	13
Co operation	79	84	7

R-commands

> x=scan("clipboard")

Read 27 items

> m=matrix(m,byrow=T,ncol=3)

> chisq.test(m,correct=T)

Pearson's Chi-squared test

data: m

X-squared = 35.043, df = 10, p-value = 0.0001228

Decision Rule: As p-value <Level of significance , then reject Ho.

Level of significance:0.05**Decision:** Reject Ho at 5% l.o.s

Conclusion: The personality traits of employment are not independent of age group

15)Employment personality traits with respect to Annual family income

H_0: The personality traits of employment are independent of annual family income

V/S

H_1: The personality traits of employment are not independent of annual family income

	upto 2.5 lakhs	2.5-5 lakhs	5-10 lakhs	Above 10 lakhs
Traits				
positive emotions	41	43	38	27
Dutifulness	68	70	53	29
self esteem	78	70	63	33
Achievement striving	62	55	52	25
Activity level	63	53	50	31
self discipline	70	59	56	31
warmth	46	39	33	25
Honesty	55	82	70	36
Co operation	55	45	43	27

R-commands

> x=scan("clipboard")

Read 36 items

> m=matrix(x,byrow=T,ncol=4)

> chisq.test(m,correct=T)

Pearson's Chi-squared test

data: m

X-squared = 14.803, df = 24, p-value = 0.9264

Decision Rule: As p-value <Level of significance, then reject Ho.

Level of significance:0.05

Decision: Do not reject Ho at 5% l.o.s

Conclusion: The personality traits of employment are independent of annual family income

16) Employment personality traits with respect to faculties of MSU

H_0: The personality traits of employment are independent faculties of MSU

V/S

H_1: The personality traits of employment are not independent of faculties of MSU

Traits	Science	Social work	Arts	Fine Arts	Law	Commerce	Medicine	Technology & Engineering
positive emotions	17	18	21	17	23	16	19	40
Dutifulness	10	23	25	25	28	31	30	23
self esteem	36	26	26	30	28	35	28	28
Achievement striving	27	24	27	20	24	27	28	19
Activity level	29	24	24	19	24	28	22	27
self discipline	27	23	29	23	23	33	33	25
warmth	22	14	21	14	17	13	24	18
Honesty	36	34	35	32	30	30	38	28
Co operation	26	20	42	16	19	19	25	20

R-commands

> x=scan("clipboard")

Read 72 items

> m=matrix(x,byrow=T,ncol=8)

> chisq.test(m,correct=T)

Pearson's Chi-squared test

data: m

X-squared = 63.903, df = 56, p-value = 0.2187

Decision Rule: As p-value <Level of significance, then reject Ho.

Level of significance:0.05

Decision: Do not reject Ho at 5% l.o.s

Conclusion: The personality traits of employment are independent of faculties of MSU

17) Employment personality traits with respect to no. of family members

H_0: The personality traits of employment are independent of no. of family members

V/S

H_1: The personality traits of employment are not independent of no. of family members

Traits	1	2
positive emotions	97	90
Dutifulness	129	139
self esteem	153	160
Achievement striving	121	127
Activity level	123	133
self discipline	137	144
warmth	83	87
Honesty	161	171
Co operation	99	105

R-commands

> x=scan("clipboard")

Read 18 items

> m=matrix(x,byrow=T,ncol=2)

> chisq.test(m,correct=T)

Pearson's Chi-squared test

data: m

X-squared = 0.83066, df = 8, p-value = 0.9991

Decision Rule: As p-value <Level of significance, then reject Ho.

