



Study of Neuroticism and Extraversion among S.C and S.T Students of Jalgaon District

Shabana Babaulal Tadavi
(Research scholar)

Kavayitri Bahinabai Chaudhari J.D M.V. Ps Arts commerce

Dr. J.P Sontakke
(Research Guide)

North Maharashtra University, Jalgaon Science College Jalgaon,

ABSTRACT

The present study aims to examine Neuroticism and Extraversion of S.C and S.T students of Jalgaon District. The sample is selected of 240 S.C and S.T college students, 120 college students are selected from S.C, and 120 college students are selected from S.T, area of Jalgaon District. NEO Personality Inventory by Costa and McCrae (1992) was used to measure Neuroticism and Extraversion. After the data collection statistical analysis was done by mean, SD, and t-test. The result shows that there is no significant difference between S.C and S.T students on neuroticism, but there is found significant difference in neuroticism of male and female students. Further results indicated that there is a significant difference in Extraversion of S.C and S.T students and there is no significant difference found between male and female students on Extraversion.

KEYWORDS: Neuroticism, Extraversion, GENDER AND COMMUNITY

INTRODUCTION

Neuroticism is the trait disposition to experience negative effects, including anxiety, anger, self consciousness, emotional instability, irritability and depression. Persons with high levels of neuroticism respond poorly to environmental stress, interpret ordinary situations as threatening, and can experience minor frustrations as hopelessly overwhelming. Neuroticism is one of the more well established and empirically validated personality trait domains, with a substantial body of research to support its heritability, childhood antecedents, temporal stability across the life span, and universal presence.

High level of Neuroticism

1. Experiences a lot of stress
2. Worries about many different things
3. Gets upset easily
4. Experiences dramatic shifts in mood
5. Feels anxious
6. Struggles to bounce back after stressful events

Low level of neuroticism

1. Emotionally stable
2. Deals well with stress
3. Rarely feels sad or depressed
4. Doesn't worry much
5. Is very relaxed

Extraversion

Extraversion is characterized by excitability, talkativeness sociability, assertiveness, and high amounts of emotional expressiveness. People who are high in extraversion are tend to gain energy in social situations. Being around other people helps they feel energized and excited. People who are low in extraversion tend to be more reserved and have less energy to expend in social settings. Social events can feel draining and introverts often require a period of solitude and quiet in order to "recharge."

High level of Extraversion

1. Enjoys being the center of attention
2. Likes to start conversations
3. Enjoys meeting new people
4. Has a wide social circle of friends and acquaintances
5. Finds it easy to make new friends
6. Feels energized when around other people
7. Say things before thinking about them

Low level of Extraversion

1. Prefers solitude
2. Feels exhausted when having to socialize a lot
3. Finds it difficult to start conversations
4. Dislikes making small talk
5. Carefully thinks things through before speaking



6. Dislikes being the centre of attention

RVIEW OF LITERATURE

Ghosh and Majumder (2013) examined a comparative study of personality traits between tribal and nontribal football player. The proposed of the study was to compare the neuroticism, introvert and dominance between tribal and tribal and nontribal football player. A sample for the study consisted 30 football player form Parganas district (West Bengal). The age ranged from 18-25 years. Results showed that there was significant difference between tribal and non-tribal football players in Exversion and sociability, but no difference found between tribal and non-tribal football players in neuroticism. Further results indicated that non-tribal football players had significantly higher value in extraversion and sociability than the tribal football players. On the other hand, non-tribal players had significantly low value than tribal football players in neuroticism.

Tiwari and Sahu (2015) have conducted a study on personality factor of higher secondary school students on the basis of gender, aspiration and locality. 500 samples have been selected of higher secondary school students form Bargarh district (Odisha). Results reported that there is no significant difference in neuroticism and extraversion of their gender and rural and urban belongingness.

Golabdar, and etl. (2017) Investigated a study on evaluation of the effects of gender differences on personality traits and life satisfaction. The study aimed to comparatively evaluate the personality characteristics among the individual's resident of Tehran, Iran. The sample conducted on 661 individuals selected through stratified random sampling method in five different age groups. The NEO Five factor inventory short form questioner was used for data collection. Results showed that the 20-30 years old men received significantly higher scores in neuroticism than men and there were not observed significant difference in extraversion, openness to experience, and conscientiousness on different age groups.

Aim of the study

To study the Neuroticism and Extraversion of S.C and S.T students in Jalgaon District.

Objectives of the study

- To find out the difference in neuroticismof S.C and S.T students in Jalgaon District.
- To find out the difference in neuroticismof male and female students.
- To find out the difference in Extraversion of S.C and S.T students in Jalgaon District.
- To find out the difference in Extraversion of male and female students.

Hypothesis of the study

- There is a significant difference in Neuroticismof S.C and S.T students in Jalgaon District.
- There is a significant difference in Neuroticismof male and female students.
- There is a significant difference in Extraversion of S.C and S.T students in Jalgaon District.
- There is a significant difference in Extraversionof male and female students.

