

Research Paper

Analytical Study of Personality Dimensions of Youth as Affected by Gender and Residing Area

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ABSTRACT

Present study was aimed to find out the effects of gender and residential area upon various dimensions of Personality as- Neuroticism, Extraversion, Openness to Experience, Agreeableness and Conscientiousness. The total sample comprised of 140 college students. Out of the 140 students 70 were female (35 rural and 35 urban) and 70 were male (35 rural and 35 urban). The sample was selected from various degree collages of Pithoragarh district of Uttarakhand. The data collection was done with the help of “Big Five Personality Inventory” constructed by Singh and Kumar (2014). The obtained data was analysed with the help of Two-way ANOVA. In the results a significant effect of gender and residence area was found upon the various dimensions of Personality as- Neuroticism, Extraversion, Openness to Experience, Agreeableness and Conscientiousness. Female participants have shown high level of Neuroticism, Extraversion, Openness to Experience, Agreeableness and Conscientiousness then males. On the other hand, urban students have shown high level of Neuroticism, Extraversion, Openness to Experience, Agreeableness and Conscientiousness in comparison to rural students.

Keywords: *Personality, Gender, Residence Area*

The English term 'personality' is derived from the Latin word *persona*, which means mask which the actor wears while acting. Keeping this scientific meaning in mind, personality has been defined on the basis of external appearance. The person whose external appearance was flashy, his personality was considered to be that much better and the person whose external appearance was ordinary, his personality was not considered to be that impressive. But such definitions were immediately declared unscientific and after that gradually one by one various psychologists gave a number of definitions of personality. After analysing such 49 definitions, Allport (1937) gave his 50th definition of personality which is still accepted by many psychologists because this definition is quite comprehensive and scientific.

In the words of Allport (1937), "Personality is the dynamic organization of those psycho-physical systems within the individual which determine his unique adjustment in the

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environment." In this definition, both the inner qualities of personality and the external qualities i.e. behaviour have been included, but he has put comparatively more emphasis on the inner qualities of personality. According to Eysenck (1952), "Personality is almost a permanent and durable organization of the character, nature, cognitive ability and body structure of the individual which determines his incomplete adjustment in the environment." McCrae and Costa (1985) studied personality through the lens of just five major traits or dimensions. This framework is also referred to as the 'Big Five.' It is termed 'Big' because, underlying each dimension, there exists a set of numerous specific traits. These five major personality dimensions are as follows: 1. Neuroticism (N) - This dimension assesses the quality of adjustment versus emotional instability. It serves to identify individuals characterized by unrealistic ideas, excessive cravings, maladaptive responses, and a predisposition toward psychological disorders. 2. Extraversion (E) - This dimension provides an estimate of the quantity and intensity of interpersonal interactions. Furthermore, it reflects an individual's activity level, their need for stimulation, and their capacity for happiness. 3. Openness (O) - This dimension refers to the capacity to appreciate new experiences, to seek out knowledge about novel things, and to engage in their deep examination. 4. Agreeableness (A) - This dimension pertains to the quality of interpersonal orientation displayed by an individual—manifested in their thoughts, feelings, and actions—along a continuum ranging from compassion to antagonism. 5. Conscientiousness (C) - This dimension refers to the degree of motivation, organization, and persistence demonstrated by an individual in their goal-directed behavior. Based on this dimension, dependable and meticulous individuals can be readily distinguished from those who are impulsive and disorganized.

REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

Atherton et. al. (2024) conducted a study on Rural–urban differences in personality traits and well-being in adulthood. The findings of the study observed a significant effect of rural and urban area in personality traits. Rural Americans were found low at the level of openness, conscientiousness than urban Americans and Rural Americans were found high at the level of neuroticism than urban Americans.

Tiwari and Ojha (2024) assessed the Big Five Personality Factors in Adolescents. According to the results no significant impact of socio-demographic variables (rural – urban) was observed upon big five personality factors - Neuroticism, Extraversion, Openness to Experience, Agreeableness and Conscientiousness.

Gaikwad U. (2021) conducted a study about Gender impact on big five personality traits. The findings of the study showed that there was no difference in extraversion and openness between male and female students. According to the result, male students had higher levels of conscientiousness than female students, and female students had higher levels of agreeableness and neuroticism than male students.

Gupta T (2021) investigated Gender impacts on Personality Traits. Finding of the research indicated that a significant difference was found between males and females on the neuroticism, extraversion, and openness dimensions of big-five personality traits. Non-significant difference was found between males and females on the agreeableness, extraversion and conscientious dimensions of big-five personality traits. Males were found at the high level of neurotic and openness dimension than females and female were found at high level of extraversion, then male counterparts.

