

A STUDY OF SEX DIFFERENCES IN THE PERSONALITY PROFILES OF MALE AND FEMALE COLLEGE STUDENTS

ARUNA CHAUBEY¹ & R. D. HELODE²

¹Assistant Professor, Department of Psychology, Govt. D.B. Girls P.G. College, Raipur, Madhya Pradesh, India

²Head, S.O.S. in Psychology, Pt. R.S. University, Raipur, Madhya Pradesh, India

ABSTRACT

The sex differences are natural differences which include the visual, biological and physical. Each female and male member of society behaves with regard to the social responses but the sex is the important basic differences which may give differences exist we assumed there may be a considerable differences in male and female personalities. Our aim is to know the SEX DIFFERENCES IN THE PERSONALITY PROFILES OF COLLEGE MALE AND FEMALE COLLEGE STUDENTS. A sample of 480 college/university male and female students was selected in an incidental-cum random basis. The age of the sample was 17 to 22 years from different colleges situated at Raipur and Bhilai. Cattell's Sixteen P F test (Hindi form A) by Kapoor (1972) was used to assess the magnitude of sixteen different personality factors as these are existing in the case of so selected sample.

The raw scores obtained by each sex group on each personality factor were put to 't' test so as to know the extent and level of sex difference on 16 personality traits. The obtained results are reported. Using factor wise raw score/group mean as the base, the mean, scores were further converted into t-scores to draw the sex wise personality profile of the college students. The obtained profiles are depicted.

KEYWORDS: Personality Profiles, Characteristic Sex, Females Express

INTRODUCTION

The present study was aimed at knowing the sex differences in personality profiles of the male and female college students.

The sex differences are natural differences which include the visual, biological and physical. Each female and male member of society behaves with regard to the social responses but the sex is the important basic differences which may give differences exist we assumed there may be a considerable differences in male and female personalities. Terman and Miller (1936) have investigated characteristic sex differences in personalities and remarked standardization groups evidenced instinctive interest in exploit and adventure, in outdoor and physically strenuous occupations, in machinery and tools, in science, physical, phenomena and invention, and from rather occupational evidence, in business and commerce on the other hand, the females of our groups have evidenced a distinctive interest in domestic affairs and in aesthetic object and occupations, they have distinctly preferred sedentary and indoor occupations to the occupations more directly administrative. Supporting and supplementing these are the more subjective differences those in emotional disposition and direction. The male directly or indirectly manifest greater self assertion and aggressiveness; they express more hardihood, fearlessness and more roughness of manners, language and sentiments, The females express themselves as

more compassionate and sympathetic, more timid, more fastidious and aesthetically more sensitive, more emotional in general. Several moralists yet admit in themselves weakness in emotional control and in physique. With respect to aptitude and personality trait certain sex differences have been observed Feshback and Feshback (1969) concluded that girls demonstrated greater empathy, probably due to the male aggressive behavior. Moreover, several attempts have been made to study sex in relation to personality, frustration, dominance etc. Lindzey and Goldberg (1953), Sharma (1969), Goldberg and Lewis (1969) and Tulkin et al (1969) found that males were stronger than females in all respect of strength.

The selected empirical studies related to the sex difference in personality traits are as under-

Frodi et al (1977) noted that female and male both are influenced by aggressive cues in environment.

Ramwani (1989) found that man scored higher than woman on both assault and verbal aggression.

Marusic, Iris, Branko et al (1995) noted that self reliant males were less shy and showed higher thrill and adventure seeking and lower dissimulation than the less self reliant peers. Self reliant females were also low in neuroticism and shyness.

Thus after scanning of the literature we can say that male and female are having different personality traits.

PROBLEM

The problem of the present study is to know sex difference in the personality profiles of college male and female college students

HYPOTHESIS

The personality profiles of male college students on 16 personality factor will be different from female college students in that the male college students will be more on factors such as A, C, E, F, H, L, M, N, Q1, Q2 and Q3 than the female college students; whereas the female college students will be more on factors such as I, O and Q4 than the male college students, but with respect factor B, both groups will be exhibiting nearly equal magnitude.

