



RELIGIOUS DIFFERENCES ON EXTRAVERSION AND NEUROTICISM AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS

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ABSTRACT The trait of extraversion and neuroticism are dimensions of human personality. Extraversion tends to be manifested in outgoing, talkative, energetic behavior; Neuroticism is a fundamental personality trait in the study of psychology characterized by anxiety, moodiness, worry, envy and jealousy. There is a sudden increase in religious difference on extraversion and neuroticism among college students which is an important issue to be studied.

KEYWORDS : extraversion , neuroticism, religion , college students

India is one of the most ancient civilizations of the world. India has a very rich culture and heritage. Majority of population lives in villages and has strong community and social network. Human behavior is conditioned to the environment the individual lives in. The family structure of our country is such that every child gets adequate family support and grows in a secured and congenial environment. At the same time, society is divided in respect to different types of belief system and command group. The interaction at communal background and belief system gives them unique opportunity in different situations, since unity in diversity is a landmark proportion in our country. Despite having different socio-demographic status people participates in different group of persons. They learn from each other and inherent tendency to share the available social and financial resources. These types of environment where most of the Indian population grow and live together naturally shape their personality growth in a unique manner. They have unique philosophy towards materialistic life. Even at the time of distress they come forward to help each other. This attitude forms better-perceived social support among them and also strengthens the interpersonal relationship.

Vijay Lakshmi (1996) examined the interests of 100 introvert and 100 extrovert college students of A. N. College, Patna. The Eysenck personality Inventory was used to identify extroverts and introverts. Data were collected by using the Interest Records of Raghuraj Pal Singh. Results indicate that extrovert and introvert college students differed significantly in all areas of interest, that is, mechanical, business, scientific, aesthetic, social, clerical, and outdoor. Introverts were more interested in scientific, aesthetic, social, clerical activities whereas extroverts were more interested in mechanical, business, social and outdoor activities.

Jameela Khatoon (1994-95) Evaluated the impact of socio-cultural environment on the personality patterns of 50 Muslim and 50 Hindu adolescent female students by administering the Indian adaptation of Cattell's 16 PF Inventory of HSPQ. Data were analysed by applying the *t*-test. Hindu and Muslim students showed significant differences only on factor "H". Results confirmed that Hindu adolescent girls were more adventurous, active, responsive, friendly, impulsive, and carefree and did not perceive danger signal as compared to their Muslim counterparts who were shy, withdrawn, emotionally cautious, restrained, careful and quick to sense danger.

Objective

- To compare Hindu and Muslim college students on extraversion and neuroticism.

Hypothesis

- There will be significant difference between Hindu and Muslim college students on extraversion and neuroticism.

Sample and Sampling

The sample for the present study consisted of 80 college students. They were selected through stratified random technique. The stratification was based on religion (Hindu and Muslim).

Tools

Personal Data Questionnaire was used to collect information about respondent name, age, gender, religion, caste, college, class, parental

income, education, occupation etc. Eysenck Personality Inventory has been used for measuring personality. This scale has been developed by H. J. Eysenck (1956) and adapted in Hindi by S. D. Jalota and S. D. Kapoor. It was designed to measure two important personality dimensions namely extraversion and neuroticism. Each of these two traits is measured by 48 questions.

Procedure

The data was collected in small group in classroom situation during the testing session respondent were instructed in brief about the purpose of investigation. They were instructed to read the items carefully and to put a tick (✓) mark or cross (X) mark in one of the provided boxes according to their opinion to the items. They had ample time to read the questionnaire and respond. There was no time limit fixed for filling up the questionnaire. However, they were asked not to take unnecessarily long time. They were first asked to fill in the biographical details thereafter they were asked to proceed with the filling of the questionnaire time. In case of any difficulty they could seek clarification from the investigator.

Results

Table-4.1

Comparison between Hindu and Muslim College Students: Raw scores and standard scores

Sample Group	N	Neuroticism		Extraversion	
		Raw Scores	Standard Scores	Raw Scores	Standard Scores
Hindu	40	23.60	51	28.57	52
Muslim	40	23.53	51	27.18	49

Both the *t*-values are not significant

Table-4.2

Comparison between Hindu and Muslim College Students: *t*-values

Sample Group	N	Mean	Neuroticism	Extraversion
Hindu	40	Mean	49.75	50.18
		SD	3.76	5.68
Muslim	40	Mean	50.53	48.93
		SD	9.99	9.02
t-values			0.51	0.74

Both the *t*-values are not significant

Discussion

We are presenting the analysis of the data in accordance with the aims and hypothesis of the study. The aim of the study was related to the comparison of the Hindu and the Muslim college students on extraversion and neuroticism. To achieve this aim we have formulated a hypothesis that "There will be significant difference between Hindu and Muslim college students on extraversion and neuroticism".

- The data on raw and standard score with regard to the comparison between Hindu and Muslim college students on Extraversion and Neuroticism are given in Table 4.1 and plotted in Figure 4.1. It can be seen in this table 4.1 that both the Hindu and Muslim college students have obtained 51 standard scores in Neuroticism. Similarly Hindu and Muslim students obtained 52 and 49 standard

scores respectively in Extraversion dimension of personality. The standard score in between 40 to 60 is considered as average or normal. Therefore, the data clearly indicates that both the Hindu and Muslim Colleges students have average neuroticism and extraversion trait of personality.

- We have also analysed the data from another way in which we have calculated mean scores on Neuroticism and Extraversion dimension of personality of both Hindu and Muslim college students on the basis of raw scores. To obtain the significance of mean difference between the two groups, we have calculated *t*-ratios. The data is given in Table 4.2 which indicated that there is no significant difference between the Hindu and Muslim College students on both the personality traits. It also confirms our earlier finding in which both the group fall under the average range of both Neuroticism and Extraversion dimensions of personality. Thus, the data did not support our hypothesis that there will be significant difference between Hindu and Muslim college students on extraversion and neuroticism.

Conclusion

This study provides an insight about Hindu and the Muslim college students on extraversion and neuroticism. Results of the present study demonstrate that there is no significant difference between Hindu and Muslim college students on extraversion and neuroticism. The sample comprising eighty (N = 80) subjects who were classified into two religion i.e. Hindu and Muslim.

References:-

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