

An Overview on Personality, Self - Concept and Creativity of Teenagers

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Abstract – India is known for its huge kid and young adult populace. The constitution of India ensures crucial rights to all children in the nation and enables the state to make exceptional arrangements for children. Disregarding all the established shields, the states of children and young people stay a reason of extraordinary concern even today. The violations against children and wrongdoings submitted by children are on an increment on an everyday premise. Broad exploration has been conveyed and set up the connection between psycho social components and misconduct.

Keywords – Children, Self-Concept

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INTRODUCTION

India is known for its huge youngster and juvenile populace. 40% of India's populace is in the age gathering of 0 to 18 years. The huge kid populace not just gives our country a monstrous chance to shape an ideal future, yet additionally simultaneously gives us a colossal obligation and duty. A vast dominant part of youngsters in India has a place with families living in states of extraordinary misery, and hardship. Brutality against young ladies, youngsters living in the city, viciousness in schools and savagery in clash circumstances are altogether on the ascent. A considerable lot of our kids are ignorant, debilitated and malnourished; they live in disregard and are compelled to work since youth. Globalization and financial progression have exasperated the weakness of kids. The dispersion of abundance has developed progressively inconsistent, influencing a great many individuals, a definitive result falls on youngsters.

Like other agricultural nations, India also has drawn out a few government assistance programs for ensuring and shielding the interests of kids. Huge number of legislative and non-administrative organizations works in the field of kid government assistance, giving a variety of administrations to guarantee the wellbeing and security of youngsters. The constitution of India ensures principal rights to all kids in the country and engages the state to make unique arrangements for kids. A portion of the established protections for Indian kids are article 21 A which accommodates the privilege of free and obligatory schooling of youngsters in the age gathering of 6-14 years, article 24 which forestalls

utilizing kids beneath the age of 14 years in risky work and article 39 F which gives kids the chances and offices to create in a solid way with opportunity and pride. It likewise ensures assurance of adolescence and youth against abuse and relinquishment.

As on account of other agricultural nations India also has numerous government assistance projects and associations that emphasis on kid government assistance. Kids are the most valuable resources of any country. Caring youngsters is truth be told caring the country. Any kind of venture on kids guarantees a future asset of the country. This acknowledgment has prompted the foundation of a few government assistance offices in each express that give a variety of administrations intended to guarantee that kids are protected and that families have intends to help their youngsters.

Vagrants for the most part have absence of adequate food, convenience, training and clinical consideration and are in danger of abuse and financial misuse (Berry and Guthrie, 2003). The majority of the exploration work on vagrant spotlights on the essential need. There is research accessible yet not much, but rather expanding concern, with respect to the mental prosperity and self-regard of vagrants in Africa (Cluver and Gardner, 2006). Appropriate family climate assumes a significant part in the existences of kids. Nobody can prevent the significance from getting guardians for the improvement and agreeable advancement of kids' personality. However, lamentably merciless fortune pulls out certain offspring of the arrangement, warm, parental consideration through

death of single or the two guardians. These kinds of youngsters are known as vagrant kids. As a rule language a vagrant is one who has lost his one or the two guardians by death. Grown-up can likewise be expressed as grown-up vagrants, however then at adulthood, before their parent's passing, they are not called as vagrants. Fundamentally a vagrant is a term utilized for those youngsters, who are too youthful to even think about supporting themselves (Krider, D, 2002). As of late explores on vagrants are increments around the globe (Andrews, Skinner & Zuma, 2006; Atwine, Flisher, Laas, and Robertson, 2006; Bajunirwe, 2005; Cluver G, & Operario, 2007; Cantor-Graae, and Earls, Doku, 2009)

The ebb and flow research inspected the distinction in self-regard of vagrant youngsters and kids living with their folks. Self-regard is the inclination of being content with your character and capacities. It is clear in a brilliant sensation of internal equilibrium, grounded on self-acknowledgment and a solid, soothing self-regard towards you. This is very surprising from self-certainty which is profoundly established in what you trust you can achieve (Ameachi, 2007).