SAMPLE

A sample of 480 college/university male and female students was selected in an incidental-cum random basis. The age of the sample was 17 to 22 years from different colleges situated at Raipur and Bilai.

TOOLS

Cattell's Sixteen P F test (Hindi Form A) by Kapoor (1972) was used to assess the magnitude of sixteen different personality factors as these are existing in the case of so selected sample. This Hindi version has been found to be highly reliable and valid.

DATA COLLECTION

The Hindi version of 16 PF test was given to each subject of the sample in a group of 4 to 5 students at a time.

ANALYSIS OF DATA

The raw scores obtained by each sex group on each personality factor were put to 't' test so as to know the extent and level of sex difference on 16 personality traits. The obtained results are reported in Table 1

Using factor wise raw score/group mean as the base, the mean, scores were further converted into stens score to draw the sex wise personality profile of the college students. The obtained profiles are depicted in figure 1.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

On the strength of the statistical findings reported in table 1 and personality profiles shown as figure 1. The following can be said with respect factor A (Reserved vs outgoing) though in profile male students exhibited more magnitude than the female students but statistically this personality difference is insignificant. On factor B (Intelligence) girls students exhibited more magnitude than the boys students and the difference turn out to be significant. On factor C (Emotionally less stable and stable) both the sexes exhibited equal magnitude and the difference turns out to be insignificant. On factor E (Humble vs assertive) male students exhibited more amount of assertiveness than the female students and difference turn out to be significant. On factor F (Sober vs Happy-go-lucky) both the sexes yielded equal amount but statistically male students are more happy-go-lucky than the female students. On factor G (Expedient vs conscientious) and factor H (Shy vs venturesome) both the sexes yielded equal amount and the difference turn out to be insignificant. However on factor I (Tough-minded vs tender minded) female students exhibited more magnitude than the male students. On factor L (Trusting vs suspicious) both sexes did not differ significantly and that was in factor M (Conventional vs Imaginative) also. On factor N (Artless vs shrewdness) the profile exhibits no difference between the two sexes however the raw score mean difference is in favor of female college students to the statically significant extent. On factor O (Placid vs apprehensive) both the sexes exhibited no significant differences though in profile males scored higher position than females. Although on factor Q1 (Conservative vs experimenting) in profile female students enjoyed superior position to male students but male students exhibited significantly more experimenting. However on factor Q2 (Group dependent vs self-sufficient) and factor Q3 (Undisciplined vs controlled) both the sexes exhibited no difference either in profile or statically. However on factor Q4 (Relaxed vs tense) in spite of the profile similarity female students exhibited significantly more tension than the male students.

