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"EFFECT OF GENDER ON BIG FIVE FACTORS OF ORPHAN STUDENTS"



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Short Profile

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ABSTRACT:

Objective of the present study to examine the personality characteristics (Openness, Conscientiousness, Extraversion, Agreeableness, and Neuroticism) among male orphan student and female orphan student. **Hypotheses**: there will be no significant difference between male orphan student and female orphan student dimension on personality characteristics (Openness, Conscientiousness, Extraversion, Agreeableness, and Neuroticism). **Sample**: For the Present study 60 students were selected from

Marathwada region among them 30 male orphan students and 30 female orphan students. And age group 16-18 years. And non-probability incidental and purposive sampling was used for the present study. **Tools**: 1) NEOPI was constructed and standardize by Macraa and Costa. **Results**: 1) There was no significant difference between male and female orphan students dimension on openness. 2) Female orphan students have significantly high conscientiousness than the male orphan students. 3) Male orphan students have significantly high extraversion than the female orphan students. 4) There was no significant difference between male and female orphan students dimension on agreeableness. 5) Male orphan students have significantly high neuroticism than the female orphan students.

KEYWORDS

Big Five Factors , personality characteristics , personality characteristics and behavioral patterns .

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INTRODUCTION :

It is a widely accepted fact that personality characteristics and behavioral patterns of an adult are shaped and molded by the events occurring during the early years of life. A brief review of the related literature shows that studies on the influence of family background on various aspects personality have been conducted in plenty in recent years. The results of some of these studies show that the quality of love received in childhood may affect the quality of one's innate potentiality. Emery (1982) after the review of the literature dealing with marital turmoil (e.g., discord and divorce) and behavior problems in children that a definite relation between the two domains does exist. Similar conclusions have been arrived at by Amato (1986) in his more recent review also. At the same time, Emery and Leary (1982) have found a relation between discord in intact marriages and the severity of frequency of behavior problems in children. This finding remains consistent across such countries as the United States (Oltmanns et al., 1977; Porter & O'Leary, 1980), England (Rutter, 1971, 1979), and India (Chawla & Gupt, 1979). Other personality variables that have been found to be related to parental loss include self-esteem adjustment (Partidge & Tamara, 1987) and locus of control (Duke & Lancaster, 1976; Parish & Coperiand, 1980; Parish, 1981; Parish & Horton, 1983). Some researchers have reported that children develop “an acute distress syndrome” on separation from a parent (Bowlby, 1973; Rutter, 1972) leading to acute upset followed by apathy or depression and finally loss of interest in parents (Bowlby, 1973) or adaptation to the new situation (Rutter, 1972). Bowlby (1973) has postulated that the survival value of an instinctive fear response keeps an infant proximal to the caretaker (usually the mother) resulting in an attachment. Loss of the attachment –figure, for any reason, results in anxiety in the child. In the context of the above findings, the problem of orphans assumes greater significances. They are children who, at an early age, become bereft of their parents and are destined to do without parental love and affection.

Studies on the effects of environmental deprivation on intellectual of capacity of children have indicated that the longer the children remain in substandard environmental conditions, like orphanages (Skeels & Fillimore, 1937) or with mentally retarded mothers (Speer, 1940), the lower their intelligence in comparison with the intelligence of comparable children reared in more favorable environments. Much of the public interest in and concern about the effect of institutional rearing on children have arisen from the fear that a child, not in the hands of a single caretaker, would be deprived of the essential conditions for healthy emotional development. Evidences are in plenty which demonstrate the; presence of a series of emotional problems among institutionalized children (Bowlby, 1952; Khatri, 1965. Herbert, 1975; Berman, 1979) and it has been pointed out that the mere experience of being “in care” for long periods is itself the harmful influence. Providing greater credibility to these findings are reports of orphans being characterized by feelings of insecurity, inferiority, and hostility (Prakash & Saran, 1966) and to be aggressive and full of anxieties, and conflicts (Singh & Akbar, 1970).

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY:

To examine the personality characteristics (Openness, Consciousness, Extraversion, Agreeableness, and Neuroticism) among male orphan student and female orphan student.

