

# Study of Personality among College Students

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## ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to find out the effect of gender and area on personality. The sample consisted of 300 students, 150 male and 150 female students are selected from different colleges in Amreli district. By using big five inventory (BFI) constructed by John, Donahue and Kentlain (1991), data was collected and “t” test was used for analysis of the scores. Results show that there is no difference between male and female students and their extraversion and neuroticism factors of personality. No significant difference between rural and urban students and their extraversion and neuroticism personality factors.

**Keywords:** Gender, Area and Personality

## I. INTRODUCTION

The term ‘Personality is derived from the Latin word Persona, which means, “Mask”, Among the Greek actors used a mask to hide their identity on stage. The dramatic technique was later adapted by the Romans to whom Persona denoted “as one appears to others,” not as one actually is.

There are many approaches in psychology to understanding personality. Two opposing approaches are the central view and the peripheral view of personality, presented by Personalistic and Behaviouristic psychologists respectively.

Most of the definitions accepted today are patterned on all ports “personality is the dynamic organization within the individual of this psychophysical system that determine his characteristic, behavior and thought.”

Cratty, B. (19973) “personality is the integration of individuals all physical, mental and spiritual, emotional and social characteristic in relation to their environment.”

The psychologists have classified according to their needs and views. Personality into two or more types. There are many types to measure personality, but psychologist focus on personality traits. The most widely accepted of this traits are big five openness, consciousness, extraversion, agreeableness neuroticism.

The big five where developed in 1970 by two research team. These teams where lead by Paul Costa and Robert R. McCrae of the national institutes of health and warren norman and lewis goldberg of the university of the Mychigan at Ann Arbor and the university of Oregon according to scientific American.

Review of literature Mehmoodun Nisa (2013) was study further more findings of “t-test” revealed that both male and female group of students differ significantly on extraversion. Openness and agreeableness factor of personality.

H.S.Asthana (2011) studies result reveled significant difference between male and female participants for extra version on big five personality factors.

Gidi R Ubinstein (2005) study, it was found the women are significantly more agreeable and conscious than men. Female students of the natural science are significantly more agreeable more than both their male counter parts in the natural sciences and then law students. The results are discussed in light of the specific characteristics of the different fields of study and in context of traditional gender role expectations from men and women.

### Objectives

The personality study among male and female college students and rural and urban areas students.

### Hypothesis

H0.1 there is no significant difference between the means of extra version of male and female college students.

H0.2 there is no significant difference between the means o neuroticism of male and female college students.

H0.3 there is no significant difference between the means of extra version of rural and urban college students.

H0.4 there is no significant difference between the means o neuroticism of rural and urban college students.

## II. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

### Sample

In accordance with the aim of the present research, 150 male students and 150 female students, totally 300 students were sleet from the different colleges of Amreli district. The students from the urban and rural areas were selected as a sample for the present study.

### Data collection tools

To scale the personality traits like extraversion and neuroticism constructed by John, Donahue and Kentlein (1991) of big five Inventory (BFI) was used. There are 44 items in the inventory, through which the five main personality factors extraversion, agreeableness, consciousness, neuroticism and openness can be measured.

### Statistical techniques

Keeping in mind the aim of present study to analyze the null hypothesis and collect statistical data, the “t” test was used.

## III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

**Table 1.** The -t scores of extraversion of male and female students (n=300)

| Gender | N   | M     | SD   | t-test | Sig.level |
|--------|-----|-------|------|--------|-----------|
| Male   | 150 | 28.01 | 4.62 | 1.30   | N.S       |
| female | 150 | 27.35 | 4.17 | 1.30   | N.S       |

Sig.level0.05=1.97

Sig.level0.01=2.59

Table 1 shows that the mean scores of extraversion for male and female students are 28.0 and 27.35 respectively. The-t value difference between them is 1.30 which is not significantly even at 0.05 levels;

therefore the null hypothesis is accepted. Therefore, it can be said that there is no significant difference between male and female students and their extraversion personality factor.

**Table 2.** The -t scores of neuroticism of male and female students (n=300)

| Gender | N   | M     | SD   | t-test | Sig.level |
|--------|-----|-------|------|--------|-----------|
| Male   | 150 | 19.65 | 3.86 | 0.41   | N.S       |
| female | 150 | 19.47 | 3.50 | 0.41   | N.S       |

Sig.level0.05=1.97

Sig.level0.01=2.59

Table-2 shows that the mean scores of neuroticism for male and female students are 19.65 and 19.47 respectively. The-t value difference between them is 0.41 which is not significantly even at 0.05 levels; therefore the null hypothesis is accepted. Therefore, it can be said that there is no significant difference between male and female students and their neuroticism personality factor.

**Table 3.** The -t scores of extraversion of students for rural and urban areas. (n=300)

| Type of resident | N   | M     | SD   | t-test | Sig.level |
|------------------|-----|-------|------|--------|-----------|
| Rural            | 150 | 27.3  | 4.73 | 1.46   | N.S       |
| Urban            | 150 | 28.05 | 4.04 | 1.46   | N.S       |

Sig.level0.05=1.97

Sig.level0.01=2.59

Table-3 shows that the mean scores of extraversion for rural and urban areas students are 27.3 and 28.05 respectively. The observed value of "t" is found to be 1.46 which is less than the critical value of "t" 1.97. It is not significant at 0.05 levels. Hence the null hypothesis was accepted. It can be said from the "t" value that there is no significant difference between the mean score of extraversion of rural and urban areas students.

**Table 4.** The -t scores of neuroticism of students for rural and urban areas. (n=300)

| Type of resident | N   | M     | SD   | t-test | Sig.level |
|------------------|-----|-------|------|--------|-----------|
| Rural            | 150 | 19.67 | 3.57 | 0.53   | N.S       |
| Urban            | 150 | 19.45 | 3.79 | 0.53   | N.S       |

Sig.level0.05=1.97

Sig.level0.01=2.59

Table-4 shows that the mean scores of neuroticism for rural and urban areas students are 19.67 and 19.45 respectively. The observed value of "t" is found to be 0.53 which is less than the critical value of "t" 1.97. It is not significant at 0.05 levels. Hence the null hypothesis was accepted. It can be said from the "t" value that there is no significant difference between the mean score of neuroticism of rural and urban areas students.

#### IV. CONCLUSION

There is no significant difference between the mean scores of extraversion among male and female students.

There is no significant difference between the mean scores of neuroticism among male and female students. There is no significant difference between the mean scores of extraversion among rural and urban areas students.

There is no significant difference between the mean scores of neuroticism among rural and urban areas students.

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