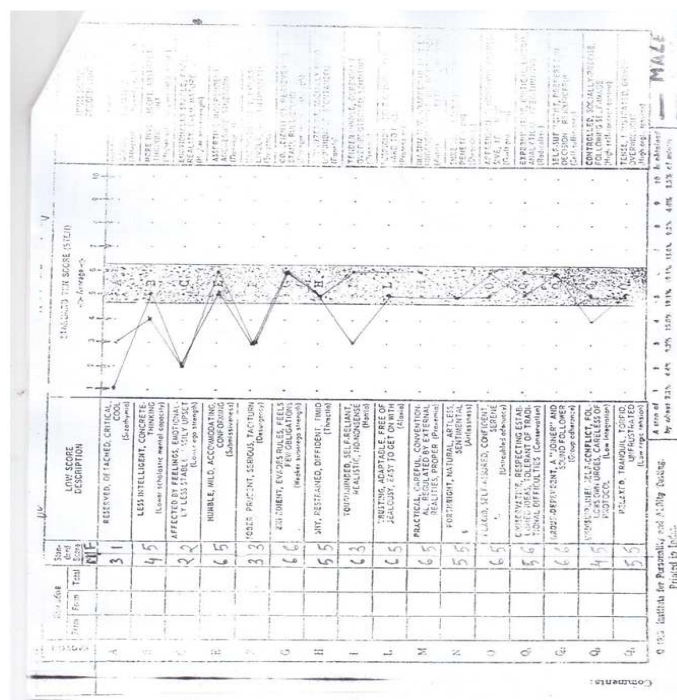


Figure 1

Table 1: Test of Sex Difference in 16 Personality Traits

Factors		Male	Female	MD	't'		Levels of Sig
A	M SD	5 1.84	5.13 1.87	0.13	0.34		NS
B	M SD	7.3 1.74	7.7 2.24	0.4	2.06	F>M	.05
C	M SD	9.4 2.9	9.3 2.77	0.3	0.46		NS
E	M SD	14.1 3.13	11.23 3.31	2.87	5.35	M>F	0.01
F	M SD	11.03 3.99	10.1 3.46	0.93	2.87	M>F	0.01
G	M SD	13.22 2.96	13.97 3.09	0.75	1.22		NS
H	M SD	12.13 4.11	11.6 4.16	0.53	1.48		NS
I	M SD	9.53 3.2	10.3 2.95	0.77	2.82	F>M	0.01
L	M SD	8.7 2.5	8.6 2.95	0.1	0.774		NS
M	M SD	11.7 3.22	11.3 3.27	0.4	1.3		NS
N	M SD	7.95 2.5	8.9 2.41	0.95	2.51	F>M	0.01
O	M SD	11.1 4.25	11.4 4.01	0.3	0.84		NS
Q1	M SD	10.13 2.75	9.4 2.47	0.73	3.19	M>F	0.01
Q2	M SD	9.9 3.3	10.1 3.02	0.2	0.68		NS
Q3	M SD	10.5 2.73	10.9 2.6	0.4	1.69		NS
Q4	M SD	10.9 4.36	11.9 4.4	1	2.6	F>M	0.01

Thus on the basis of above findings it can be said female exhibited more intelligence more tough mindedness, more shrewdness and more ergic tension while male college students showed more assertiveness, more happy-go-lucky and more radicalism and on remaining nine personality traits both the sexes stood not in par.

Inspire of the equivalence in the educational environment these young boys and girls seem to differ significantly at least on seven personality traits. Such differentiation seems to be the results of differential socialization in the process of child rearing practices followed by Indian society in the case of boys and girls.

CONCLUSIONS

Thus on the basis of above findings it can be said female exhibited more intelligence more tough mindedness, more shrewdness and more ergic tension while male college students showed more assertiveness, more happy-go-lucky and more radicalism and on remaining nine personality traits both the sexes stood not in par.

Inspire of the equivalence in the educational environment these young boys and girls seem to differ significantly at least on seven personality traits. Such differentiation seems to be the results of differential socialization in the process of child rearing practices followed by Indian society in the case of boys and girls.

REFERENCES

1. Frodi A Macaulay J and Thome P.R. (1977) Are women always less aggressive than men? A review of the experimental literature. Psychological Bulletin, 84, 634-660.
2. Gold berg S.G. and lewis M. (1969): Play behavior in the year old infant, Early sex differences. Child development vol 40, 21-3.
3. Marusic, Iris; and Bratko el al: (1995) Self relation and some personality traits: sex differences. Personality and Individual Differences Dec. Vol. 19(6), 941-943.
4. Ramvani, V.V. Shrivenkeseara V Tripathi (1989): Age difference in expression of aggression in menand women. Journal of Personality and Clinical Studies, Sep vol 5 (2), 169-173.
5. Terman L.M. and Miller C.C. (1936): Sex and Personality studies in masculinity and faminity, New York Mc Graw Hill.
6. Tulkin, S.R. Muller J.P. & Conn L.K. (1969): Need for Approval and popularity journal of consulting clinical psychology, vol 33, 35-39.