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Arora D. (2020) assessed the Big five personality factors and emotional intelligence among college students. The findings of the research indicated a significant impact of gender upon conscientiousness. Female were found at the high level of conscientiousness than male. But found no significant impact of gender upon agreeableness, extraversion, openness to new experiences, and neuroticism.

Jaykishan bha (2019) assessed the big five personality qualities of pupils from urban and rural areas. According to the results students from urban and rural areas differed significantly in terms of agreeableness, conscientiousness, extraversion, openness to new experiences, and neuroticism. Urban gamers have demonstrated higher levels of extraversion and openness to new experiences than rural players, while rural players have demonstrated higher levels of neuroticism, agreeableness, and conscientiousness.

Objectives of the study-

1. To find out the effect of gender (male and female) upon the “Neuroticism” dimension of personality.
2. To find out the effect of residence area (rural and urban) upon the “Neuroticism” dimension of personality.
3. To find out the interactional effect of gender and residence area upon the “Neuroticism” dimension of personality.
4. To find out the effect of gender (male and female) upon the “Extraversion” dimension of personality.
5. To find out the effect of residence area (rural and urban) upon the “Extraversion” dimension of personality.
6. To find out the interactional effect of gender and residence area upon the “Extraversion” dimension of personality.
7. To find out the effect of gender (male and female) upon the “Openness to Experience” dimension of personality.
8. To find out the effect of residence area (rural and urban) upon the “Openness to Experience” dimension of personality.
9. To find out the interactional effect of gender and residence area upon the “Openness to Experience” dimension of personality.
10. To find out the effect of gender (male and female) upon the “Agreeableness” dimension of personality.
11. To find out the effect of residence area (rural and urban) upon the “Agreeableness” dimension of personality.
12. To find out the interactional effect of gender and residence area upon the “Agreeableness” dimension of personality.
13. To find out the effect of gender (male and female) upon the “Conscientiousness.” dimension of personality.
14. To find out the effect of residence area (rural and urban) upon the “Conscientiousness.” dimension of personality.
15. To find out the interactional effect of gender and residence area upon the “Conscientiousness.” dimension of personality.
16. To find out the effect of gender (male and female) upon the personality.
17. To find out the effect of residence area (rural and urban) upon the personality.
18. To find out the interactional effect of gender and residence area upon the personality.

Hypotheses of the study-

1. There would be no significant effect of gender (male and female) upon the “Neuroticism” dimension of personality.
2. There would be no significant effect of residence area (rural and urban) upon the “Neuroticism” dimension of personality.
3. There would be no significant interactional effect of gender and residence area upon the “Neuroticism” dimension of personality.
4. There would be no significant effect of gender (male and female) upon the “Extraversion” dimension of personality.
5. There would be no significant effect of residence area (rural and urban) upon the “Extraversion” dimension of personality.
6. There would be no significant interactional effect of gender and residence area upon the “Extraversion” dimension of personality.
7. There would be no significant effect of gender (male and female) upon the “Openness to Experience” dimension of personality.
8. There would be no significant effect of residence area (rural and urban) upon the “Openness to Experience” dimension of personality.
9. There would be no significant interactional effect of gender and residence area upon the “Openness to Experience” dimension of personality.
10. There would be no significant effect of gender (male and female) upon the “Agreeableness” dimension of personality.
11. There would be no significant effect of residence area (rural and urban) upon the “Agreeableness” dimension of personality.
12. There would be no significant interactional effect of gender and residence area upon the “Agreeableness” dimension of personality.
13. There would be no significant effect of gender (male and female) upon the “Conscientiousness.” dimension of personality.
14. There would be no significant effect of residence area (rural and urban) upon the “Conscientiousness.” dimension of personality.
15. There would be no significant interactional effect of gender and residence area upon the “Conscientiousness.” dimension of personality.
16. There would be no significant effect of gender (male and female) upon the overall personality.
17. There would be no significant effect of residence area (rural and urban) upon the overall personality.
18. There would be no significant interactional effect of gender and residence area upon the overall personality.

Research Design

In this study 2x2 mixed model factorial design has been adopted with 2 types of gender (male and female) and 2 types of residential area (rural and urban).

