

To Study The Gender Influence On Personality Dimensions Of Late Adolescence Belongs To Meerut, City Uttar Pradesh.

¹AQSA HABIB KHAN, ²Dr. ANAMIKA GAUTAM, ³Dr. DEEPIKA VARSHNEY

¹PhD. Research Scholar, Human Development (Home Science)

NIMS University Rajasthan, Jaipur

Email: aqsa.khan.aqsa@gmail.com

²Assistant Professor (Home Science) NIMS University Rajasthan, Jaipur

³Associate Professor and principal, NIMS School of Humanities and Social Sciences NIMS University Rajasthan, Jaipur

ABSTRACT

The present study is an attempt to examine the gender influence on personality dimensions of late adolescence belongs to Meerut city, Uttar Pradesh. Total 156 late adolescence (73 males/83 females) age 17 to 19 years were purposively drawn from different colleges of Meerut city. Personality Inventory constructed by Dr. Y. Singh and Dr. H.M. Singh ^[1] was applying for data collection. Mean, SD, 't' Test was computed for data statistical analysis. Findings reported that gender influence has no significant difference reveal in personality and its dimensions among late adolescence belongs to Meerut, city Uttar Pradesh.

KEYWORDS: Personality, Extroversion, Introversion, Gender, Late Adolescence

INTRODUCTION

Late Adolescents is the age of legal maturity in the human life span where individual integrated into the society of adults and grow to its full maturity, although late adolescence is a very short span in which individual try to learn and cope up with new changes and challenges occur as they enter in to new phase of life. Late adolescence is a beginning of career opportunity and search for identity it is a new chapter of life which bounce admittance to the college life. During this phase rapid changes increase in their value system, interest and behavior patterns and so do influence in peer group for social acceptance. Adolescence in later life is more conscious regarding their personality as it plays an important role in social approval.

Personality is a psychological process in an individual which determine their behavior and thoughts. Personality is a dynamic organization in which individual actions and reactions as a whole ^[2]. Introvert Personality and extrovert Personality are specify sorts, in which introvert specifically consider as shy in nature, self -centered, over- thinking, less open with people or in other words less friendly, adjustment issues, minus achievers in lifetime, whereas extrovert consider as more realistic, more active, social presence, enthusiastic, leadership strength, social contributor in lifetime ^[2,3].

The researcher had reviewed some studies in this field emphasis that personality dimensions in adolescents. Researcher reported that gender influence has shown on developing self-esteem during adolescence. Study also suggests that boys have more self-esteem than girls at this age of lifespan ^[4, 5]. Investigator finds that gender influence along with age shows the high self-esteem in boys as compare to girls in early adolescence ^[5, 6, 7]. Bester ^[8] in a paper titled Personality development of the adolescent: peer group versus parents indicates that

gender play role in appear the relationship with parents correlated to lesser in boys than in girls. Study further suggest that boys relation with parents correlated significantly only in 2 personality factors whereas 5 personality factors in girls, study also suggest that relationship with peer group suggest strong correlation with emotional stability, calm and responsible, on the other hand in girls it shows social boldness, friendly, participatory. Researcher found that there is an important link between internet addition and personality traits [9, 10]. Study investigate that personality traits are the strong predictors of internet usage, Further study emphasis that personality dimensions such as extraversion and neuroticism are strong predictors of internet use^[10,11]. Study also revealed that conscientiousness, extraversion, neuroticism are completely associated with overall internet use. Study revealed that majority of students reported with Extroversion personality trait, less no of student were reported with Introversion personality traits, researcher suggest that students are changing from traditional to modern life style. Further researcher emphasis that extroversion are generally friendlier, and energetic, they should motivated in right direction to achieve life goals, on the other hand Introverts are usually unpredictable, they should protect with love and care due to uncertainty in everyday life style^[3].

Personality is the belonging of two traits heredity and environment both work together to help in achieve ones persona. Internal family and primary environment is need for the development of strong sense in adolescence, positive parenting practice, supporting relationship with parents and family help in develop the concept of self -love and care in adolescence whereas negative family environment, lack of support, leads to unhealthy relationship, maladjustment and create conflicts among parents and adolescence. Peer group influence plays a major role in the shaping personality development at this period of time. Adolescence by this stage is much aware about what personality traits are pleasing or admit in peer group of same and opposite gender, due to which most of the time they indulge in negative environment which create certain behavioral problems, drug consumption, sexual abuse etc. It is important for parents and teachers to enrich them with healthy environment and have proper observation on their day to day activity, it is important to introduce the concept of self- awareness and maintain sharing conversation, to develop good personality traits in adolescence and keep enhancing them with nurture environment where they observe and learn to their full extant.

In view of the above, the present study has been planned with the objective to study the gender influence on personality dimensions of late Adolescence belongs to Meerut, city Uttar Pradesh.

OBJECTIVES

1. To find out the personality of male and female late adolescence.
2. To find out the gender influence on personality dimensions of late adolescence.

HYPOTHESIS

There is no significant difference between the male and female late adolescence with reference to their personality and its dimensions.