Level of significance:0.05

Decision: Do not reject Ho at 5% l.o.s

Conclusion: The personality traits of employment are independent of no of family members

18) Employment personality traits with respect to Education qualification

H_0: The personality traits of employment are independent of education qualification

V/S

H_1: The personality traits of employment are not independent of education qualification

Traits	Under graduate	Graduate	Post graduate	Others
positive emotions	81	17	17	34
Dutifulness	129	32	29	45
self esteem	138	32	24	52
Achievement striving	110	20	20	44
Activity level	104	53	27	42
self discipline	116	25	29	49
warmth	76	11	16	40
Honesty	142	35	33	59
Co operation	94	17	23	36

R-commands

```
> x=scan("clipboard")
Read 36 items
> m=matrix(x,byrow=T,ncol=4)
> chisq.test(m,correct=T)

        Pearson's Chi-squared test

data:  m
X-squared = 35.103, df = 24, p-value = 0.06688
```

Decision Rule: As p-value <Level of significance, then reject Ho.

Level of significance:0.05

Decision: Do not reject Ho at 5% l.o.s

Conclusion: The personality traits of employment are independent of education qualification.

19) Entrepreneurship personality traits with respect to Age group

Ho: Personality traits of Entrepreneurship are independent of age

V/S

H1: Personality traits of Entrepreneurship are not independent of age.

	Age		
Traits	17-21	21-24	24- above
positive emotions	133	65	10
Modesty	79	132	11
co-operations	39	84	7
Intellectual interest	72	123	13
Gregariousness	88	83	6

R-commands

```
> x=scan("clipboard")
> m=matrix(x,byrow=T,ncol=3)
> chisq.test(m,correct=T)
        Pearson's Chi-squared test

data:  m
X-squared = 62.309, df = 8, p-value = 0.0000000001639
```

Decision Rule: If p-value<level of Significance, then Reject Ho.

Level of Significance: 0.05

Decision: Reject Ho at 5% level of significance

Conclusion: Personality Traits of Entrepreneurship are not independent of their age.

20) Entrepreneurship personality traits with respect to Gender

Ho: Personality traits of Entrepreneurship are independent of gender.

V/S

H1: Personality traits of Entrepreneurship are not independent of gender.

Entrepreneur Traits	**Male**	**Female**
positive emotions	66	46
Modesty	122	96
co-operations	72	98
Intellectual interest	128	79
Gregariousness	83	55

R-commands

```
> x=scan("clipboard")
> m=matrix(x, byrow=T, ncol=3)
> chisq.test(m, correct=T)
        Pearson's Chi-squared test
data:  m
X-squared = 17.018, df = 4, p-value = 0.001917
```

Decision Rule: If p-value<level of Significance, then Reject Ho.

Level of Significance: 0.05

Decision: Reject Ho at 5% level of significance

Conclusion: Personality Traits Of Entrepreneurship are not independent of Gender.

21) Entrepreneurship personality traits with respect to Annual family income

Ho: Personality traits of Entrepreneurship are independent of annual family income

V/S

H1: Personality traits of Entrepreneurship are not independent of annual family Income.

	Family Income			
Traits	upto 2.5 lakhs	2.5-5 lakhs	5-10 lakhs	Above 10 lakhs
positive emotions	41	43	38	27
Modesty	82	83	81	43
co-operations	55	45	43	27
Intellectual interest	81	81	73	40
Gregariousness	49	50	50	28

R-commands

```
> x=scan("clipboard")
> m=matrix(x,byrow=T,ncol=4)
> chisq.test(m,correct=T)
        Pearson's Chi-squared test
data:  m
X-squared = 2.7377, df = 12, p-value = 0.9971
```

Decision Rule: If p-value<level of Significance, then Reject Ho.

Level of Significance: 0.05

Decision: Do not reject Ho at 5% level of significance

Conclusion: Personality Traits Of Entrepreneurship are independent of Family income.

22)Entrepreneurship personality traits with respect to faculties of MSU.

Ho: Personality traits of Entrepreneurship are independent of faculties of MSU.

V/S

H1: Personality traits of Entrepreneurship are not independent of faculties of MSU.

