

Effect of General Differences in Personality Traits and Attitudes Among Male and Female Students: A Review

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Abstract

This comprehensive review delves into the intriguing realm of personality traits and attitudes among male and female students. Personality traits signify unique individual qualities, while attitudes reveal the intricate interplay of emotions, beliefs, and cognitive patterns. The spotlight shines on the renowned “Big Five” personality traits: extraversion, agreeableness, openness, conscientiousness, and neuroticism, as these profound aspects exert their influence on thoughts, emotions, and behaviors. The research passionately underscores the profound relevance of these traits and attitudes in prognosticating diverse life outcomes, encompassing triumphant vocational pursuits and overall well-being. Moreover, the study fearlessly embarks on an exploration of how these traits and attitudes intricately intertwine with the audacious world of entrepreneurship and the journey into self-employment. Additionally, the research passionately unravels gender disparities, unveiling evidence that males often display heightened assertiveness, aggression, and reduced anxiety when contrasted with their female counterparts. This invaluable understanding of the distinctions provides a cornucopia of insights, nurturing personal and professional growth, and beckoning forth a resolute, comprehensive, and all-inclusive approach to unraveling the enigmas of social and psychological research.

Key words: General Differences, Personality Traits, Attitude

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1. INTRODUCTION

The words attitude and personality traits are mutually linked together but there is also a key difference between these two words. Personality traits are basically a combination of quality or the characteristic of any individual. On the other hand, attitude points out to a way of an emotion, belief and thinking of people (Pandya, 2017). Attitude is the establishment of emotional and mental construct that resides the characterization of a person, is attitude to gain something or is personal perspective about it. Attitude also requires the feelings, frame of mind and view point (Richard, 2017). When we see the people around us, the first thing that we observe is how different people are from one another in their personality traits and attitude. Some people are very talkative while others are very quiet. Some people are very clever while some are not so clever and active. Some people are anxious too much while some are never worried. Each time we use one of these words, we are talking about a person’s personality. These are the personality traits. These are the personality traits and attitudes that people differ from one another. These differences are described and understood by the personality psychologist Matthews et al. (2003). There are many ways of thinking about the personalities traits and attitudes that different people adopt. According to Gordon Allport and some other person ologists, this difference between the people can be understood by their personality traits and attitudes. The fundamental aspects on which many people make distinguish are reflected by their personality traits and attitudes.

According to Diener and Lucas (2019), people's thoughts, attitude, way of talking and feelings are reflected by the personality traits and attitude. According to Stieger et al. (2021), different life outcomes of different people are predicted by the personality traits and attitudes. These life outcomes of different people include success in work, healthy mind and healthy body, well-being, and longevity of people. Some classic studies have shown how personality traits and attitude effect the transitions into self-employment. This covers a much broader and more heterogeneous terrain that ranges from the opening of small-scale service businesses to the high-growth entrepreneurship. As this work has continued to proliferate for modeling individual and team-level entrepreneurship, so it has become more important to have a perspective of the personality traits that are associated with entrepreneurship and also how they have effect on the research being conducted (Kerr et al., 2018). The personality traits and attitude are not added because they are expected to take part nothing to the attitude or that is being studied or because the experimental paradigm minimizes the effect of personality traits and attitude. Traits and attitudes are rarely systematically examined or controlled. They vary randomly among subjects and contribute to the error term. To frame the independent variables and to seek the explanatory processes, the experimental psychologists tend to focus on attitude that is affected by the short-lived laboratory manipulations and transient situational variables. When the subjects are humans, this focus is virtually a necessity as they can be kept in the laboratory only for a few hours (Buss, 1989).

