Mean comparison of neuroticism, extraversion, openness, agreeableness and conscientiousness between teachers and businessmen on gender in Mizo-Population.

Naorem Binita Devi,
Faculty member. Dept. of Psychology, MZU
e-mail: binitaji@yahoo.co.in, naorembd@gamil.com

Abstract

This paper is about the mean comparison of neuroticism, extraversion, openness, agreeableness and conscientiousness between teachers and businessman and businessman on gender in mizo-population. The objective of this study is to find out differences in these variables between teachers and businessman and businessman on gender. To fulfil this study, the investigator randomly selected 33 teachers (including male and female) and 29 businessmen (including male and female) with age range 30-45yrs. Mean comparison was done between the male and female of teachers as well as in businessman. The investigator used NEO-FFI. Results indicate that teachers have higher mean value in extraversion; openness but businessmen have little higher mean value in conscientiousness than the teachers. The remaining neuroticism and agreeableness have more or less same value of mean value. Results also shows that within the comparison between male and female teachers, male have little bit higher mean value in extraversion, openness but in neuroticism, female have a little bit higher mean value. The remaining variables like conscientiousness and agreeableness have similar mean value. Within the comparison between male and female of businessman, male have a little bit higher mean value than female but female have a little bit higher mean value in conscientiousness and openness than male counterpart. They have similar mean value in neuroticism and agreeableness. From such study it shows that traits are necessary to know about the person. Further study is suggested by the investigator.

Keywords: Neuroticism; extraversion; openness; conscientiousness; agreeableness.

The idea of personality traits may be as old as human language itself. Aristotle, writing the Ethics in the 4th century BC, saw dispositions such as vanity, modesty and cowardice as key determinants of moral and immoral behaviour. The scientific study of traits develops two aspects of common-sense discourse of personality. First, it formalises the tendency in natural language to use trait descriptors of individuals. Second, it formalises the awareness of generalities of personality, such that individuals of similar disposition may be grouped together. The history of traits is a story which may be told in various ways: through tracing the counterparts to extraversion and neuroticism identified in different epochs (Eysenck and Eysenck,1969; Eysenck,1981),or through emphasizing the evolution of the currently dominant five factor model of personality (Goldberg,1993).Allport (1961,p.374) pointed out that traits are loose tendencies, each expressing of which is slightly different because it occurs in the face of different determining conditions. Again he pointed out that traits are inferred from behaviour, no directly observed. We make such inferences based on the frequency with which a person exhibits a certain type of behaviour, the range of situations in which behaviour is exhibited, and the intensity of the behaviour when exhibited. Cattell (1950) refers a trait is a “mental structure,” an inference that is made from observed behaviour to account for regulating or consistency in this behaviour. Eysenck 1985 gave three main notions which characterize modern work in personality. First behaviour is best described in terms of traits that characterize people in varying degree. Second, these traits combine to define more fundamental types, third, individual differences on these types are based on constitutional i.e., genetic, neurological, and biochemical factors. Traits making up the type concept of Neuroticism, extraversion and psychoticism. Neuroticism is associated with anxious, depressed, irational, guilt feelings, shy, moody, low self-esteem, tense; extraversion is characterized by sociable, lively, carefree,
active, dominant, assertive, surgent, sensation seeking, venturesome; psychoticism is more aggressive, antisocial, cold, egocentric, unempathic, creative, impersonal, tough-minded, impulsive. Goldberg 1990 pointed out that the five factor model has become the dominant model in dominant trait psychology.

