

Gender Differences in Neuroticism, Psychoticism and Extraversion Between Under Graduate Students

Dr. Pramod.M.Katkar¹

S.B Arts and Commerce College Aheri, Dist. Gadchiroli (MS)¹

Abstract: The aim of the study was to find out the determine the gender differences in neuroticism, psychoticism and extraversion between under graduate students. The Eysenck personality inventory (e.p.i.) were used to measure neuroticism, psychoticism and extraversion between under graduate students, t-ratios were used to statistical techniques for the present study. The result of the study indicates that no significant differences of neuroticism, psychoticism were found between under graduate and post graduate students, the findings reveals that significant gender difference was found in extraversion between under graduate students.

Keywords: Psychoticism, Neuroticism, Extraversion, Male, Female.

I. INTRODUCTION

Gender" is refer to the role of a male or female in society. Gender refers to the social roles of men and women, which usually have a profound effect on the use and management of natural resources. Gender is not based on sex, or the biological differences between men and women (Singh, 2020, Dusan 2012, Singh 2020a). Gender differences in personality traits are often characterized in terms of which gender has higher scores on that trait, on average. At the facet level of Neuroticism, women have been found to show higher levels of anxiety, depression, self-consciousness, and vulnerability than men (Costa et al., 2001). extraversion is at best a behavioral description of personality, but that it does possess biological causal source implication. He believes that extraversion can be explained at the neural level in that his extraversion-introversion scale reflects the strength of the excitatory-inhibitory functions of the central (cortical) nervous system. Eysenck also suggested a third major dimension of personality, which he called Psychoticism. According to Eysenck, this dimension included traits such as aggressiveness, manipulation, tough-mindedness, risk taking, irresponsibility, and impulsivity versus their opposites. Psychoticism is a personality pattern typified by aggressiveness and interpersonal hostility. High levels of this trait were believed by Eysenck to be linked to increased vulnerability to psychosis such as in schizophrenia. Neuroticism is one of the Big Five higher-order personality traits in the study of psychology. Individuals who score high on neuroticism are more likely than average to be moody and to experience such feelings as anxiety, worry, fear, anger, frustration, envy, jealousy, guilt, depressed mood, and loneliness.

II. METHODS

75 male students and students who are studying in Bachelor degree under arts faculty and 75 female student who are studying Bachelor degree under arts faculty were randomly selected as a subject for the present study. The data was collected from Gadchiroli District of Maharashtra. Eysenck Personality Questionnaire - Revised (EPQ-R) was used. The EPQ measures the traits of personality: Psychoticism (P), (Extraversion), Neuroticism (N)and Lie (L). Reliability ranges are 0.50 to 0.90 and validity of test is satisfactory. EPQ-R contains 90 items and covers all the four categories above mentioned. Scoring of EPQ-R can be done manually or with the help of stencils. 1 mark for each response corrects responses according to scoring key of EPQ-R. T-ratio was computed to compare, the significant differences between gender differences in neuroticism, Psychoticism and Extraversion.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results and discussion have been presented in concise and comprehensive manner that is easy to comprehend starting with selected physical parameter. The results concerning this are presented in the form of tables. For the sake of convenience and methodical presentation of the results, following order has been adopted.

Table 1 Shows the Gender Difference of Neuroticism, Psychoticism, and Extraversion

Personality Characteristics	Students	Number	Means	S.Ds.	t-ratios
Psychoticism	Male	75	11.54	2.30	1.25 NS
	Female	75	11.67	2.23	
Neuroticism	Male	75	10.76	2.54	1.65NS
	Female	75	10.51	1.99	
Extraversion	Male	75	13.45	2.89	3.98*
	Female	75	10.76	2.54	

Table- 1 depicted gender differences in Neuroticism, psychoticism, and Extraversion The result of the study shows that (Table-1) no significant difference was found between Male and female students.