Mazhar (2004) depicted that the importance of self-regard is a self-appreciation, the worth one puts on self and the value one joins to self. Truth be told, self-regard is simply the fundamental conviction. Accordingly, it very well might be contended that, on the off chance that one has a positive conviction framework about one's self, one will have a positive self-regard. Then again, in the event that one perspectives oneself as useless, one will have a negative self-regard. Maslow (as referred to in Boeree, 2006) accounted for self-regard in his chain of command of necessities. He portrayed two forms of regard needs, a lower one and a higher one.

The lower one is the requirement for the admiration of others, the requirement for status, acclaim, brilliance, acknowledgment, consideration, notoriety, appreciation, pride and even predominance. The higher structure includes the requirement for self-regard, including such emotions as certainty, skill, accomplishment, authority, autonomy, and opportunity.

Juffer, Marinus and Ijzendoorna (2007) found that vagrant kids show lower self-regard than their non-vagrant companions. Vagrant kids are speculated to be in danger of low self-regard. Kids with high self-regard have a lot nearer relationship with their folks than do kids with low self-regard. (Cooper smith 1967; Gecas & Schwalbe 1986; Kernis 2000)

Understudies with undeniable degree of self-regard partake effectively in the learning cycle. Such kinds of understudies are more certain, enthusiastic and persuaded towards instruction. Understudies with high self-regard accomplish better evaluations in assessment when contrasted with those

understudies who has low self-regard (Jordon and Kelly (1990). Wood et al (1994) found in their examination that there is because connection between self-regard and high pace of scholastic accomplishment. Understudies with low self-regard don't contribute effectively in educating and learning system. They stay peaceful, idle and have a withdrawal disposition towards learning exercises. Likewise Tootoonchi (1993) features that understudies with low self-regard don't portray their abilities or show reluctance to participate in the learning cycle effectively.

Instructive brain science has been worried about assessing various kinds of association between both affiliated and prescient that are available between self-concept and scholastic execution.

(Gonzalea Pineda et al, 2000). Self-concept, which implies acknowledgment of the self, esteeming self, self-certainty, and self-regard has a significant spot in an individual's life particularly in pre-adulthood. Beginning with diaper days connections during the time frame until puberty including adolescence, individual builds up a feeling of character and self-regard in corresponding with the feeling of personality (Cebe 2005). During this stage, there are various elements, which are having impact on the self. Among these elements, financial circumstances (Bilgin, 2001), chipping away at streets (Arnas, 2004), handicap (Ersek, 1992), kids actual appearance (Phillips and Hill, 1998), ailments, their impression of their folks as work-centered (Chamberlin, and Najjian, 2009), their working (Song et al., 2007), peer connections (Büyüksahinçevik, 2007) and private consideration (Avdeeva, 2009) can be determined. Among every one of these variables youngsters living in an orphanage may effectsly affect self-concept and self-concept of kids consequently upsetting the all formative territories of kids (Cebe 2005). Being raised by a foundation can influence the kids' development in a negative manner (Sloutsky, 1997; Garland, Hough, McCabe, Yeh, Wood and Aarons, 2001; Üstüner, Erol, Şimşek, 2005; Jacobi, 2009). As indicated by various investigations, institutional consideration effectsly affect kids' psychological wellness (Şimşek and Erol, 2004), social turn of events (Tharp-Taylor, 2003; Pantuikhina, 2009; Shakhmanova, 2010), scholarly development (McCall, 1996; Sloutsky, 1997; MacLean, 2003), level of separation (Aral et al., 2006) and uneasiness and misery level (Gürsoy and YıldızBıçakçı, 2005).

The motivation behind this examination isn't just to close the significance of family or inaccessibility of adequate connection and care required by the kid to work agreeably, yet it will likewise gauge a portion of the markers of self-regard and individual fulfillment and level of self-concepts of kids. The after effects of the flow exploration will be enlightening the relationship and particularly the distinction between self-regard and its subtypes, and it will encourage

the strategy producers, educationists, and organization of Orphanage and relatives to make critical strides for improving their great, and sound connections and fabricate higher and positive self-regard. This investigation is to discover the systematized vagrant youngsters' mentality, their degree of tension and self-regard, and how they act with others is in center, and this examination will illuminate the relationship and contrasts among vagrants and non-vagrants.