	Faculties of MSU							
Traits	Science	Social work	Arts	Fine Arts	Law	Commerce	Medicine	Technology & Engineering
positive emotions	17	18	21	17	23	16	19	18
Modesty	41	35	32	38	34	39	39	31
co-operations	26	20	25	16	19	19	25	20
Intellectual interest	40	31	34	37	34	32	36	31
Gregariousness	24	26	18	17	17	31	19	25

R-commands

```
> x=scan("clipboard")
> m=matrix(x,byrow=T,ncol=8)
> chisq.test(m,correct=T)
```

Pearson's Chi-squared test

data: m

X-squared = 16.003, df = 28, p-value = 0.9658

Decision Rule: If p-value<level of Significance, then Reject Ho.

Level of Significance: 0.05

Decision: Do not reject Ho at 5% level of significance

Conclusion: Personality Traits of Entrepreneurship are independent of Faculties of MSU.

23) Entrepreneurship personality traits with respect to No. of Family members.

Ho: Personality traits of Entrepreneurship are independent of No. of Family members.

V/S

H1: Personality traits of Entrepreneurship are not independent of No. of Family members.

	No. of Family Members	
Traits	**1-4**	**5 & above**
positive emotions	97	52
Modesty	176	113
co-operations	99	71
Intellectual interest	170	105
Gregariousness	107	70

R-commands

```
> x=scan("clipboard")
> m=matrix (x, byrow=T, ncol=2)
> chisq.test (m, correct=T)
        Pearson's Chi-squared test
data:  m
X-squared = 1.681, df = 4, p-value = 0.7942
```

Decision Rule: If p-value<level of Significance, then Reject Ho.

Level of Significance: 0.05

Decision: Do not Reject Ho at 5% level of significance

Conclusion: Personality Traits of Entrepreneurship are independent of No. of Faculty members.

24) Entrepreneurship personality traits with respect to Education Qualification.

Ho: Personality traits of Entrepreneurship are independent of Education Qualification.

V/S

H1: Personality traits of Entrepreneurship are not independent of Education Qualification.

Traits	**Under graduate**	**Graduate**	**Post graduate**	**Others**
positive emotions	81	17	17	34
Modesty	152	38	34	65
co-operations	94	17	23	36
Intellectual interest	152	35	31	57
Gregariousness	89	24	23	41

R-commands

```
> x=scan("clipboard")
> m=matrix (x, byrow=T, ncol=4)
> chisq.test(m, correct=T)
        Pearson's Chi-squared test

data:  m
X-squared = 3.0125, df = 4, p-value = 0.9955
```

Decision Rule: If p-value<level of Significance, then Reject Ho.

Level of Significance: 0.05

Decision: Do not reject Ho at 5% level of significance

Conclusion: Personality Traits of Entrepreneurship are independent of Education Qualification.

➢ Factor Analysis

KMO and Bartlett's Test

Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy.		.674
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	Approx. Chi-Square	1363.529
	df	351
	Sig.	.000

Interpretation

➢ KMO TEST

- According to data, Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin measure of sample adequacy is 0.674 which is acceptable.
- Data is suitable for factor analysis.

➢ BARTLETT'S TEST

- Test is for homogeneity of variance.

  To test H0: $\sigma 1^2 = \sigma 2^2 = \cdots = \sigma k^2$

  H1: At least one σ^2 is not equal to the others.

- In above table Bartlett's test of significance is 0.00, which is less than 0.05 therefor, we do not reject H0. We conclude that variance of the variable do not differ significantly.

➢ Correlation matrix (Table not provided due to being too large)

- In correlation matrix, value is greater than or equal to 0.8 that means that two variables are highly correlated.
- According to data, none of the variable have greater than or equal to 0.8
- So, no variable is highly correlated with each other.

- Communalities Table

Communalities

	Initial	Extraction
VAR00001	1.000	.561
VAR00002	1.000	.568
VAR00003	1.000	.545
VAR00004	1.000	.616
VAR00005	1.000	.575
VAR00006	1.000	.508
VAR00009	1.000	.579
VAR00010	1.000	.546
VAR00011	1.000	.629
VAR00012	1.000	.573
VAR00013	1.000	.633
VAR00014	1.000	.754
VAR00015	1.000	.657
VAR00016	1.000	.612
VAR00018	1.000	.600
VAR00019	1.000	.553
VAR00020	1.000	.683
VAR00021	1.000	.588
VAR00022	1.000	.503
VAR00023	1.000	.646
VAR00024	1.000	.660
VAR00026	1.000	.531
VAR00027	1.000	.604
VAR00028	1.000	.588
VAR00029	1.000	.667
VAR00030	1.000	.606
VAR00031	1.000	.587

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

Interpretation

- Communalities indicate the common variance shared by factors with given variable.
- A communality is the extent to which an item correlate With all other item.
- Proportion of each variable that can be explained by the Factors.

Initial communalities are generally taken as 1.

Component Matrix

Component Matrix[a]

	Component									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
VAR00009	.531				.338					
VAR00018	.529								.359	
VAR00021	.501									
VAR00011	.501				.415					
VAR00019	.500							-.330		
VAR00014	.464	.422	-.302				-.322			
VAR00012	.400	-.352								
VAR00030		-.542				.339			-.369	
VAR00015	.349	.506	-.386							
VAR00003	.312	-.463								
VAR00002		.434				-.325	.363			
VAR00016		.423		.359						
VAR00006		.343				.324				
VAR00028	-.312	.431	.447							
VAR00023			.418					.411		.318
VAR00024	.348		.405							-.365
VAR00029		-.311	.402							
VAR00031				.510						
VAR00026			.418	.435						
VAR00022			.344	-.392						
VAR00010	.382			.382		-.313				
VAR00004	.306	.383			.424					
VAR00001	.356				.418					
VAR00027						.450	.404	-.335		
VAR00005	.362				-.358				-.408	
VAR00020										-.561
VAR00013							.387	.379		-.408

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

a. 10 components extracted.

Interpretation:

Extraction by Principal Component Analysis. We extract 10 components.

Total Variance Explained

Component	Initial Eigenvalues			Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings		
	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	3.301	12.225	12.225	3.301	12.225	12.225
2	2.399	8.887	21.111	2.399	8.887	21.111
3	1.700	6.295	27.406	1.700	6.295	27.406
4	1.564	5.793	33.200	1.564	5.793	33.200
5	1.408	5.213	38.413	1.408	5.213	38.413
6	1.254	4.643	43.056	1.254	4.643	43.056
7	1.225	4.536	47.592	1.225	4.536	47.592
8	1.140	4.221	51.814	1.140	4.221	51.814
9	1.117	4.136	55.949	1.117	4.136	55.949
10	1.067	3.951	59.900	1.067	3.951	59.900
11	.958	3.548	63.448			
12	.915	3.388	66.836			
13	.874	3.237	70.074			
14	.794	2.939	73.013			
15	.771	2.857	75.870			
16	.709	2.627	78.497			
17	.683	2.529	81.026			
18	.670	2.481	83.507			
19	.598	2.215	85.723			
20	.587	2.175	87.897			
21	.541	2.002	89.900			
22	.534	1.978	91.878			
23	.498	1.844	93.721			
24	.470	1.742	95.463			
25	.449	1.662	97.125			
26	.431	1.595	98.720			
27	.346	1.280	100.000			

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

We extract 10 components from the data, where these components extract almost 60% of the variation in the data.

Component 1:

According to data self-esteem, positive emotions, Altruism, Achievement striving and Excitement seeking are variables which are correlated to each other are defined in first component.

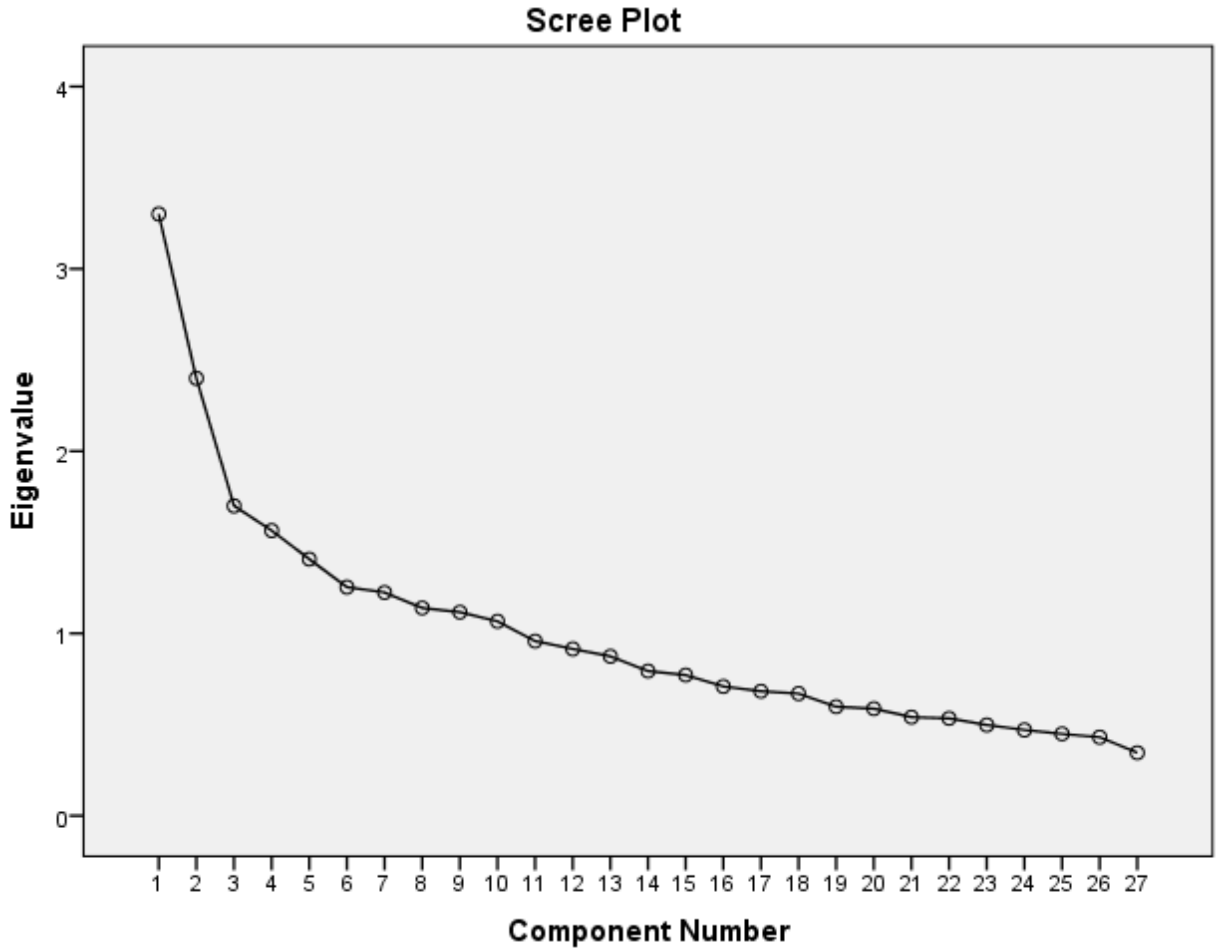
Component 2:

Also, Gregariousness and Artistic interest are slightly correlated to each other which are defined in second component.

Component 3:

Depression, Modesty, Intellectual Interest, co-operation and self consciousness , these all are related with each other and defined in our third component because variation of these variables are higher than all other components.

SCREE PLOT



Interpretation of Scree Plot:

These results show the unrotated factor loadings for all the factors using the principal component method of extraction.

In above Scree plot, there are 10 components which are explained by 3 factors having greater than 1 eigen value.