Sampling

The total sample comprised of 140 college students. Out of the 140 students 70 were female (35 rural and 35 urban) and 70 were male (35 rural and 35 urban). The sample was selected using randomized sampling technique from various degree collages of Pithoragarh district Pithoragarh, Uttarakhand. The age range of students was between 17-25years.

Variable-

In this study the following variables were used-

Independent variables	Dependent variables
Gender (Male-Female)	Big Five Personality
Residing area	Dimension- 1. Neuroticism, 2. Extraversion, 3. Openness to Experience, 4. Agreeableness, 5. Conscientiousness

Tools used

The data collected with the help of “Big Five Personality Inventory” constructed by Singh and Kumar (2014) was used. The scale comprises of total 180 items measuring five dimensions of personality - Neuroticism, Extraversion, Openness to Experience, Agreeableness, Conscientiousness. The obtained test-retest reliability for N, E, O, A and C was found to be 0.816 0.843 0.876 0.907 and 0.936 respectively and the validity coefficient was found to be 0.788 for N, .656 for E, .725 for O, .721 for A and .679 for C.

Statistical Analysis

For the study, data was collected by applying Big Five Personality Inventory on college students. Mean, SD and 2 Way ANOVA were used for statistical analysis of the obtained data. Analysis of data was done with the help of Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 27.

RESULT

Table 1. Table shows the F-value of gender, residential area upon the “Neuroticism” dimension of personality.

Source	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F
Gender (Female×Male)	1814.400	1	1814.400	43.59*
Residential area (Rural×Urban)	432.257	1	432.257	10.38*
Interaction Gender* residential area	432.257	1	432.257	10.38*
Error	5660.686	136	41.623	
Total	502310.000	140		

**significant at .05 level of significance.*

Table-1 show the mean scores of “Neuroticism” dimension of personality of students on the basis gender and residential area. Close perusal of table -1 shows that (i) the effect of gender upon the “Neuroticism” dimension of personality was found significant at 0.05 level of confidence, (F=43.59), The level of Neuroticism of female students was found to be higher than male students. Hence pre-formulated hypothesis “There would be no significant effect of gender (male and female) upon the “Neuroticism” dimension of personality” gets rejected. (ii) the effect of residential area upon the “Neuroticism” dimension of personality was found significant at 0.05 level of confidence, (F=10.38), The level of Neuroticism of urban students was found to be high than rural students. Hence pre-formulated hypothesis “There would be no significant effect of residential area (rural and urban) upon the “Neuroticism” dimension of personality gets rejected. (iii) the interactional impact of gender and residential area upon the “Neuroticism” dimension of personality was found significant

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at 0.05 level of confidence, ($F=10.38$), Hence pre-formulated hypothesis “There would be no significant interactional effect of gender and residence area upon the “Neuroticism” dimension of personality gets rejected.

Table 2. Table shows the F-value of gender, residential area upon the “Extraversion” dimension of personality.

Source	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F
Gender (Female×Male)	617.400	1	617.400	15.71*
Residential area (Rural×Urban)	252.457	1	252.457	6.42*
Interaction Gender* residential area	221.257	1	221.257	5.63*
Error	5344.057	136	39.295	
Total	451544.000	140		

*significant at .05 level of significance.

Table-2 show the “Extraversion” dimension of personality of students on the basis gender and residential area. Close perusal of table -2 shows that (i) the effect of gender upon the “Extraversion” dimension of personality was found significant at 0.05 level of confidence, ($F=15.71$), The level of Extraversion of female students was found to be higher than male students. Hence pre-formulated hypothesis “There would be no significant effect of gender (male and female) upon the “Extraversion” dimension of personality” gets rejected. (ii) the effect of residential area upon the “Extraversion” dimension of personality was found significant at 0.05 level of confidence, ($F=6.42$), The level of Extraversion of urban students was found to be higher than rural students. Hence pre-formulated hypothesis “There would be no significant effect of residence area (rural and urban) upon the “Extraversion” dimension of personality gets rejected. (iii) the interactional impact of gender and residential area upon the “Extraversion” dimension of personality was found significant at 0.05 level of confidence, ($F=5.63$), Hence pre-formulated hypothesis “There would be no significant interactional effect of gender and residence area upon the “Extraversion” dimension of personality gets rejected.

Table 3. Table shows the F-value of gender, residential area upon the “Openness to Experience” dimension of personality.

Source	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F
Gender (Female×Male)	572.064	1	572.064	11.77*
Residential area (Rural×Urban)	1125.779	1	1125.779	23.17*
Interaction Gender* residential area	32.064	1	32.064	0.66
Error	6607.886	136	48.587	
Total	466281.000	140		

*significant at .05 level of significance.