HYPOTHESES:

- 1) There will be no significant difference between male and female orphan students dimension on Openness.
- 2) There will be no significant difference between male and female orphan students dimension on Conscientiousness.
- 3) There will be no significant difference between male and female orphan students dimension on Extroversion.
- 4) There will be no significant difference between male and female orphan students dimension on Agreeableness.
- 5) There will be no significant difference between male and female orphan students dimension on Neuroticism.

METHODS:

SAMPLE:

For the Present study 60 students were selected from Marathwada region among them 30 male orphan students and 30 female orphan students. And age group 16-18 years. And non-probability incidental and purposive sampling was used for the present study.

TOOLS:

PERSONALITY TEST (NEOPI):

This test is developed and standardized by Costa and McCrae for measuring personality characteristics (neuroticism, extraversion, openness to experience, agreeableness and conscientiousness). The test consisted of 90 Items. Five alternatives of this test e.g. strongly disagree, disagree, neutral agree and strongly agree. The internal consistencies reported in the manual were: N= .79, E= .79, O= .80, A= .75, C= .83. And validity is Self-Directed Search (a personality inventory developed by John L. Holland for careers work), Artistic is correlated with the NEO facet Aesthetic at 0.56, Investigative is correlated with the NEO facet Ideas at 0.43, and Social is correlated with the NEO facet Tender-mindedness at 0.36.

VARIABLES:

1) INDEPENDENT VARIABLE:

- i) Gender a) Male b) Female

2) DEPENDENT VARIABLE

Big Five Factors

- 1) Openness
- 2) Conscientiousness
- 3) Extraversion
- 4) Agreeableness
- 5) Neuroticism

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

Mean Std. Deviation and t values of male and female orphan students dimension on Personality Characteristics

Big Five Factors	Male Orphan Students		Female Orphan Students		DF	t
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD		
Openness	51.32	3.29	50.96	3.56	58	0.40
Conscientiousness	53.58	3.89	49.69	4.25	58	3.69**
Extraversion	53.88	2.66	52.01	3.35	58	2.69**
Agreeableness	50.72	3.10	49.92	3.52	58	0.93
Neuroticism	52.92	4.11	49.12	4.42	58	3.44**

The results related to the hypothesis have been recorded. Mean of openness of male orphan students is 51.32 and female orphan students Mean is 50.96 the difference between the two mean is not significant ($t' = 0.40$, $df = 58$, $P = NS$).

It concluded there was no significant difference between male and female orphan students dimension on openness.

The results related to the hypothesis have been recorded. Mean of conscientiousness of male orphan students is 53.58 and female orphan students Mean is 49.69 the difference between the two mean is highly significant ($t' = 3.69$, $df = 58$, $P = 0.01$).

It concluded female orphan students have significantly high conscientiousness than the male orphan students.

The results related to the hypothesis have been recorded. Mean of extraversion of male orphan students is 53.88 and female orphan students Mean is 52.01 the difference between the two mean is highly significant ($t' = 2.69$, $df = 58$, $P = 0.01$).

It concluded male orphan students have significantly high extraversion than the female orphan students.

The results related to the hypothesis have been recorded. Mean of agreeableness of male orphan students is 50.72 and female orphan students Mean is 49.92 the difference between the two mean is not significant ($t' = 0.93$, $df = 58$, $P = NS$).

It concluded there was no significant difference between male and female orphan students dimension on agreeableness.

The results related to the hypothesis have been recorded. Mean of neuroticism of male orphan

students is 52.92 and female orphan students Mean is 49.12 the difference between the two mean is highly significant ($t = 3.44$, $df = 58$, $P = 0.01$).

It concluded male orphan students have significantly high neuroticism than the female orphan students.

RESULTS:

- 1) There was no significant difference between male and female orphan students dimension on openness.
- 2) Female orphan students have significantly high conscientiousness than the male orphan students.
- 3) Male orphan students have significantly high extraversion than the female orphan students.
- 4) There was no significant difference between male and female orphan students dimension on agreeableness.
- 5) Male orphan students have significantly high neuroticism than the female orphan students.

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