VARIABLES

Independent variables

- A. Community 1) SC 2) ST
- B. Gender 1) Male 2) Female

Dependent Variables

- 1. Neuroticism
- 2. Extraversion

METHODOLOGY

Sample

In the present study, sample consists of 240 students (120 Scheduled Caste students and 120 Scheduled Tribe students) were selected from Jalgaon District. Random Sample technique used for data collection. 18 to 23 age group students selected who were studying in undergraduate level.

Type of Community			
Category	Scheduled Caste	Scheduled Tribe	Total
Boys	60	60	120
Girls	60	60	120
Total	120	120	240

Tool used for data collection

NEO Personality Inventory by Costa and McCrae (1992) was used to measure Neuroticism and Extraversion

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

HY-01- There is a significant difference in neuroticismof S.C and S.T students in Jalgaon District.

Table no 1 showing Mean comparison of S.C and S.T students in their neuroticism

Variable	Community	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	t value	df	Significance Level
neuroticism	SC	120	22.95	4.64	.62	238	N. S
	ST	120	23.30	3.94			

The results of table no.1 indicate that the mean value for S.C students is 22.95 (S.D 4.64) and the mean value for S.T students is 23.30 (S.D 3.94) calculated t value is .62 and it is not significant so the first hypothesis, there is a significant difference in neuroticism of S.C and S.T students in Jalgaon District, is rejected. S.C and S.T both students are emotionally stable, Self-conscious, relaxed and less stressors.

HY-02-There is a significant difference in neuroticism of male and female students.

Table no 2 shows the Mean comparison of Male and Female students in their neuroticism.

Variable	Gender	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	t value	df	Significance Level
neuroticism	Male	120	22.32	4.12	2.92	298	0.01 Level
	Female	120	23.92	4.35			

The results of table no.2 indicate that the mean value for male students is 22.32 (S.D 4.12) and the mean value for female students is 23.92 (S.D 4.35) calculated t value is 2.92 and it is significant at 0.01 level so the second hypothesis, there is a significant difference in neuroticism of male and female students, is Accepted and found that the female students have a higher level of neuroticism as compared male students. Female students are more anxiety, worry, anger, fear, frustration, jealousy, depressed mood and loneliness than male students.

HY-03-There is a significant difference in Extraversion of S.C and S.T students in Jalgaon District.

Table no 3 showing Mean comparison of S.C and S.T students in their Extraversion.

Variable	Community	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	t value	Df	Significance Level
Extraversion	SC	120	27.36	5.25	2.31	238	0.05 Level
	ST	120	26.20	4.68			

The results of table no.3 indicate that the mean value for S.C students is 27.36 (S.D 5.25) and the mean value for S.T students is 26.20 (S.D 4.68) calculated t value is 2.31 and it is significant at 0.05 level so the third hypothesis There is a significant difference in Extraversion of S.C and S.T students. is accepted and found that the S.C Students have a high level of Extraversion as compared to S.T students. ST students are Finds it difficult to start conversations, Dislikes making small talk, carefully thinks through before speaking and Dislikes being the centre of attention

HY-04- There is a significant difference in Extraversion of male and female students in Jalgaon District.

Table no 4 shows the Mean comparison of Male and Female students in their Extraversion.

Variable	Gender	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	t value	Df	Significance Level
Extraversion	Male	120	27.16	5.13	.35	298	NS
	Female	120	27.99	4.82			

The results of table no.4 indicate that the mean value for male students is 27.16 (S.D 5.13) and the mean value for female students is 27.99 (S.D 4.82) calculated t value is .35 and it is not significant so the fourth hypothesis, there is a significant difference in Extraversion of male and female students is rejected and found that both male and female is energetic, sociable and friendly persons.

CONCLUSION

- There is no significant difference found in neuroticism of S.C and S.T students in Jalgaon District.
- Female students have higher level of neuroticism as compared to male student.
- S.C Students have higher level of extraversion as compared to S.T students.
- There is no significant difference found in extraversion of male and female students.

REFERENCES

- Ghosh, S. S., & Majumder, C. (2013). A Comparative Study of Personality Traits Between Tribal and Nontribal Football Player. PARIPEX - INDIAN JOURNAL OF RESEARCH, 2(8), 220-221.



- Golabdar, A., Tabatabaie, K. R., & Esmailinasab, M. (2017). Evaluation of the effects of gender differences on personality traits and life satisfaction. *Asian Journal of Pharmaceutics*, 11(1), 780-786.
- Khamari, J., Tiwari, S. K., & Sahu, S. K. (2015). A study on personality factor of higher secondary school students on the basis of gender, aspiration and locality. *International Journal of Applied Research*, 1(7), 567-569
- Power RA, Pluess M. Heritability estimates of the Big Five personality traits based on common genetic variants. *Transl Psychiatry*. 2015;5:e604.
- Tackett JL, Lahey BB. In: Widiger TA. (ed). *The Oxford handbook of the five factor model*. New York: Oxford University Press; (in press).
- Widiger TA. In: Leary MR, Hoyle RH. (eds). *Handbook of individual differences in social behavior*. New York: Guilford, 2009:129-46.