Table-3 show the “Openness to Experience” dimension of personality of students on the basis gender and residential area. Close perusal of table -3 shows that (i) the effect of gender upon the “Openness to Experience” dimension of personality was found significant at 0.05 level of confidence, ($F=11.77$), The level of Openness to Experience of female students was found to be higher than male students. Hence pre-formulated hypothesis “There would be no significant effect of gender (male and female) upon the “Openness to Experience” dimension of personality” gets rejected. (ii) the effect of residential area upon the “Openness

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to Experience” dimension of personality was found significant at 0.05 level of confidence, (F=23.17), The level of Openness to Experience of urban students was found to be higher than rural students. Hence pre-formulated hypothesis “There would be no significant effect of residential area (rural and urban) upon the “Openness to Experience” dimension of personality gets rejected. (iii) the interactional impact of gender and residential area upon the “Openness to Experience” dimension of personality was not found significant at 0.05 level of confidence, (F=0.66), Hence pre-formulated hypothesis “There would be no significant interactional effect of gender and residence area upon the “Openness to Experience” dimension of personality gets accepted.

Table 4. Table shows the F-value of gender, residential area upon the “Agreeableness” dimension of personality.

Source	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F
Gender (Female×Male)	1026.007	1	1026.007	24.87*
Residential area (Rural×Urban)	294.350	1	294.350	7.13*
Interaction Gender* residential area	208.864	1	208.864	5.06*
Error	5608.571	136	41.239	
Total	457109.000	140		

*significant at .05 level of significance.

Table-4 show the “Agreeableness” dimension of personality of students on the basis of gender and residential area. Close perusal of table -4 shows that (i) the effect of gender upon the “Agreeableness” dimension of personality was found significant at 0.05 level of confidence, (F=24.87), The level of Agreeableness of female students was found to be higher than male students. Hence pre-formulated hypothesis “There would be no significant effect of gender (male and female) upon the “Agreeableness” dimension of personality” gets rejected. (ii) the effect of residential area upon the “Agreeableness” dimension of personality was found significant at 0.05 level of confidence, (F=7.13), The level of Agreeableness of urban students was found to be higher than rural students. Hence pre-formulated hypothesis “There would be no significant effect of residential area (rural and urban) upon the “Agreeableness” dimension of personality gets rejected. (iii) the interactional impact of gender and residential area upon the “Agreeableness” dimension of personality was found significant at 0.05 level of confidence, (F=5.06), Hence pre-formulated hypothesis “There would be no significant interactional effect of gender and residence area upon the “Agreeableness” dimension of personality gets rejected.

Table 5. Table shows the F-value of gender, residential area upon the “Conscientiousness” dimension of personality.

Source	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F
Gender (Female×Male)	1254.007	1	1254.007	20.74*
Residential area (Rural×Urban)	962.064	1	962.064	15.91*
Interaction Gender* residential area	374.579	1	374.579	6.19*
Error	8220.171	136	60.442	
Total	481191.000	140		

*significant at .05 level of significance.

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Table-5 show the “Conscientiousness” dimension of personality of students on the basis gender and residential area. Close perusal of table -5 shows that (i) the effect of gender upon the “Conscientiousness” dimension of personality was found significant at 0.05 level of confidence, (F=20.74), The level of Conscientiousness of female students was found to be higher than male students. Hence pre-formulated hypothesis “There would be no significant effect of gender (male and female) upon the “Conscientiousness” dimension of personality” gets rejected. (ii) the effect of residential area upon the “Conscientiousness” dimension of personality was found significant at 0.05 level of confidence, (F=15.91), The level of Conscientiousness of urban students was found to be higher than rural students. Hence pre-formulated hypothesis “There would be no significant effect of residence area (rural and urban) upon the “Conscientiousness” dimension of personality gets rejected. (iii) the interactional impact of gender and residential area upon the “Conscientiousness” dimension of personality was found significant at 0.05 level of confidence, (F=6.19), Hence pre-formulated hypothesis “There would be no significant interactional effect of gender and residence area upon the “Conscientiousness” dimension of personality gets rejected.

Table-6. Table shows the F-value of gender, residential area upon the “personality”.

Source	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F
Gender (Female×Male)	25218.864	1	25218.864	44.41*
Residential area (Rural×Urban)	14020.007	1	14020.007	24.69*
Interaction Gender* residential area	5645.150	1	5645.150	9.94*
Error	77216.400	136	567.768	
Total	11704903.000	140		

*significant at .05 level of significance.

