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IDENTIFYING THE DIFFERENCE IN PERSONALITY TRAITS OF THE FINAL YEAR UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS OF BURDWAN AND PURULIA OF WEST BENGAL

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ABSTRACT
Witnessing a constant and growing importance, personality traits has been emerged as one of the most effective determining factors of Second Language Acquisition (SLA). The objective of the present study is to make a quantitative research intending to identify the difference in personality traits of the final year undergraduate students of Burdwan and Purulia, in terms of their gender and place of residence. The population of the study comprises all the final year students (majoring English) of the degree colleges of Burdwan and Purulia districts of West Bengal. The researchers have adopted the descriptive survey type method to conduct the research. The sample of the study includes 180 final year students (majoring English) of the degree colleges of Burdwan and Purulia districts. The investigators have collected data using Simple random sampling method. The researchers have used a self developed Personality Traits Measurement Inventory, constructed on the basis of Five Factor (Openness, Conscientiousness, Extraversion, Agreeableness, and Neuroticism) Model. SPSS version 26.0 has been used to analyze the collected data. The findings of the study revealed that there is no significant difference in Personality Traits between male and female final year students of the degree colleges of Burdwan and Purulia districts of West Bengal in regard to their gender and place of residence.

KEYWORDS: *Learning Style, Differences, Gender, Place of Residence, VAK Model, Final Year Students*

INTRODUCTION
Personality is an all-inclusive phenomenon that encapsulates all the physical, psychological, cognitive, social and behavioural characteristics of an individual (Prince, 1929; Allport, 1948; Eyesenck, 1970; & Parveen, 2013). It implies the totality of an individual. Besides, 'Personality traits' is the singular, individual and distinct part of behaviour that constitutes an individual's personality (Naveen, 2018). Different experts have viwed 'personality traits' according to their own points of view. In the words of Baugarten (1933) 'personality trait' is a continuous directing psychological force that determines individual's behaviour. Keeping the same tone, in his book entitled *Introduction to Personality*, (1976) Walter Michel defined trait as a continuous individual differentiating factor that distinguishes an individual from others. Wood worth (1982), another prominent psychologist, further opined that personality trait is a single and distinct mode of behaviour such as cheerfulness or self-reliance, coolness, arrogance etc. According to May, (1932) traits are the very types or qualities of behaviour that possess entities instead categories. Therefore, personality traits can be described as an individual differentiating factor that differentiates individuals. It is a singular or distinct entity that denotes an individual's distinctive style to think, to perceive, to feel, to behave, to believe and to act in a given situation. The general definition of personality itself clearly defines Personality traits as a complex individual differentiating factor with its subjective, elusive and dynamic nature (Carver and Scheier, 2005; Laloo, 2013; Dupok, 2017. In one hand, it is an innate, natural and heritable aspect of human being, simultaneously it is something that is influenced, shaped and reshaped by the external environmental factors (Prince, 1929; Mangal, 2010). This present study aims to make a quantitative research intending to identify the difference in personality traits of the final year undergraduate students of Burdwan and Purulia, in regard to their gender and place of residence

LITERATURE REVIEW
Ozturk (2021) carried out a quantitative research to examine the correlation among personality traits, metacognition and foreign language performances. Data have been collected from 244 students of a Foreign Language school and reported a strong significant relationship among metacognition, personality traits and the students' linguistics performance. Smyth & Manzanares (2021) conducted an empirical study on 394 students to examine the influence of anxiety and personality traits on the academic performance in university foreign language classroom and reported a significant relationship among the select variables. Novikova et. al,. (2020) made a correlation study between personality traits and language proficiency on 241 students. The study identified the personality traits of the learners and reported

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a significant correlation between personality traits and language proficiency. In an article Babakhouya (2019) examined the personality traits and its relation with English language speaking anxiety taking 427 foreign language students. The findings of the research revealed the variety of personality traits of the students and a significant relation between fluent speaking and personality traits. Bahrudin & Amir (2018) jointly conducted a survey type research and identified the personality traits of the participants. The outcome of the research revealed a significant relation between English speaking anxiety and personality traits. Bergold and Steinmayr (2018) showed a positive correlation between Conscientiousness and Intelligence and a negative relationship between Neuroticism and Intelligence in the prediction of academic achievement. Ayan (2015) demonstrated a significant correlation among the four types of personality trait–extraversion, openness, agreeableness and conscientiousness and metacognitive strategy. Abu –Rabia & Shakkour (2014) reported a positive correlation between personality traits, specifically neuroticism with language speaking anxiety. Fazeli (2012) exposed a positive relationship between Agreeableness and compensation strategy of learning English but other strategies like memory strategy, social strategy, metacognitive strategy, affective learning strategy, and cognitive learning strategy did not have any relationship with agreeableness.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To study the difference in Personality Traits of the final year students of the degree colleges of Burdwan and Purulia districts of West Bengal in regard to their gender.
2. To study the difference in Personality Traits of the final year students of the degree colleges of Burdwan and Purulia districtsof West Bengal in regard to their place of residence.