SAMPLE AND SAMPLE TECHNIQUE

For this study Purposive sampling technique were drawn on 156 late adolescence (73 male/83 female) age 17 to 19 from different colleges of Meerut city.

TOOL

Data collection was conducted by applying a psychological test Personality Inventory with two dimensions introversion personality and extroversion personality constructed by Dr. Y. Singh and Dr. H.M. Singh ^[1].

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

Mean-Standard Deviation and ‘t’ test were used to analysis the significance level of male and female late adolescence Personality in 2 dimensions viz. Extroversion and Introversion.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Table 1: Represent ‘t’- value of personality between male and female late adolescence

Variable	Gender	N	Mean	S.D.	‘t’- Value	Level of significant	df
Personality	Male	73	55.83	0.86	0.826773388	Not significant at 0.05 level	154
	Female	83	55.62	2.11			

Fig. 1: Personality of male and female late Adolescence

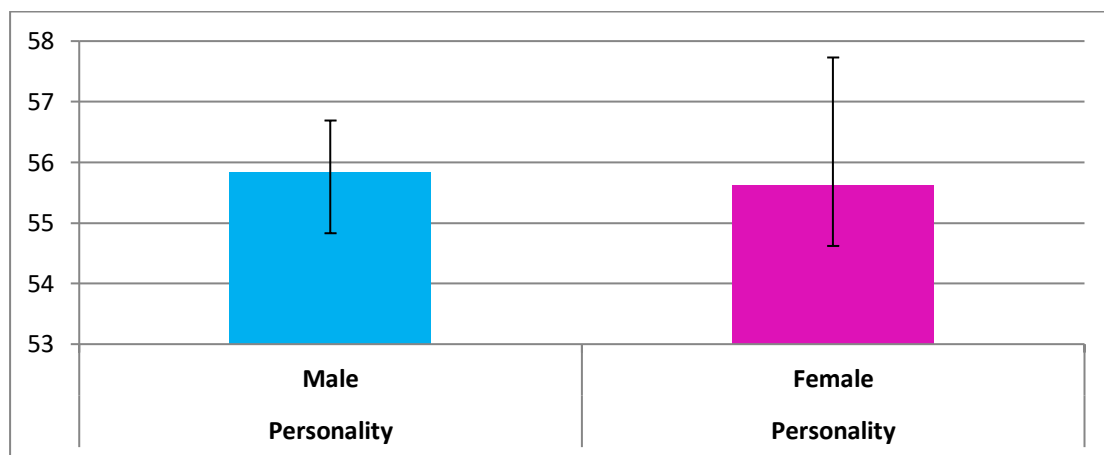


Table: 1 shows that the mean score of personality is 55.83(SD =0.86) in males while the mean score is 55.62 (SD = 2.11) in females and ‘t’ value (1.962) is higher than the tabulated ‘t’ value (0.826). Thus there is no significant difference between the male and female personality of late adolescence at 0.05 level of significance with df 154, therefore the null hypothesis is accepted.

Table 2: Represent ‘t’- value of Extroversion personality between male and female late adolescence

Variable	Gender	N	Mean	S.D.	‘t’-Value	Level of significant	df
Extroversion	Male	73	27.46	4.91	-1.004289728	Not significant at	154

					0.05 level	
	Female	83	28.01	4.74		

Fig. 2: Extroversion Personality of male and female late Adolescence

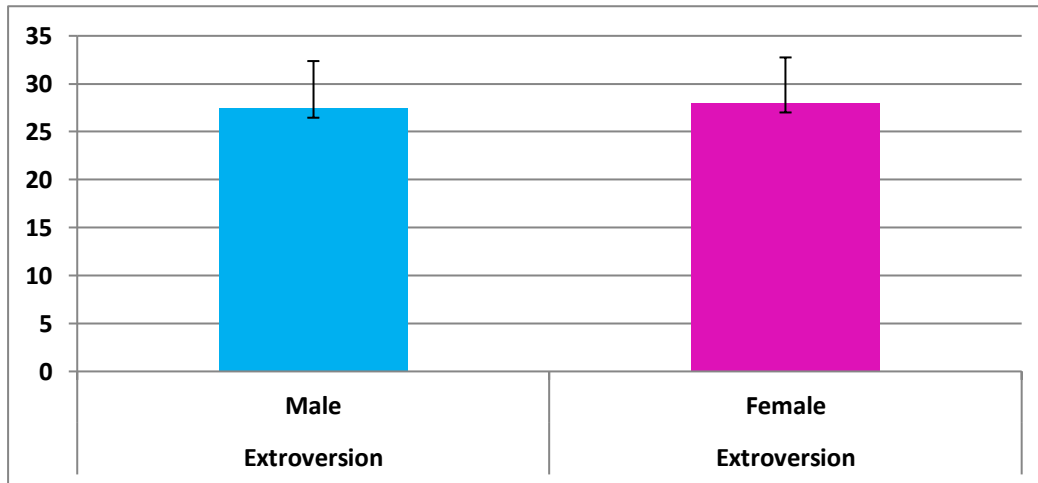


Table: 2 indicates that the mean score of Extroversion personality is 27.46 (SD =4.91) in males while the mean score is 28.01(SD =4.74) in females and ‘t’ value (1.962) is higher than the tabulated ‘t’ value (-1.004). Thus there is no significant difference between the male and female extroversion personality of late adolescence at 0.05 level of significance with df 154, therefore the null hypothesis is accepted.