Table-6 show the overall personality of students on the basis of gender and residential area. Close perusal of table -6 shows that (i) the effect of gender upon the overall personality was found significant at 0.05 level of confidence, (F=44.41), The level of overall personality of female students was found to be higher than male students. Hence pre-formulated hypothesis “There would be no significant effect of gender (male and female) upon the “overall personality” gets rejected. (ii) the effect of residential area upon the “overall personality” was found significant at 0.05 level of confidence, (F=24.69), The level of overall personality of urban students was found to be higher than rural students. Hence pre-formulated hypothesis “There would be no significant effect of residential area (rural and urban) upon the “overall personality” gets rejected. (iii) the interactional impact of gender and residential area upon the “overall personality” was found significant at 0.05 level of confidence, (F=9.94), Hence pre-formulated hypothesis “There would be no significant interactional effect of gender and residential area upon the “overall personality” gets rejected.

Table 7. Table shows the mean value of gender and residential area upon five dimensions of personality

			Neurotic ism	Extraver sion	Openne ss to Experie nce	Agreeable ness	Conscien tio- usness	Tot al
Gender	Fem ale	Me an	63.00	58.49	59.21	59.40	60.96	301. 06
		S.D	4.806	5.682	6.031	5.752	6.006	14.4 39
		N	70	70	70	70	70	70
	Male	Me an	55.80	54.29	55.17	53.99	54.97	274. 21
		S.D	8.454	7.213	8.728	7.449	10.121	34.5 77
		N	70	70	70	70	70	70
Residen tial area	Rura l	Me an	57.64	55.04	54.36	55.24	55.34	277. 63
		S.D	8.271	7.025	8.467	7.944	9.934	34.4 49
		N	70	70	70	70	70	70
	Urba n	Me an	61.16	57.73	60.03	58.14	60.59	297. 64
		S.D	6.796	6.345	5.731	6.006	6.637	19.4 85
		N	70	70	70	70	70	70

Table 8 The mean values showing the interaction effect of gender and residential area upon five dimensions of personality

Dimensions Of Personality	Female		Male	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
Neuroticism	63.000	63.000	52.286	59.314
Extraversion	58.400	58.571	51.686	56.886
Openness to Experience	56.857	61.571	51.857	58.486
Agreeableness	59.171	59.629	51.314	56.657
Conscientiousness	59.971	61.943	50.714	59.229
Total (Personality)	297.400	304.714	257.857	290.571

DISCUSSION

The aim of the present research was to analyse the level of personality and its five dimensions-Neuroticism, Extraversion, Openness to Experience, Agreeableness, Conscientiousness of college going students in the context of gender and residential area. The **first** dimension of personality was Neuroticism. In the research the **first** objective was to find out the effect of gender upon the “Neuroticism” dimension of personality. In our study the effect of gender upon the “Neuroticism” dimension of personality was found significant. The female students were found high at the level of Neuroticism than male students. **Gupta T (2021)** found a significant difference between males and females on the neuroticism. Males were found high level of neuroticism than females. In the research the **second** objective was to find out the effect of residential area upon the “Neuroticism” dimension of personality. In our study the effect of residential area upon the “Neuroticism” dimension of personality was found significant. The urban students were found high at the