HYPOTHESES OF THE STUDY

H_{01}There is no significant difference in Personality Traits between male and female final year students of the degree colleges of West Bengal.

a. **H_{01}(1)** There is no significant difference in Openness personality between male and female final year students of the degree colleges of Burdwan and Purulia districts of West Bengal.
b. **H_{01}(2)** There is no significant difference in Conscientiousness personality between male and female final year students of the degree colleges of Burdwan and Purulia districts of West Bengal.
c. **H_{01}(3)** There is no significant difference in Extraversion personality between male and female final year students of the degree colleges of Burdwan and Purulia districts of West Bengal.
d. **H_{01}(4)** There is no significant difference in Agreeableness personality between male and female final year students of the degree colleges of Burdwan and Purulia districtsof West Bengal.
e. **H_{01}(5)** There is no significant difference in Neuroticism personality between male and female final year students of the degree colleges of Burdwan and Purulia districtsof West Bengal.

H_{02}There is no significant difference in Personality Traits between rural and urban final year students of the degree colleges of Burdwan and Purulia districts of West Bengal.

a. **H_{02}(1)** There is no significant difference in Openness personality between rural and urban final year students of the degree colleges of Burdwan and Purulia districts of West Bengal.
b. **H_{02}(2)** There is no significant difference in Conscientiousness personality between rural and urban final year students of the degree colleges of Burdwan and Purulia districtsof West Bengal.
c. **H_{02}(3)** There is no significant difference in Extraversion personality between rural and urban final year students of the degree colleges of Burdwan and Purulia districts of West Bengal.
d. **H_{02}(4)** There is no significant difference in Agreeableness personality between rural and urban final year students of the degree colleges of Burdwan and Purulia districtsof West Bengal.
e. **H_{02}(5)** There is no significant difference in Neuroticism personality between rural and urban final year students of the degree colleges of Burdwan and Purulia districtsof West Bengal.

METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY

a) **Method of the Study:** Descriptive survey type method has been adopted to conduct this present research.
b) Population: All the final year UG students (majoring in English) of the degree colleges of Burdwan and Purulia districts, West Bengal comprise the population of the study.
c) Sample and Sampling Technique: To conduct the present study the researchers have collected data from 179 final year UG students studying English as their as their major subject in the degree colleges of Burdwan and Purulia districts, West Bengal, India. Random sampling method has been used to collect data.
d) Research tools: The researchers have used a Self developed Personality Traits Measurement Inventory, constructed on the basis of Five Factor *(Openness, Conscientiousness, Extraversion, Agreeableness, and Neuroticism)* model to measure the differences in Personality traits of the chosen sample. The scale comprises 65 items and all of them are positive in nature.
e) Statistics Used: To analyze the collected data properly the researchers have used descriptive statistics like mean, standard deviation and inferential statistics like 't' test in SPSS version 26.0.
f) **Procedure:** To conduct the study the researchers have used quantitative technique. Data has been accumulated through survey method with the consent of the respondents. All the subjects have been assured that their

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given information will be kept confidential and will be used only for research purpose.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The investigators have used descriptive statistics to reduce the collected data into a simplified summary of values in the form of mean, standard deviation (SD) and 't' value. The descriptive data has been presented in the Table 1.