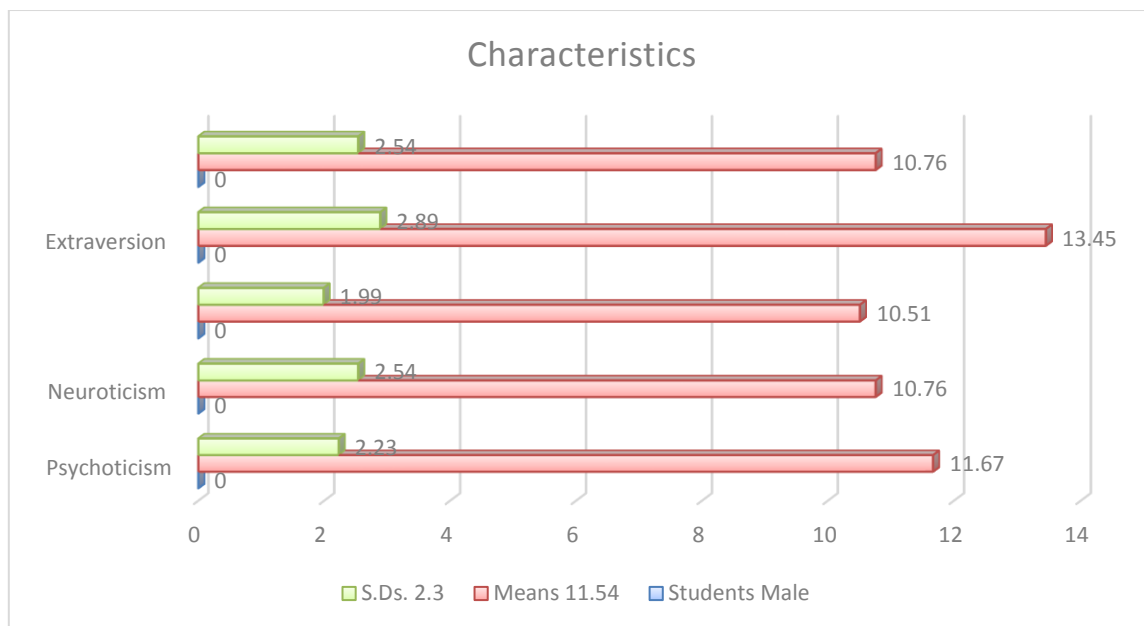


Figure -1 Shows the Neuroticism, psychoticism, and Extraversion

IV. DISCUSSION

While comparing the Psychoticism of Male and female students *separately* they obtained the mean values of 11.54 (2.30) and 11.67 (2.23) respectively. The findings of study reveals that there were no significant difference between Male and female students was found. According to Eysenck, Psychoticism is the tendency in a person to be not caring for people, troublesome insensitive and not fitting in anywhere lacking in feeling and empathy. In addition, while find out the differences of neuroticism of Male and female students they have obtained the mean values (SDs) of 10.76 (2.54) and 10.51 (1.99) respectively, the result reveals that no significant difference was found out in neuroticism of Male and female students. Neuroticism is a minor mental disorder, characterized by inner struggles and discordant social relationship. Neuroticism refers to emotionality, initiated by the inherited differences in liability and excitability of autonomic nervous system (Eysenck, 1969, 1975). Furthermore, extroversion of Male and female students they have obtained the mean values (SDs) of 13.45 (2.89) and 10.76 (2.54) respectively, the result of the study indicates that significant difference was found out in extraversion of personality traits with respect to . The findings of the study shows that the male students having more extrovert as compared to female students,. This may be due to nutritional habits, interest to participate in sports activities and parental motivation to involve sports activities of Physical education and Professional students . These differences are probably due to emotional, biological and social difference between the Male and female students. It may be due to also physio-psycho differences between the Male and female students. The result of study supported the results Jadhav Pagare and Sinku (2008). Jadhav and Sinku (2007) who found out that male students were found to have got extrovert as compare to other students. The findings of the study supported that Sinku (2008) who found out that sports person was found to have got more extrovert. The extrovert person’s orientation is towards the external world. He deals people intelligently in social situation. In Eysenck’s term, extraversion stands for central excitatory level and sociability. In addition,



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