level of Neuroticism than rural students. **Atherton et. Al. (2024)** found a significant effect of rural urban area in personality traits. Rural Americans were found at the high level of neuroticism than urban Americans. In the research the **third** objective was to find out the interaction effect of gender and residential area upon the “Neuroticism” dimension of personality. In our study the interaction effect of gender and residential area upon the “Neuroticism” dimension of personality was found significant. The **second** dimension of personality was Extraversion. In the research the **fourth** objective was to find out the effect of gender upon the “Extraversion” dimension of personality. In our study the effect of gender upon the “Extraversion” dimension of personality was found significant. The female students were found high at the level of Extraversion than male students. **Gupta T (2021)** also found a significant impact of gender upon Extraversion dimension of personality. female were found higher at the level of extraversion, then male. In the research the **fifth** objective was to find out the effect of residential area upon the “Extraversion” dimension of personality. In our study the effect of residential area upon the “Extraversion” dimension of personality was found significant. The urban students were found high at the level of Extraversion than rural students. Our findings are in oppose to the finding of **Tiwari and Ojha (2024)**, who have found no significant impact of socio-demographic (rural – urban) on Extraversion factor of personality. In the research the **sixth** objective was to find out the interaction effect of gender and residential area upon the “Extraversion” dimension of personality. In our study the interaction effect of gender and residential area upon the “Extraversion” dimension of personality was found significant. The **third** dimension of personality was Openness to Experience. In the research the **seventh** objective was to find out the effect of gender upon the “Openness to Experience” dimension of personality. In our study the effect of gender upon the “Openness to Experience” dimension of personality was found significant. The female students were found high at the level of Openness to Experience than male students. In the research the **eighth** objective was to find out the effect of residential area upon the “Openness to Experience” dimension of personality. In our study the effect of residential area upon the “Openness to Experience” dimension of personality was found significant. The urban students were found high at the level of Openness to Experience than rural students. **Atherton et. Al. (2024)** found a significant effect of rural urban area in personality traits. Rural Americans were found low level of openness than urban Americans. In the research the **ninth** objective was to find out the interaction effect of gender and residential area upon the “Openness to Experience” dimension of personality. In our study the interaction effect of gender and residential area upon the “Openness to Experience” dimension of personality was not found significant. The **fourth** dimension of personality was Agreeableness. In the research the **tenth** objective was to find out the effect of gender upon the “Agreeableness” dimension of personality. In our study the effect of gender upon the “Agreeableness” dimension of personality was found significant. The female students were found high at the level of Agreeableness than male students. **Gaikwad U. (2021)** found female students had higher levels of agreeableness than male students. In the research the **eleventh** objective was to find out the effect of residential area upon the “Agreeableness” dimension of personality. In our study the effect of residential area upon the “Agreeableness” dimension of personality was found significant. The urban students were found high at the level of Agreeableness than rural students. **Tiwari and Ojha (2024)** found no significant impact of socio-demographic (rural – urban) on Agreeableness factor of personality. In the research the **twelfth** objective was to find out the interaction effect of gender and residential area upon the “Agreeableness” dimension of personality. In our study the interaction effect of gender and residential area upon the “Agreeableness” dimension of personality was found significant. The **fifth** dimension of personality was Conscientiousness. In the research the **thirteenth** objective was to find out the effect of

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gender upon the “Conscientiousness” dimension of personality. In our study the effect of gender upon the “Conscientiousness” dimension of personality was found significant. The female students were found high at the level of Conscientiousness than male students. **Arora D. (2020)** found a significant impact of gender upon conscientiousness. Females were found higher at the level of conscientiousness than male. In the research the **fourteenth** objective was to find out the effect of residential area upon the “Conscientiousness” dimension of personality. In our study the effect of residential area upon the “Conscientiousness” dimension of personality was found significant. The urban students were found high at the level of Conscientiousness than rural students. **Atherton et. Al. (2024)** found a significant effect of rural area in conscientiousness than urban Americans. In the research the **fifteenth** objective was to find out the interaction effect of gender and residential area upon the “Conscientiousness” dimension of personality. In our study the interaction effect of gender and residential area upon the “Conscientiousness” dimension of personality was found significant. In the research the **sixteenth** objective was to find out the effect of gender upon the overall personality. In our study the effect of gender upon the overall personality was found significant. The female students were found higher at the level of overall personality than male students. **Joshi P. (2025)** found a significant impact of gender upon personality. Female players have shown higher scores on personality than male players. In the research the **seventeenth** objective was to find out the effect of residential area upon the overall personality. In our study the effect of residential area upon the overall personality was found significant. The urban students were found higher at the level of overall personality than rural students. In the research the **eighteenth** objective was to find out the interaction effect of gender and residential area upon the overall personality. In our study the interaction effect of gender and residential area upon the overall personality was found significant.

CONCLUSION

1. Gender has laid a significant effect upon the various dimensions of Personality as- Neuroticism, Extraversion, Openness to Experience, Agreeableness and Conscientiousness. Female have shown high level of Neuroticism, Extraversion, Openness to Experience, Agreeableness and Conscientiousness than males.
2. Residential area has also laid a significant impact upon the various dimensions of Personality as- Neuroticism, Extraversion, Openness to Experience, Agreeableness and Conscientiousness. Urban area students have shown high level of Neuroticism, Extraversion, Openness to Experience, Agreeableness and Conscientiousness than rural area students.
3. There is a significant interactional effect of gender and residence area upon the various dimensions of Personality as- Neuroticism, Extraversion, Agreeableness and Conscientiousness and no significant interaction effect of gender and residence area upon Openness to Experience.

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Conflict of Interest

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