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A comparative study of big five personality treat between urban and rural students

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Abstract

The purpose of this study was to compare great treatments of five personalities between urban and rural students of North Gujarat University. It was a causal comparative study and the necessary data is obtained through field research. In this study, 250 male students (125 urban and 125 rural) were randomly selected by various colleges of North Gujarat University. The Neo-Five Factor personality inventory developed by Costa and McCrae (1992) was used to measure the subject's personality structure. To discover the main effects of urban and rural students on the five great personalities covered; Independent T-statistical method used to analyze data. The results showed that there are significant differences between the urban and the rural student of Big Five Personality Treat.

Keywords: Personality traits, big five, urban, rural

Introduction

Personality has received the most attention in recent research in the field of sports psychology and sports behavior. Personality is the general pattern of psychological characteristics that makes each person a unique individual. Individual differences are evident in sport, and understanding these personality factors can help explain sports behavior and exercise. The goal of sports personality research is to provide accurate and reliable information about individual differences in sport and the implications of these personality differences for sports performance and behavior. Historically, one of the most popular problems in sports psychology has been the relationship between personality and sports participation.

A good personality must have a good physique, good appearance, good bearing, good health, etc. The layman's evaluation of the virility of the personality around the structure of the body, on the physical aspect or on the appearance of an individual from the outside. The situational approach, the behavior is largely determined by the environment of the situation. This view gains momentum from Bandura's (1977) theory of social learning, which explains behavior in terms of observational learning and social empowerment. Martin and Lumsden (1987) state that it is possible to influence behavior in sport and physical education by changing the strengthening of the environment.

The five-factor model across cultures was designed to help understand the interrelationships between personality and culture by examining the dominant paradigm for evaluating personality. Much of the study of sports psychology has reviewed different aspects of personality in athletics and non-athletics differently. The dimension of neuroticism was associated with the selection of less adaptive adaptation strategies and lower levels of reported adaptation efficacy. The other four dimensions of personality have been associated with more adaptive coping strategies that have been found effective. The objective of the present study was to compare five personality elements in both urban and rural male groups at the University of the North of Gujarat.

Materials and Methods

Research sampling: A total of 250 men students (125 urban and 125 rural) were randomly selected by various colleges of the University of North Gujarat that they had studied in the 2016-17 academic years.

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Variables in the research: The independent variables in this research were urban and rural students. The dependent variable was that of the five main personality factors: Neuroticism, Extraversion, Agreeableness, Openness to Experiences and Conscientiousness.

Tools: The Neo-Five Factor personality inventory developed by Costa and McCrae (1992) was used to measure the subject's personality structure.

Data analysis: The independent "t" test was used to analyze significant differences in the trait of five personalities between urban and rural students. The level of significance was set at 0.05.

Result and Discussion

Table 1: 't' test on five personality treat of urban and rural students

Variable		Mean	Stander deviation	T-value	Sig.
Neuroticism	Urban	26.98	3.97	2.75*	0.00
	Rural	28.15	2.66		
Extraversion	Urban	31.06	3.12	3.13*	0.00
	Rural	29.81	3.18		
Openness to Experience	Urban	28.64	2.76	4.58*	0.00
	Rural	26.80	3.55		
Agreeableness	Urban	26.40	2.25	6.90*	0.00
	Rural	28.87	3.32		
Conscientiousness	Urban	28.39	2.93	3.02*	0.00
	Rural	29.49	2.81		

*Significant at 0.05 level.

The above table explains the mean, S.D. and t-value of personality traits of rural and urban school students. T-test results showed that there were significant differences between the urban and rural student regarding the factors of Neuroticism (t=2.75, p<0.05), Extraversion (t=3.13, p<0.05), Openness to Experience (t=4.58, p<0.05), Agreeableness (t=6.90, p<0.05) and Conscientiousness (t=3.02, p<0.05) which is significant at 0.05.

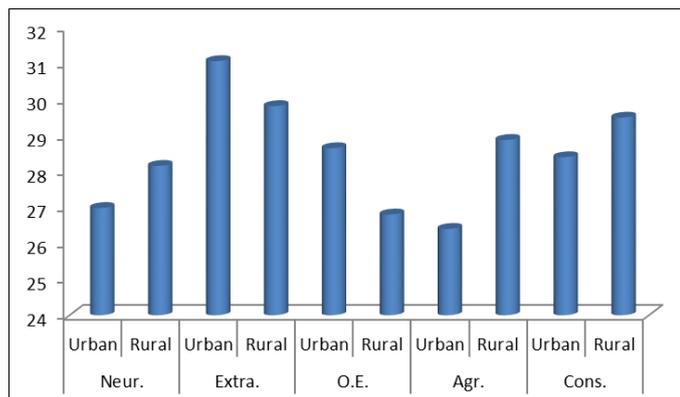


Fig 1: Graphical Depiction of the means of big five Personality treat of urban and rural Students

Discussion

The main finding of this research that, there was significantly different between urban and rural students in neuroticism, extraversion, openness to experience agreeableness and conscientiousness. However, the urban students were high in extraversion and openness to experience and rural students were high in neuroticism, agreeableness and Conscientiousness.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the variable mean show that the urban students are on a higher stand regarding the two traits of extraversion and openness to experience; in comparison to the rural students. However, they remain on a lower stand regarding the Neuroticism, Agreeableness and conscientiousness trait.

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