Researchers like Digman and Inouve, 1986; Goldberg, 1990; McCrae and Costa, 1987; Noller, Law and Comrey, 1987 reported that a five factor model i.e., neuroticism, extraversion, openness, conscientiousness, and agreeableness adequately accounts for the domain level of dispositional terms adults use to rate the personalities of others. Researchers like Trull and Sher (1994) examined the relationship between NEO-FFI scores and several of the major clinical disorders by comparing diagnosed individuals with otherwise similar control groups. Their results show that lifetime occurrences of drug abuse or dependence, anxiety disorders, major depression, and posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD). Substance abuse disorders were associated with higher neuroticism, lower extraversion, higher openness, and lower conscientiousness scores; anxiety disorders were associated with higher neuroticism, lower extraversion, higher openness, lower agreeableness, and lower conscientiousness scores; PTSD was associated with higher neuroticism, lower extraversion, lower agreeableness, and lower conscientiousness scores; and major depression was associated with higher neuroticism, lower extraversion, lower agreeableness, and lower conscientiousness scores. Widiger and Trull (1992) found that obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD) is associated with extremely high levels of conscientiousness. John and and Colleagues 1994 found that externalizing problems are associated with low agreeableness and low conscientiousness; internalizing problems are associated with high neuroticism and low extraversion. In their study, boys with externalizing disorders were less agreeable, less conscientious, and more extraverted than nonexternalizing boys; boys with internalizing disorders were characterized by high neuroticism and low conscientiousness.

Finally, the FFM may provide “a framework within which to conduct research on the relation of individual differences to treatment outcomes,” a suggestion made by Costa and McCrae (1992), who also predicted that those low on E (i.e., extreme introverts) would be more likely to benefit from antidepressant medication than from psychotherapy.

Costa and McCrae (1998) pointed out that extraversion is a well-confirmed, major disposition. Cattell labelled his factor A “reserved vs. Outgoing, “as extraversion. Cattell’s factor C, which he called Ego strength, appears to correspond closely with Neuroticism except that the emphasis is on the nonneurotic, stable end of the dimension. People high in Neuroticism tend to have few happy thoughts and memories and to recall many negative memories, regardless of whether they are currently in a depressed mood. However, this tendency toward remembering the negative appears to play a key role in the individual’s susceptibility to clinical depression (Ruiz-Caballero & Bermudez, 1995). When people high in neuroticism are in a depressed mood, their tendency to recall more negative than positive events is particularly pronounced (Bradley & Mugg, 1994). High Neuroticism also appears to predispose individuals to seasonal affective disorder (Murray, Hay, & Armstrong, 1995). Individuals high on openness (to experience) tend to be original, imaginative, and daring. Their interests tend to be quite broad. Openness may manifest itself in a wide range of fantasy experiences, in creative or unusual ideas or products, or high degree of tolerance for what others do, say, and think. Persons who score high on openness actively seek more educational opportunities and more challenging work experiences than those low on openness (Barrick & Mount, 1991). McCrae described openness or open individual as being interested in experience for its own sake, eager for variety, tolerant of uncertain, leading a richer, more complex, less conventional life. By contrast, the closed person is seen as being impoverished in fantasy, insensitive to art and beauty, restricted in affect, behaviourally rigid, bored by ideas, and ideologically dogmatic. (1990,p.123). the agreeable person tends to be sympathetic, cooperative, trusting, and interpersonally supportive. In its extreme form, though, agreeableness becomes unappealing and may be manifested in a dependent, self-effacing manner in dealing with others. The opposite pole of agreeableness is antagonism, the tendency to set oneself against others. The antagonistic person tends to be mistrustful, sceptical, unsympathetic, uncooperative, stubborn, and rude. McCrae and Costa also noted the similarity between antagonism and Eysenck’s dimension Psychoticism. The hostility associated with certain aspects of Type A behaviour also bears a striking
similarity to antagonism. Like openness, agreeableness is thought to be mainly a product of learning and socialization, rather than biologically based (Costa and McCrae, 1988b). Agreeableness in its extreme forms affects political sentiments and has been referred to by Costa, McCrae, and Dye as “tender-minded.” Conscientious individuals are hardworking, ambitious, and energetic. They preserve in the face of difficulty and tend to be careful and thorough. Conscientiousness is also associated with physical fitness (Hogan, 1989, Booth-kewley & Vickers). The opposite pole of conscientiousness is “undirected.” McCrae and Costa (19987) noted that the individual low in conscientiousness is not so much uncontrolled as undirected, not so much impulse ridden as simply lazy” (p.88).