Pair of Comparison		N	M	SD	MD	df	Calculated 't' value	Critical 't' value	Remarks
1	**Total male** (PT)	56	212.91	23.233	-2.902	177	-.760	**1.96 (0.05) &2.58 (0.01)**	**Not Significant**
	Total female (PT)	123	215.81	23.886					
2	**Total male** (O)	56	49.07	7.642	.104	177	.094	**1.96 (0.05) &2.58 (0.01)**	**Not Significant**
	Total female (O)	123	48.97	6.502					
3	**Total male** ©	56	52.61	7.198	1.069	177	-1.972	**1.96 (0.05) &2.58 (0.01)**	**Not Significant**
	Total female ©	123	54.72	6.359					
4	**Total male** (Ex)	56	43.63	8.559	-.806	177	-.584	**1.96 (0.05) &2.58 (0.01)**	**Not Significant**
	Total female (Ex)	123	44.43	8.559					
5	**Total male** (A)	56	32.43	3.627	.786	177	-1.273	**1.96 (0.05) &2.58 (0.01)**	**Not Significant**
	Total female (A)	123	31.64	3.922					
6	**Total male** (N)	56	35.18	7.982	-.878	177	-.727	**1.96 (0.05) &2.58 (0.01)**	**Not Significant**
	Total female (N)	123	36.06	7.262					
7	**Total rural** (PT)	130	213.44	22.821	-5.357	177	-1.354	**1.96 (0.05) &2.58 (0.01)**	**Not Significant**
	Total urban (PT)	49	218.80	25.583					
8	**Total rural** (O)	130	48.79	6.848	-.759	177	-.659	**1.96 (0.05) &2.58 (0.01)**	**Not Significant**
	Total urban (O)	49	49.55	6.922					
9	**Total rural** ©	130	53.82	6.402	-.758	177	-.850	**1.96 (0.05) &2.58 (0.01)**	**Not Significant**
	Total urban ©	49	54.67	7.417					
10	**Total rural** (Ex)	130	44.02	8.339	-.597	177	-.416	**1.96 (0.05) &2.58 (0.01)**	**Not Significant**
	Total urban (Ex)	49	44.61	9.140					
11	**Total rural** (A)	130	31.78	3.964	-.407	177	-.631	**1.96 (0.05) &2.58 (0.01)**	**Not Significant**
	Total urban (A	49	32.18	3.510					
12	**Total rural** (N)	130	35.03	6.796	-2.745	177	-2.212	**1.96 (0.05) &2.58 (0.01)**	**Not Significant**
	Total urban (N)	49	37.78	8.830					

Table 1 Descriptive Statistics along with 't' value of learning styles of final year students of the degree colleges of Burdwan and Purulia districts, West Bengal. (PT-Personality Traits, O-Openness, C- Conscientiousness, E- Extraversion, A- Agreeableness, N-Neuroticism.

Table 1 shows that the mean score of Personality Traits of Total male (PT), Total female (PT), Total male (O), Total female (O), Total male ©, Total female ©, Total male (Ex), Total female (Ex), Total male (A), Total female (A), Total male (N), Total female (N), Total rural (PT), Total urban (PT), Total rural (O), Total urban (O), Total rural ©, Total urban ©, Total rural (Ex), Total urban (Ex), Total rural (A), Total urban (A), Total rural (N), an d Total urban (N) are -2.902,.104, 1.069, -.806, .786, -.878, -5.357, -.759, -.758, -.597, -.407, -2.745 respectively.

Hypothesis Testing 1: Table 1 shows that the calculated 't' value for the male (PT) and female (PT) final year degree college students of Burdwan and Purulia is -.760 which is less than the critical 't' value [1.96 (for .05 level of significance) & 2.58 (for .01 level of significance)] for the degree of freedom is 195. Thus the calculated 't' value is not significant. So, the null hypothesis **H_{01} "**There is no significant difference in Personality Traits between male and female final year students of the degree colleges of Burdwan and Purulia districts of West Bengal" is accepted. Thus, the result reported that there is no significant difference in Personality Traits between male and female final year students of the degree colleges of Burdwan and Purulia districts of West Bengal.

Hypothesis Testing 2: Table 1 shows that the calculated 't' value for the male (O) and female (O) final year degree college students of Burdwan and Purulia is .094 which is less than the critical 't' value [1.96 (for .05 level of significance) & 2.58 (for .01 level of

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significance)] for the degree of freedom is 195. Thus the calculated 't' value is not significant. So, the null hypothesis **H_{01} (1) "**There is no significant difference in Openness personality between male and female final year students of the degree colleges of Burdwan and Purulia districts of West Bengal" is accepted. Thus, the result reported that there is no significant difference in Openness personality between male and female final year students of the degree colleges of Burdwan and Purulia districts of West Bengal.

Hypothesis Testing 3: Table 1 shows that the calculated 't' value for the male © and female © final year degree college students of Burdwan and Purulia is -1.972 which is less than the critical 't' value [1.96 (for .05 level of significance) & 2.58 (for .01 level of significance)] for the degree of freedom is 195. Thus the calculated 't' value is not significant. So, the null hypothesis **H_{01}(2) "**There is no significant difference in Conscientiousness personality between male and female final year students of the degree colleges of Burdwan and Purulia districts of West Bengal" is accepted. Thus, the result reported that there is no significant difference in Conscientiousness personality between male and female final year students of the degree colleges of Burdwan and Purulia districts of West Bengal.

Hypothesis Testing 4: Table 1 shows that the calculated 't' value for the male (Ex) and female (Ex) final year degree college students of Burdwan and Purulia is -.584 which is less than the critical 't' value [1.96 (for .05 level of significance) & 2.58 (for .01 level of significance)] for the degree of freedom is 195. Thus the calculated 't' value is not significant. So, the null hypothesis **H_{01}(3) "**There is no significant difference in Extraversion personality between male and female final year students of the degree colleges of Burdwan and Purulia districts of West Bengal" is accepted. Thus, the result reported that there is no significant difference in Extraversion personality between male and female final year students of the degree colleges of Burdwan and Purulia districts of West Bengal.

Hypothesis Testing 5: Table 1 shows that the calculated 't' value for the male (A) and female (A) final year degree college students of Burdwan and Purulia is -1.273 which is less than the critical 't' value [1.96 (for .05 level of significance) & 2.58 (for .01 level of significance)] for the degree of freedom is 195. Thus the calculated 't' value is not significant. So, the null hypothesis **H_{01}(4) "**There is no significant difference in Agreeableness personality between male and female final year students of the degree colleges of Burdwan and Purulia districts of West Bengal" is accepted. Thus, the result reported that there is no significant difference in Agreeableness personality between male and female final year students of the degree colleges of Burdwan and Purulia districts of West Bengal.

Hypothesis Testing 6: Table 1 shows that the calculated 't' value for the male (N) and female (N) final year degree college students of Burdwan and Purulia is -.727 which is less than the critical 't' value [1.96 (for .05 level of significance) & 2.58 (for .01 level of significance)] for the degree of freedom is 195. Thus the calculated 't' value is not significant. So, the null hypothesis **H_{01}(5) "**There is no significant difference in Neuroticism personality between male and female final year students of the degree colleges of Burdwan and Purulia districts of West Bengal" is accepted. Thus, the result reported that there is no significant difference in Neuroticism personality between male and female final year students of the degree colleges of Burdwan and Purulia districts of West Bengal.

Hypothesis Testing 7: Table 1 shows that the calculated 't' value for the rural (PT) and urban (PT) final year degree college students of Burdwan and Purulia is -1.354 which is less than the critical 't' value [1.96 (for .05 level of significance) & 2.58 (for .01 level of significance)] for the degree of freedom is 195. Thus the calculated 't' value is not significant. So, the null hypothesis **H_{02} "**There is no significant difference in Personality Traits between rural and urban final year students of the degree colleges of Burdwan and Purulia districts of West Bengal" is accepted. Thus, the result reported that there is no significant difference in Personality Traits between rural and urban final year students of the degree colleges of Burdwan and Purulia districts of West Bengal.

Hypothesis Testing 8: Table 1 shows that the calculated 't' value for the rural (O) and urban (O) final year degree college students of Burdwan and Purulia is -.659 which is less than the critical 't' value [1.96 (for .05 level of significance) & 2.58 (for .01 level of significance)] for the degree of freedom is 195. Thus the calculated 't' value is not significant. So, the null hypothesis **H_{02}(1) "**There is no significant difference in Openness personality between rural and urban final year students of the degree colleges of Burdwan and Purulia districts of West Bengal" is accepted. Thus, the result reported that there is no significant difference in Openness personality between rural and urban final year students of the degree colleges of Burdwan and Purulia districts of West Bengal.

Hypothesis Testing 9: Table 1 shows that the calculated 't' value for the rural (C) and urban (C) final year degree college students of Burdwan and Purulia is -.850 which is less than the critical 't' value [1.96 (for .05 level of significance) & 2.58 (for .01 level of significance)] for the degree of freedom is 195. Thus the calculated 't' value is not significant. So, the null hypothesis **H_{02}(2) "**There is no significant difference in Conscientiousness personality between rural and urban final year students of the degree colleges of Burdwan and Purulia districts of West Bengal" is accepted. Thus, the result reported that there is no significant difference in Conscientiousness personality between rural and urban final year students of the degree colleges of Burdwan and Purulia districts of West Bengal.

Hypothesis Testing 10: Table 1 shows that the calculated 't' value for the rural (EX) and urban (EX) final year degree college students of Burdwan and Purulia is -.416 which is less than the critical 't' value [1.96 (for .05 level of significance) & 2.58 (for

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.01 level of significance)] for the degree of freedom is 195. Thus the calculated 't' value is not significant. So, the null hypothesis **H_{02}(3) "**There is no significant difference in Extraversion personality between rural and urban final year students of the degree colleges of Burdwan and Purulia districts of West Bengal" is accepted. Thus, the result reported that there is no significant difference in Extraversion personality between rural and urban final year students of the degree colleges of Burdwan and Purulia districts of West Bengal.

Hypothesis Testing 11: Table 1 shows that the calculated 't' value for the rural (EX) and urban (EX) final year degree college students of Burdwan and Purulia is -.631which is less than the critical 't' value [1.96 (for .05 level of significance) & 2.58 (for .01 level of significance)] for the degree of freedom is 195. Thus the calculated 't' value is not significant. So, the null hypothesis **H_{02}(4) "**There is no significant difference in Agreeableness personality between rural and urban final year students of the degree colleges of Burdwan and Purulia districts of West Bengal" is accepted. Thus, the result reported that there is no significant difference in Agreeableness personality between rural and urban final year students of the degree colleges of Burdwan and Purulia districts of West Bengal.

Hypothesis Testing 12: Table 1 shows that the calculated 't' value for the rural (EX) and urban (EX) final year degree college students of Burdwan and Purulia is -2.212 which is less than the critical 't' value [1.96 (for .05 level of significance) & 2.58 (for .01 level of significance)] for the degree of freedom is 195. Thus the calculated 't' value is not significant. So, the null hypothesis **H_{02}(5) "**There is no significant difference in Neuroticism personality between rural and urban final year students of the degree colleges of Burdwan and Purulia districts of West Bengal" is accepted. Thus, the result reported that there is no significant difference in Neuroticism personality between rural and urban final year students of the degree colleges of Burdwan and Purulia districts of West Bengal.

Major Findings of the Study

The findings of the study revealed that there is no significant difference in Personality Traits of the final year students of the degree colleges of Burdwan and Purulia districts of West Bengal in terms of their gender, and place of residence.

DISCUSSION

Numerous studies have been made to identify the Personality Traits of different learners using different models and methods of Personality Traits. In the process the researchers have identified various personality traits of the samples as well its significant influences on English language speaking fluency and academic achievements (Ozturk, 2021; Smyth & Manzanares, 2021; Novikova et. al,. 2020; Bahrudin & Amir, 2018 & Ayan, 2015). Instead identifying the dominant personality traits of the learners this present research is concerned about finding out the difference in personality traits of the final year students of the degree colleges of Burdwan and Purulia. To conduct the study the researchers have used quantitative technique. Data has been accumulated through survey method with the consent of the respondents. All the subjects have been assured that their given information will be kept confidential and will be used only for research purpose. The investigators of this present study have used a self developed personality traits questionnaire constructed on the basis of Five Factor *(Openness, Conscientiousness, Extraversion, Agreeableness, and Neuroticism)* model to measure the differences in Personality traits of the participants. The scale comprises 65 items and all of them are positive in nature. 179 final year UG students who are studying English as their major subject in the degree colleges of Burdwan and Purulia districts participated and complete the questionnaire properly. The findings of the study reported that the final year students of the degree colleges of Burdwan and Purulia districts of West Bengal made nearly an equal amount of score in Personality traits. No significant differences have been found in the Personality traits of the final year students of the degree colleges of Burdwan and Purulia districts of West Bengal.

CONCLUSION

The investigator has carried out this present research to find out difference in the Personality traits of the final year students of the degree colleges of Burdwan district and Purulia district in regard to their gender and place of residence. Quantitative method has been used to conduct the research. The researcher has used a self developed personality traits questionnaire constructed on the basis of Five Factor to collect data and to measure the personality traits of the subjects. Collected data has been computed and analyzed properly using suitable statistical tools. Mean, standard deviation are calculated using 't' test in SPSS version 26.0. Finally, the result of the study reported, there is no significant difference in the personality traits of the final year students of the degree colleges of Burdwan district and Purulia district in regard to their gender and place of residence. As no statistically significant difference is revealed, it can be concluded that the personality traits of both the districts are quite equivalent. Commonality in their geographical and cultural location can be an influencing factor behind such equivalent personality traits and that is a matter of further investigation. On the basis of the study, it can also be argued that gender and place of residence do not play any significant role on the difference in personality traits.

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