There are five fundamental aspects of personality traits and attitudes, they are referred to as the "Big 5" personality traits and attitudes. According to Cherry (2019), these five fundamental and basic personality traits include extraversion also spelled as extroversion, agreeableness, openness, conscientiousness, and neuroticism. After more than fifty years of research on the way, people describe themselves and others in their everyday life outcomes. According to Tsaousis and Kerpelis (2004), the five-factors model of personality traits and attitudes not only influences the theory, but it also influences assessment of personality. The five-factors model of personality traits and attitudes that is also widely known as Big Five, is the present-day approach to the fundamental question "Which are the basic dimensions of personality?" However, the theorists and researchers do not totally agree among themselves on the perception of each of the five dimensions.

According to Kerr et al. (2018), "attitudes can be measured," has made the ways for what has become one of the most valuable and important contrives in social psychology. It is very difficult to presume what latest social psychology would be like without the concept of traits and attitude. In the views of some researchers, it has been argued that "the concept of attitude is probably

the most distinctive and in dispensable concept" in social psychology (Gawronski, 2007). Furthermore, in the general accommodation to the circumstances of practical life, the personalities of the divers sorts are succeeded very well. It is also stated that this difference of the personality traits and attitude is not qualitative but of a quantitative sort. These difficulties stand in the way of the development of a personality measurement based on the correlation between tests and familiar objective criteria such as those of intelligence (Allport & Allport 1921). According to Calabresi and Cohen (1968), with the aid of factor-analytic techniques, Knapp and his co-workers found a correlation between types of time an imagery and the achievement motive and between attitudes towards time and esthetic preferences. The effect of experience on the development of positive attitudes has been identified in several studies (Young, 2000). Beyond personality traits, additional variance in PG and GGI was explained by positive attitudes towards risk, especially specific attitudes towards gambling (Mishra et al., 2010).

In recent years, the relationship between temporal experience and personality has been the object of increased interest. Experimental studies have explored specific aspects of the relationship and have supported the generally accepted view that the way a person handles time is closely linked to the structure of his character. Observations of attitude and clinical experience suggest that basic features of the personality are reflected in the individual's attitude towards time. The problem of social attitudes has been developed throughout the lifespan of the science. Social attitudes are normally treated as a sort of valent (positive vs. negative) evaluation of a given social object (Shchebetenko, 2014). The research of bipolar attitudes towards mental phenomena has become widespread as a part of the more general investigation of metacognitions. There has long been an equity concern related to the low level of female participation or persistence in courses and careers related to computer technology (Young et al., 2000). The aim of this research was to investigate the general differences on personality traits and attitude.

2. GENDER DIFFERENCES IN PERSONALITY TRAITS

Discussions of gender differences of any kind often begin with the conclusions from Feingold, (1994) landmark review of gender differences in cognition, temperament, and social attitude and used the formerly popular narrative method of review: Studies were grouped by area, the significance or non-significance of each gender difference was noted by study, and conclusions were drawn subjectively from both the number and the consistency of significant gender differences. Feingold, (1994) review of temperamental gender differences which mixed

studies that used personality inventories with studies that measured behavior attitudes thought to reflect personality traits found males to be more assertive (dominant) more aggressive and less anxious than females. No gender difference was found for self-esteem. Gender differences in locus of control were concluded to vary by age, with a gender difference (greater male internality) emerging only in the college years. Bono and Vey (2007) were generally supportive, revealing that when individuals engaged in trait-concordant attitude they experienced more positive affect than when they engaged in trait-inconsistent attitude. For example, individuals low on dominance reported a more positive mood when they were behaving submissively than when they were taking charge.

Personality traits usually are not included because they are assumed to contribute nothing to the attitude being studied or because the experimental paradigm minimizes the influence of personality traits. Traits and other individual differences are rarely systematically examined or controlled but are allowed to vary randomly among subjects and contribute to the error term. In framing independent variables and seeking explanatory processes, experimental psychologists tend to focus on attitude that is influenced by short-lived laboratory manipulations and transient situational variables (though the inferred processes may be enduring). This focus is virtually a necessity when the subjects are humans, who can be kept in the laboratory only for a few hours at most (Buss, 1989). Personality processes are mechanisms that unfold over time to produce the effects of personality traits (Hampson, 2012).