Table 3: Represent ‘t’- value of Introversion personality between male and female late adolescence

Variable	Gender	N	Mean	S.D.	‘t’- Value	Level of significant	df
Introversion	Male	73	28.36	4.85	1.045936424	Not significant at 0.05 level	154
	Female	83	27.61	4.84			

Fig. 3: Introversion Personality of male and female late Adolescence

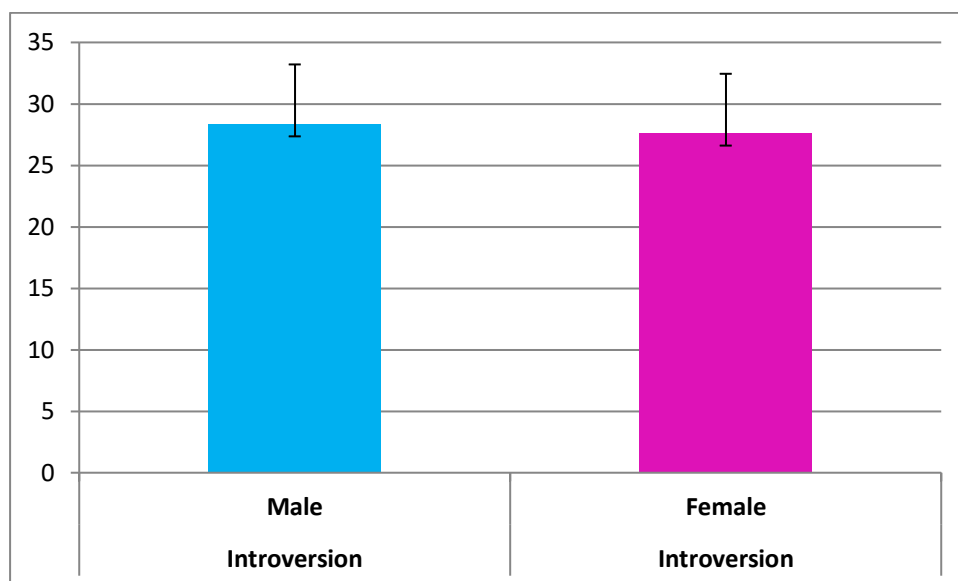


Table: 3 refers that the mean score of Introversion personality is 28.36 (SD =4.85) in males while the mean score is 27.61(SD =4.84) in females and ‘t’ value (1.962) is higher than the tabulated ‘t’ value (1.045). Thus there is no significant difference between the male and female introversion personality of late adolescence at 0.05 level of significance with df 154, therefore the null hypothesis is accepted.

CONCLUSION

After investigation the data ‘t’ test was calculated to analysis the significance level of personality in both dimensions viz. Extroversion and introversion of male and female late adolescence. It is determined that extensive investigation was conducted to understand the gender influence on personality and its dimensions, therefore it is concluded that there is no significant difference noted in personality and its dimensions among male and female late adolescence belongs to Meerut, city Uttar Pradesh.

REFERENCE

1. Singh, Y., S., and Singh, H., M (2017). Agra: National Psychological corporation, pp.45
2. Allport, G., W (1937). Personality: A psychological interpretation. New York, pp. 48 NY: Holt.
3. Dedha, J., and Khan, M.A (2014). Relationship between personality trait and anxiety among students of cbse recognized senior secondary schools. Journal of teacher education and research, 9 (1):12-20.
4. McMullin, J.A., Cairney J (2004). Self-esteem and Intersection of age, class and gender. J Aging Stud, 18: 75-90
5. Veselska, Z., Geckova, A. M., Gajdosova, B., Orosova, Olga., Dijk, J.P.V., Reijneveld, S.A (2009). Socio-economic differences in self-esteem of adolescents influenced by personality, mental health and social support. European Journal of Public Health, 20(6): 647-652.
6. Birndorf, S., Ryan, S., Auinger, P., Aten., M (2005). High self- esteem among adolescents: longitudinal trends, sex differences and protective factors. Journal of Adolescent health, 37: 194-201.

7. Robins, R.W., Trzesniewski, K., Tracy, J.L., Gosling, S. D., Potter, J. (2002). Global self-esteem across the life span. *Psychol Aging*, 17: 423-434.
8. Bester. G (2007). Personality development of the adolescent: peer group versus parents. *South African Journal of education*, 27(2):177-190.
9. Ge, Y., Se, J., and Zhang, J (2015). Research on relationship among internet-addiction, personality traits and mental health of urban left-behind children. *Global journal of health science*, 7(4): 60-62.
10. Naz. S., and Sharma. Hariom (2018). Review on internet- addiction, personality, religion and adjustment of youth. *International journal of recent scientific research*, 9 (1): 23535-23540
11. Mark, G., and Ganzach, Y (2014). Personality and internet usage: A large-scale representative study of young adults. *Computers in human behaviour*, 36: 274-281.