Orphanages were at first settled foundations with the essential mean to deal with kids who have lost their folks for different reasons. The objective was to assist the kids with developing and form into sound grown-ups in a protected spot, shielding them from any sort of misuse. The vagrant kids were given food asylum and opportunity for instruction. They were youngsters to be viewed with affection, generosity and compassion.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

- (1) Comparative studies of personality between orphanage students and students living with their families
- (2) Comparative studies of self – concepts between orphanage students and students living with their families

Concept of Adjustment

As indicated by Oxford Dictionary the significance of change is: "To mastermind, to place all together, to fit disparities or to receive to standard or reason." In Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary, "it is expressed that change is to accomplish mental or conduct balance between one's own requirements and the requests of others because of which the individual is put to a more acceptable express." These implications allude mental and sociological ramifications of the term change. In Encyclopaedia Britannica it is expressed that change (in brain science) is the interaction of conduct by which all animals keep a balance between their requirements and request an impediments to the conditions. It is hence an agreeable relationship with the climate including the capacity to Fulfill a large portion of one's need and satisfy the majority of the needs both physical and social that are put upon one. Again in Encyclopaedia of Psychology altered by H.J. Eysenck, W. Arnold and Re Meili, change is characterized as "a state wherein the necessities of the person on the 8 one hand and the cases of the climate on the other are completely fulfilled." Teyord characterized change is a cycle by which a living organic entity keeps an equilibrium its requirements and the conditions that impacts the fulfilment of these necessities, the interaction of change begins directly from the introduction of the youngster and proceeds till his passing. The principle reason for schooling is

to prepare youngsters for lives close to home, social and monetary issues.

Criteria of Good Adjustment

In spite of the fact that it is extremely hard to decide an all around adequate. Standards for change since concept of change contrast from country to country and individual to individual contingent on social culture conditions, yet as of late Psychologists have advanced certain models to survey the sufficiency of change of an Individual in his current circumstance.

- (i) **Psychological Comfort:** Quite possibly the main realities which is fundamental for better change is that individual has no mental infection as fixation, impulse, uneasiness and misery and so forth.
- (ii) **Physical Health:** Now and then just proof of deficient change shows up as harm to body tissues. The individual ought to be liberated from actual diseases like cerebral pain, ulcers acid reflux and hindrance of craving.
- (iii) **Work Efficiency:** Composed individual has more work effectiveness since he can utilize his full word related and social limits.
- (iv) **Social Acceptance:** with the assistance of well change with his general public one is socially acknowledged. A man is possibly balanced when he complies with accepted practices; convictions and set of qualities.

In the event that somebody fulfils his requirements with hostile to accepted practices, at that point he is called maladjusted. In any case, various social orders conclude what one is an acknowledged standard of good conduct. For example in our nation smoking and drinking are taken to be against social however in the western social orders these exercises are taken very ordinary.

SELF-CONCEPT

The family helps the youngster in foundation of solid associations with the climate by demonstrating love and establishing a climate of trust notwithstanding covering the actual requirements of the kid. The youngster creates in social terms by learning the social standards in the family and turns into a person who is appreciated and needed in the general public. Family uphold is required in at various levels in every period. Backing of the family is vital in the youth, which holds a significant spot in the existence of a person, regarding advancement of personality and correspondence with the climate. Teenagers, who have a passionate bind with their family dependent on trust, are influenced less by the issues made by the 22 puberty and albeit the juvenile is arranged towards the outside in this time frame, knowing the presence of a family that can

uphold them consistently brings about a sensation of security and subsequently decreases the worries related with life.