Objective of the study:

To compare mean of male and female businessmen of Mizo-people. To find out the personality traits i.e., neuroticism, extraversion, openness, agreeableness, conscientiousness of teachers and businessman in Mizo-Population.

Method

Participants

The participants were of 62 Mizo-people of teachers and businessman residing in Aizawl, with age ranging from 35-45 yrs. The total sample comprised of 62 of teachers and businessman.

Instrument

Following test was used in the study:
NEO-FFI only domain:
NEO-FFI: Paul T. Costa, Jr. and Robert R. McCrae. developed this inventory. It measures five personality domain. Here the investigator used NEO-FFI for the present study. According to the FFM there are five major domains of personality: Neuroticism (N), Extraversion (E), Openness (O), Agreeableness (A), and Conscientiousness (C). This questionnaire contains 60 statements. For each statement response, there is five answer keys, such as SD, strongly disagree, D, disagree, N, neutral, A, agree, and SA, strongly agree. The subjects have to choose one answer out of these five keys. The revised Neo-personality inventory is a concise measure of five major dimensions or domains. The NEO-FFI embodies a conceptual model is a measure of normal personality trait that has demonstrated its utility in both clinical and research settings. The five dimensions or domains are: 1. Neuroticism; 2. Extroversion; 3. Openness; 4. Agreeableness; and 5. Conscientiousness.

Procedure

The data was collected from the Mizo people (teachers and businessman) residing in Aizawl. All the participants were administered NEO-FFI. The scoring of the items is done on 5 point rating of strongly disagree, disagree, neutral, agree, and strongly disagree. The reliability of scale.

Result

Table-I
Mean and standard deviation of business person on gender in Mizo-population.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>E</th>
<th>O</th>
<th>A</th>
<th>C</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male M</td>
<td>23.53</td>
<td>26.53</td>
<td>22.94</td>
<td>27.88</td>
<td>31.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SD</td>
<td>4.61</td>
<td>3.66</td>
<td>4.90</td>
<td>4.45</td>
<td>5.06</td>
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<tr>
<td>Female M</td>
<td>23.08</td>
<td>25.08</td>
<td>24.08</td>
<td>27.58</td>
<td>33.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SD</td>
<td>4.03</td>
<td>5.12</td>
<td>3.42</td>
<td>5.31</td>
<td>6.05</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: n=29
Table-II
Mean and Standard deviation of Teachers and Business person in Mizo-population.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>E</th>
<th>O</th>
<th>A</th>
<th>C</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Teachers</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>23.45</td>
<td>27.21</td>
<td>26.12</td>
<td>27.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SD</td>
<td>4.88</td>
<td>5.49</td>
<td>3.98</td>
<td>4.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Businessmen</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>23.34</td>
<td>25.93</td>
<td>23.41</td>
<td>27.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SD</td>
<td>4.31</td>
<td>4.30</td>
<td>4.32</td>
<td>4.74</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

N=62

Discussion:

The main objective of this study is to compare mean of male and female businessman and teachers and businessmen of Mizo-people. Here the investigator found that there is no difference in Neuroticism (N) for male and female businessman as well as in the Agreeableness (A) also. So it indicates that the most pervasive domain of personality sales contrasts adjustment or emotional stability with maladjustment or neuroticism. Although clinicians distinguish among many different kinds of emotional distress, from social phobia to agitated depression to borderline hostility, innumerable studies have shown that individuals prone to any one of these emotional states are also likely to experience others. The general tendency to experience negative affects such as fear, sadness, embracing, anger, guilt and disgust is the core of the N domain. However N includes more than susceptibility to psychological distress. Perhaps because disruptive emotional interfere with adaptation. Men and women high in N are also prone to have irrational ideas, to be less able to control their impulses, and to cope more poorly than others with stress. High scores may be at risk for some kind of psychotic problems, but the N scale should not be viewed as a measure of psychopathology.