The percentage of variability explained by factor 1 is 25.62% by factor 2 is 5.06% and by factor 3 is 20.9%

The Scree plot shows that the first three factors account for most of the total variability in data. The remaining factors account for a very small proportion of the variability.

2.5 Multiple response Analysis

- **Multiple Response Analysis of life satisfaction of MSU Students**

Frequencies

Statistics

		finance	health	relations	education	social_life
N	Valid	335	335	335	335	335
	Missing	0	0	0	0	0

The above table shows that there are total 335 observations in each factor.

Finance

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0	194	57.9	57.9	57.9
	1	141	42.1	42.1	100.0
	Total	335	100.0	100.0	

Interpretation:

The above table shows the frequencies 0 and 1

0 indicates No

1 indicates Yes

Now as we can see that from the above table 57.9% students are satisfied with finance as well as 42.1% students are not satisfies with their finance

Health

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0	151	45.1	45.1	45.1
	1	184	54.9	54.9	100.0
	Total	335	100.0	100.0	

Interpretation:

The above table shows the frequencies 0 and 1

0 indicates No

1 indicates Yes

Now as we can see that from the above table 45.1% students are satisfied with their health as well as 54.9% students are not satisfies with their health

Relations

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0	163	48.7	48.7	48.7
	1	172	51.3	51.3	100.0
	Total	335	100.0	100.0	

Interpretation:

The above table shows the frequencies 0 and 1

0 indicates No

1 indicates Yes

Now as we can see that from the above table 48.7% students are satisfied with relations as well as 51.3% students are not satisfies with relations

Education

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0	205	61.2	61.2	61.2
	1	130	38.8	38.8	100.0
	Total	335	100.0	100.0	

Interpretation:

The above table shows the frequencies 0 and 1

0 indicates No

1 indicates Yes

Now as we can see that from the above table 61.2% students are satisfied with their education as well as 38.8% students are not satisfies with their education

Social life

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0	141	42.1	42.1	42.1
	1	194	57.9	57.9	100.0
	Total	335	100.0	100.0	

Interpretation:

The above table shows the frequencies 0 and 1

0 indicates No

1 indicates Yes

Now as we can see that from the above table 42.1% students are satisfied with their social life as well as 57.9% students are not satisfies with their social life

Multiple response

Case Summary

	Cases					
	Valid		Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
$F1[a]	314	93.7%	21	6.3%	335	100.0%

a. Dichotomy group tabulated at value 1.

$F1 Frequencies

		Responses		Percent of Cases
		N	Percent	
F1[a]	finance	141	17.2%	44.9%
	health	184	22.4%	58.6%
	relations	172	21.0%	54.8%
	education	130	15.8%	41.4%
	social life	194	23.6%	61.8%
Total		821	100.0%	261.5%

a. Dichotomy group tabulated at value 1.

Interpretation:

So as a combined result of all factors of life satisfaction we can see that total 17.2% students are satisfied with their finance, 22.4% students are satisfied with their health, 21.0% students are satisfied with their relations, 15.8% students are satisfied with their education and 23.6% students are satisfied with their social life. so, we can say that most of the students are satisfied with their Social Life

➢ Conclusion:

1. According to data, self-esteem, positive emotions, altruism, achievement striving and excitement seeking are the variables which are correlated to each other are defined in first component. Hence, we can say that from the first component, **Extraversion** and **Conscientiousness** prevails in students of MSU.

2. **Leadership** and **Debater** personalities of MSU Students are independent of Age, Gender, family income, number of family members.

3. **Employment** are dependent on the age group. **Entrepreneurship** is dependent on age group and Gender.

4. Nearly, 24% MSU Students are satisfied with their **social life** but only 15% of MSU Students are satisfied with their **education**. Thus, this shows that Nowadays Students rely more on their social life as compared to their education life.

Limitation of this project

- Due to time constraint, data were collected just 402 people.

- The inferences drawn are valid only for people living in urban and rural area of Nashik.

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