In any case, due to the reasons like being left by guardians, lost of guardians, family deterioration and so forth, youngsters live in orphanages. Due to the states of being of orphanages, absence of work force in orphanages, individuals' perspectives about orphanages, absence of family uphold on kids, orphanages may affect immaturities. Be that as it may, when the juvenile is denied of family climate, they can feel forlorn and experience different concerns and fears, and subsequently, the self concept of the young adult is influenced unfavourably.

NEED AND SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

Wrongdoing is characterized by the criminal law as acts, for example, robbery, thievery, burglary, savagery, defacement, and medication use. Misconduct is normally estimated utilizing either official records of captures or self-reports of culpable. Adolescent wrongdoers are discovered announced among youngsters remaining in orphanages, kids remaining in adolescent homes and kids remaining with guardians. In spite of the fact that standardized youngsters are more powerless against misconduct, the pace of wrongdoing offenses submitted by kids remaining with guardians is additionally on the increment. Greater part of the kids brought to the adolescent homes and orphanages have been showing unsettling influences in conduct causing disability in social and scholarly working preceding regulation.

Studies have indicated that the deficient youngsters independent of where they stay, will in general report high mental dreariness (Zhou et al., 2014) disinherited personality (Song, Waller, Hyde, and Olson, 2015), passionate deregulation (McLaughlin, Hatzenbuehler, Mennin, and Nolen-Hoeksema, 2011; Urben et al., 2016) and low IQ (Chitsabesan et al., 2006; Haysom et al., 2014; Perkins et al., 2011; Tort et al., 2016). Explores have additionally been attempted to concentrate broadly the danger factors which lead the youngsters to delinquent conduct.

Broken homes, poor parental restraining, disregard and maltreatment by seniors, low school accomplishment, withdrawn friend group impact, unforgiving and awful youth encounters, helpless everyday environments, etc have been found firmly connected to adolescent delinquent conduct. The facts demonstrate that various danger elements of misconduct have been distinguished. In any case, the manners by which these variables are interrelated are not surely known. Why offspring of similar guardians, experienced childhood in comparable financial foundation and put in same schools vary in their conduct records. This focuses to the way that there are sure other more profound

danger variables of misconduct, which are not quite the same as the causal elements which we believe are the genuine ones. Despite the fact that broad examination has been done to build up the connection between hazard factors in families, establishments and orphanages, very little investigations have been discovered answered to discover the inconstancy in the danger elements of youngsters remaining in adolescent homes, orphanages and those remaining with guardians autonomously. The current investigation, which endeavours to make a correlation of youngsters living in adolescent homes, orphanages and their own homes would reveal insight into the varieties in the sort of danger factors they are associated with connection to the offenses they have submitted. The investigation of this sort is crucial for update the information about the danger factors associated with connection to the kind of systematization and spot of stay.

An individual's relationship with the local area just as his family is vital for his general turn of events But what changes in the personality of kids who don't have family uphold, ie youngsters who live in orphanages? Thus it has some sort of good or inverse impact on their social and individual life and what sort of arrangements ought to be arranged so they can be utilized for the general turn of events or for the general turn of events?

2. Kids who are frequently distraught, stranded, dismissed, and devastated are the inescapable rates of youngster misuse or hostile to social conduct or widespread enemy of social conduct. On the off chance that they study their personality and their self-concept and innovative reasoning, they can make satisfaction in their life via preparing them in an exceptional manner by contrasting their personality, disposition towards self, positive components and contrary components and giving their life to the general public by giving them culture, abilities,.

CONCLUSION

India is known for its huge youngster and juvenile populace. 40% of India's populace is in the age gathering of 0 to 18 years. (Satpathy, 2012). The huge youngster populace not just gives our country a monstrous chance to shape an ideal future, yet in addition simultaneously gives us a gigantic risk and duty. A vast lion's share of children in India has a place with families living in states of outrageous misery and hardship. Brutality against girls, kid work, children living in the city, dealing, and viciousness in schools and savagery in clash circumstances are for the most part on the ascent. Like other agricultural nations, India also has drawn out a few government assistance programs for securing and shielding the interests of children. Huge number of legislative and non-administrative offices works in the field of youngster government

assistance, giving a variety of administrations to guarantee the well being and security of children.

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