Again finding the results show that agreeableness is primarily a dimension of interpersonal tendencies. The agreeable person is fundamentally altruistic. He/she is sympathetic to others and eager to help them and believes that others will be equally helpful in return. By contrast, the disagreeable or antagonistic person is egocentric, skeptical of others intentions, and competitive rather than cooperative. It is tempting to see the agreeable side of this domain as both socially preferable and psychologically healthier, and it is certainly the case that agreeable people are more popular than antagonistic individuals. However, the readiness to fight for one’s own interest is often advantageous and agreeableness is not a virtue on the bottle field or in the courtroom. Just as neither pole of this dimension is intrinsically better from society’s point of view. So neither is necessary better in terms of the individual’s mental health. Low agreeableness is associated with narcissistic, antisocial and paranoid personality, whereas a high agreeableness is associated with the dependent personality disorder.

In extraversion mean of male is little bit higher than the female counterpart. It indicates that male are little bit extrovert than female businessman. Extroverts are sociable but sociably is only one of the traits that comprise the domain of extraversion. In addition to liking people and preferring large groups and gatherings, extroverts are also assertive, active and talking. They like excitement and stimulation and tend to be cheerful in disposition. They are upset, energetic and optimistic. Salespeople represent the prototypic extraverts in our culture and the E domain scale is strongly correlated with interest in enterprising occupation. While it is easy to convey the characteristics of the extrovert, the introvert is less easy to portray. In some respects, introversion should be seen as the absence of extraversion rather than followers, even paced rather than sluggish. Introverts may say they are shy when they mean that they prefer to be done: they do not necessarily suffering from social anxiety.

But in openness and conscientiousness, mean of female is higher than the mean of male businessman. It indicates that female is more open than male counterpart. As a major dimension of personality, openness to experience is much less well known then none. The elements of openness-active, imagination, aesthetic, sensitivity, and alternativeness to inner feelings, preference for variety, intellectual curiosity and independence of judgment have often played a role in theories and measures of personality, but their coherence into a single broad domain has seldom been recognized. The NEO-FFI openness scale is perhaps the most widely researched of the broad domain. Open individuals are curious about inner and outer worlds and their lives are experientially richer. They are willing to
entertain novel ideas and unconventional values and they experience both positive and negative emotions more keenly than do closed individuals. Alternative formulations of the five factor model often label this factor intellect, and O scores and modestly associated with both education and measured intelligence, such as divergent thinking, that contribute to creativity. But openness is by no means equivalent to intelligence. Some very intelligent people are close to experience in intellectual capacity. Open individuals are unconventional, willing to question authority. With regard to conscientiousness, female is more than male counterpart. A great deal of personality theory, particularly psychodynamic theory concerns the control of impulses. During the course of development most individuals learns how to manage their desires and the inability to resist impulses and temptations is generally a sign of high N among adults. But self-control can also refer to a more active process of planning, organizing and carrying out tasks: and individuals differences in tendency and basis of conscientiousness. This conscientious individual is purposeful, strong willed, and determined and probably few people become great musicians or athletes without a reasonably high level of this trait. This domain is also termed as will to achieve. High C is associated with academic and occupational achievement, on the other side, it may lead to annoying fastidiousness, compulsive neatness behavior. Conscientiousness is an aspect of what was once called character. High C scores scrupulous, punctual and reliable. There are some evidence that they are more hedonistic and interested in sex.

In the second objective, mean comparison between teachers and businessman neuroticism and agreeableness are same for both the groups. With regards to extraversion and openness, mean comparison between teachers and businessman are same for both the groups. For conscientiousness businessmen are little bit higher than the teachers.

Conclusion:

From the above study one can analyse the traits of the people in a particular place. So it is quite interesting to find out such things so that it can able to understand the traits of a particular place that is very much needed to deal with the people across the time and situation. So the investigator feels that such study to do and apply it in day to day life. It also gives you information about your present status how do you feel right now. Such traits can be used for find out many related problems of the person in a particular person. so the investigator suggests to do such study in each places across cultural setting.

References: