

Androgyny, interpersonal need as significant personality of Youth

Dr Poonam Panghal

ABSTRACT

The great challenge of transforming India can be achieved through youth which has got the power of ideas positivity, ambition and ability. Now transforming new India young people are changing their personality moving towards androgynous personality traits. Stereotype masculine and feminine and androgynous personality is more flexible adjusting to the personal familiar social and cultural demand and professional responsibility. On interpersonal needs indicate a good balance personality relationship in the way youth express their interpersonal need with one another.

This paper was drawn in changing personality of youth in transforming India. Data were collected from a sample of 240 young participants (boys & girls) with the use of questionnaires were selected through random sampling from Jaipur city in the age group of 18 to 24 years from which 120 from professional educational background and 120 from non-professional educational background. subjects were drawn from Engineering college (B.E.), Masters of Computers Application and Home Science college for professional educational background. For non professional educational background, subjects were from Bachelor and Master of Arts, Science and Commerce. The sample consisted of equal number of boys and girls, equally divided in the age group of 18-20 and 21-24 years.

Androgyny scale (Pareek and Ray 2002), and Interpersonal need Inventory (IPNI) scale by Pareek, 2002) tool were used together data.

Youth describe themselves assertive and yielding independent, instrumental (task oriented) and expressive (feeling oriented). This study examined that 36.25% number of subjects fell in 'androgynous' category(actual) and 43.33% 'desired' to be in the above category in the total sample. Second larger numbers of subjects scored in the 'feminine' category on 'actual' aspect (33.54%) and 'desired' to be in the high masculine and 'Masculine categories (18.33%. and 14.16%). Impact of age on androgyny traits and interpersonal needs were not found to be significant. On interpersonal need youth indicate a good balance in the way express themselves with other people they are social but 'interaction shy', 'Reserved' and 'intimacy responsive', 'caring' care responsive interdependent and influential.

Key words: Androgyny, masculine, feminine, interpersonal adjustment, Interpersonal need, stereotype, androgynous

INTRODUCTION

The great challenge of transforming India can be achieved through youth which has got the power of ideas, ambition and ability. This resource of youth is an important building block for transforming India into a developed nation. The precious time has to be used for achieving the goal have confidence to win, have confidence to defeat the problem and succeed and have a righteous heart; youth will definitely succeed in all their own missions.

Young people (girls & boys) in adulthood are moving towards androgynous personality traits. Traditionally norms about the role of men and women in society have not adapted to keep pace with India's rapid economic growth and rise in opportunities for women. Now transforming new India young people are changing their personality moving towards androgynous personality traits. Since in culture by enlarge there are seen a greater demand for role flexibility and distribution of household and professional responsibility. Stereotype masculine and feminine and androgynous personality is more flexible adjusting to the personal familiar social and cultural demand. For human 'androgyny' in terms of gender identity masculine & feminine gender roles in their society.

Androgyny represents a combination of personality characteristics traditionally associated with men (masculine) & those associated with women (feminine) E.cook (1987). Androgynous personality is midway between 'masculine' and 'feminine'. An androgynous person is a female or male who has a high degree of both feminine (expressive) and masculine (Instrumental) traits.

The different characteristics are attributed to the two genders. men are attributes with characteristics like aggression, perseverance and assertiveness while woman are seen as having qualities like compassion, empathy, harmony, collaboration, nurturance, aesthetics and creativity. (Broverman et al., 1972)

An interpersonal need is one that may be satisfied only through the attainment of a satisfactory relation with other people (schutz, 1958).

As relationship between two people grows, and they learn more about the needs that motivate them, it becomes easier to express themselves in ways that other will understand.

METHODOLOGY:

We Indian study who comprised of 240 youth (Boys & Girls) were selected through random sampling from Jaipur city, Rajasthan in the age group of 18 to 24 years from which 120 subjects were from professional educational background and another 120 from non-professional educational background. Subjects were drawn from Engineering (B.E.), Home Science, Bachelor and Masters of Arts, Science and Commerce. Androgyny scale (Pareek & Ray, 2002 and Interpersonal need Inventory (IPNI) scale by Pareek, 2002) was used to-gather data

Review of literatures describes that 'androgyny is a personality traits that implies a person is not sex-typed as either masculine or feminine, but disclose attributes of both. Androgynous refers to a condition in which sex roles are flexible, allowing all individuals male & female to behave in

ways that freely integrate behaviors traditionally thought to belong exclusively to one or the other sex (Kalpan & Bear, 1976). By this view both boys and girls can be assertive and yielding, independent and dependent, instrumental (task oriented) and Expressive (feeling oriented).

A review describes that androgynous individual display higher levels of self-esteem, social well being, social competence, Achievement motivation and demonstrate better behavioral flexibility than masculine feminine and undifferentiated sex type (Kurdek & Siesky, 1980) Lewin et al. and Tragos (1987). Similar results were found in Orlofsky, O'heren (1987) and Whitley (1983).

A review of literature examining proactive personality Bryan Fuller and Laura E. Marler (2009) results indicate proactive personality is positively related to objective and subjective career success. Learning goal oriented, self efficacy, four big five traits factors (extraversion, openness to experience, conscientiousness and neuroticism)

Rogers (1961) suggested that basic behind the successful development relationship is understanding when some one fully understand feelings of other.

Buss A.H., Plomin, R. (1984) found that the degree of consideration that an individual shows in a relationship is independent of his degree of responsibility, although both degrees are independent of each other, they are both related to the success of relationship. The early interactions of the infant with his parents form his faith and mould his development and influence his interpersonal style.

Felson, R., & Messner, S. (1950) conceptualized interpersonal behavior as composed of two intersecting dimensions of love hate (represented, a horizontal line) and dominant submit (represented a vertical line). With in this framework , it was proposed that causes of interpersonal behavior could be placed in specific segments within any of the quadrants, depending on the kind and degree of the dimension reflected by a particular behavior (Leary et al. 1951).

RESULTS:

We Indian study the results indicated that 36.25% number of subjects fell in the 'androgynous' category (actual) and 43.33% 'desired' to be in the above category. Second larger numbers of subjects scored in the 'feminine' category on 'actual' aspect; from and 'desired' to be in the 'masculine' and 'high masculine' categories. Among the subjects from professional educational background, the second larger number of youth 'desired' to be in the 'high masculine' category, while, subjects 'desired' to be in the 'feminine' category from non-professional educational background (Table 1).

Table 1

Frequencies & percentages of professional and non-professional youth (18-24 years) boys & girls on Feminine and Masculine (actual and desired) scores on androgyny (N=240) Jaipur City, Rajasthan

S. No.	Categories on androgyny scale	Feminine and Masculine			
		Desired		Actual	
		Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
1.	High Masculine	88	18.33%	11	2.29%
2.	Masculine	68	14.16%	47	9.79%
3.	Androgynous	208	43.33%	174	36.25%
4.	Feminine	101	21.04%	161	33.54%
5.	High Feminine	15	3.12%	87	18.12%
6.	Total	480	100%	480	100%

Androgynous individuals display higher levels of self-esteem, social well-being, social competence, achievement motivation and demonstrate better behavioral flexibility than masculine, feminine and undifferentiated sex types (Kurdek & Siesky, 1980) Lewin et al. and Tragos (1987).

Harris and Schwab (1990) suggest that masculine 'tend to reveal a higher level of personal and social adjustments' than other personalities. The most stereotypically masculine were the most popular and best adjusted during their adolescence Burchardt, C.J. & Serbin, L.A. (1982).

Table No. 2

S. No.	Behavior Needs			(18-24 yrs.)	
				Frequencies	Percentage (%)
1.	Give Belonging	- High	Over Social	52	21.66%
		- Low	Under Social	65	27.08%
		- Medium	Social	123	51.25%
	Receive Belonging	- High	Interaction avid	31	12.91%
		- Low	Interaction shy	86	36.00%
		- Medium	Social responsive	72	30.41%
2.	Give affiliation	- High	Over Personal	57	23.75%
		- Low	Reserved	67	30.25%
		- Medium	Friendly	66	27.5%
	Receive affiliation	- High	Intimacy avid	45	18.75%
		- Low	Intimacy shy	91	37.91%
		- Medium	Intimacy responsive	103	42.91%
3.	Give Extension	- High	Over considerate	47	19.58%
		- Low	Un-concerned	73	34.41%
		- Medium	Caring	120	50%
	Receive Extension	- High	Care avid	46	19.16%
		- Low	Care shy	84	39.16%
		- Medium	Care responsive	110	45.83%
4.	Give Recognition	- High	Ingratiating	71	29.58%
		- Low	Un appreciative	61	25.41%
		- Medium	Grecious	107	44.58%
	Receive Recognition	- High	Visibility avid	48	20%
		- Low	Visibility shy	102	42.5%
		- Medium	Appreciative	66	22.91%
5.	Give Control	- High	Autocrat	55	22.91%
		- Low	Abdicat	40	33.33%
		- Medium	Democrat	105	43.75%
	Receive Control	- High	Dependent	34	14.16%
		- Low	Counter Dependent	76	31.66%
		- Medium	Infer Dependent	120	50%
6.	Give Influence	- High	Influence avid	72	30%
		- Low	Influence shy	69	28.75%
		- Medium	Influential	99	41.25%
	Receive Influence	- High	Over amenable	64	26.66%
		- Low	Unreceptive	54	22.5%
		- Medium	Receptive	122	50.83%

Androgyny, interpersonal need as significant personality of Youth

Dr Poonam Panghal

The table gives the frequencies and percentages of subjects scoring in the three categories of 'high' 'medium' and 'low', on six interpersonal needs and in the two types of needs, i.e., 'Giving' and 'Receiving'. On almost all the needs, larger number of subjects scored in the 'medium' category on both 'giving' and 'receiving' types. In recognition needs (receive) more subjects fell in the 'low' category. Similar results were found in affiliation need (giving).

On interpersonal needs, youth indicate the following characteristics in way they express themselves with other people they are social but 'interaction shy'; 'reserved' and 'intimacy responsive'; 'caring' and 'care responsive'; 'gracious' but 'visibility shy'; 'democrat' and 'interdependent'; and 'influential' and 'receptive'. Although the traits indicate a wholesome pattern of the characteristics of interpersonal needs in youth, there appears a slant towards youth being 'reserved' and 'shy'.

CONCLUSION

It is important to challenge these stereotypes as they hamper attainment of 'full potential' as among both male & females. What is unnatural about a man wanting to be at home to look after the children, so what if a woman has good business acumen & wants to run the family business or start her own. Gender equality is as much about freedom as it is about stereotype women can and have broken many stereotypes by themselves, empowered entire communities or challenged, existing economically social cultural, health & environmental stereotypes & norms so that transforming effect will be more impactful and sustainable. Youth indicate a good balance in the way express their interpersonal need with one another.

Assistant Professor

Department of Home Science (Human Development)

S.S. Jain Subodh Girls College, Sanganer

REFERENCES

1. Bem, S.L. (1974). The measurement of psychological androgyny. *Journal of consulting and clinical Psychology*, 42, 155-162.
2. Broverman, Inge K., S.R. Vogel, D.M. Broverman, F.E. Clackson and P.S. Rosencrantz (1972). Sex rollstereotypes: A current appraisal. *Journal of social issues*, 28, 59-78.
3. Burchardt, C.J. & Serbin, L.A. (1982). Psychological androgyny and personality adjustment in college and psychiatric populations. *Sex Roles*, 8, 835-851.
4. Buss A.H., Plomin, R. (1984). *Temperament: Early developing personality traits*. Hillsdate, NJ : Erlbam.
5. Ellen Pielock *Psychological Androgyny; A review of research*, July 1, 1987
6. Felson, R., & Messner, S. (1950). The control motive in intimate partner violence. *Social Psychology Quarterly*, 63, 86-94.

7. Hill, J.P., Lynch, M.E. (1973). The intensification of gender related role expectations during early adolescence. In J. Brooks Gum and A.C. Peterson (eds.) girls at puberty: Biological and Psychosocial perspectives (pp. 201-228). New York: Plenum.
8. Kurdek, L.A., and Siesky, A.E. (1980). Sex roll sex roll self-concept of single divorced Parents and their children. *Journal of Divorce*, 3 : 3 249-261.
9. Leary,N. (1951). *Journal of social and personal relationship* 17, 503-521.
10. Lewinsohn, P.M., Rosenbaum, M. (1987). Recall of parental behavior by acute depressives, remitted depressives, and non-depressives. *Journal of personality and social psychology*. 52 : 3 : 611-619.
11. Pareek, Udai (2002): *Training Instrument for Human Resource Development*, New Delhi, Tata Mc Graw Hill.
12. Rogers, Carl (1961). A theory of therapy personality and interpersonal relationship as developed in client centered framework : IN S. Koch (ed) : *Psychology : A Study of Science* New Delhi : Mc Graw Hill, p. 200.
13. Shimonaka Y, et al. Androgyny and Psychological well-being among older and younger Japanese adults. *Aging (Milao)*, 1994.