The EAR has recently been used in a large-scale study of behavioral manifestations of personality, which will be briefly described here due to its novel methodology. Collected auditory EAR clips of individuals' lives over the span of a couple of days, and had research assistants code the sounds on a number of variables including interaction types (e.g., phone calls, group conversations), mood (e.g., laughing, arguing), activities (e.g., socializing, working), language use (e.g., use of long words or swear words), and so on. The coded variables were then subjected to correlation analysis with personality data obtained through a well-established personality measure. Results showed that there were patterns of correlations between self-reported personality traits and the 'observed' (heard) behaviors (e.g., Extraversion was significantly positively related to percentage of time spent talking), and this was interpreted as support for the idea that personality is manifested in everyday life behavior (McDonald, 2008). The influence of gender differences on personality has been frequently studied. These differences have been documented in many studies (Rahmani & Lavasani, 2012; Buss & Plomin, 1984; Eysenck & Eysenck, 1985; Cox, 1994; Zuckerman, 1994; Feingold, 1994).

Additionally, the study examines the moderating effect of attitude on the relationship between social media and

brand personality, social media and students' attitudes intentions, brand personality and students' attitudes intentions. Finally, it investigates the moderating effect of attitude on the indirect process of brand personality on the relationship between social media and students' attitudes intentions (Simiyu et al., 2020). The study had three control variables namely, gender, age, and the type of institution (public or private). For example, gender and age have been found to have a significant effect on the decision-making process (Simiyu et al, 2020; Lee & Kim, 2018; Mortimer & Weeks, 2011).

3. WHICH PERSONALITY TRAITS FACTORS DIRECTLY EFFECT ATTITUDE

Gender differences play a partial role in explaining whether an individual is inclined to have an interest in the topic of climate change. Based on previous studies we predicted that out of the Big Five personality traits, Openness would show the strongest correlation with positive climate change attitudes (H1). This was confirmed by our data analysis. Participants with higher openness scores more often believed that climate change is real and that it will harm them personally Lucas et al., (2000). A more specific manipulation may have been found for Openness. As noted earlier, McCrae and Sutin (2018) administered the 'magic mushroom' drug, psilocybin, in a controlled setting, and found significant increases in Openness, but none of the other factors. A subgroup of 30 (of 52 total) participants had mystical experiences during the drug session; these could be considered 'responders'. Within this subgroup, increases in Openness of about 1/2 standard deviation were seen and were sustained after a one-year follow-up. As the causal interpretation of factors would predict, significant effects were also found for five of the six Openness facets. The results of the study showed that girls have significantly higher openness to experience than boys Rahmani & Lavasani, (2012).

It has recently been hypothesized that gender differences in depression and other negative affects might be due to the greater sensitivity on the part of women to these states. In the present study we tested the hypothesis that gender differences in depression, anxiety, and other facets of N are attributable solely to greater emotional sensitivity—Openness to Feelings—among women Costa Jr et al (2001) extraversion is one of the five personality traits of the Big Five personality theory. It indicates how outgoing and social a person is. A person who scores high in extraversion on a personality test is the life of the party. They enjoy being with people, participating in social gatherings, and are full of energy. A person low in extraversion is less outgoing and is more comfortable working by himself (Cherry, 2019). With this understanding, it is appropriate to ask whether the broader traits identified by factor or component analysis

can be considered causes of the narrower traits that define them. This is the default view in personality psychology; we tend to assume that warmth and cheerfulness and activity covary because they share some common cause that we call Extraversion. Similarly, items about laughing, feeling joy, and being optimistic covary because they share a facet-level cause called Positive Emotions. (McCrae & Sutin, 2018). Gender differences were found on the TPQue5 scales. Significant differences were found

for the Neuroticism, Agreeableness, and Openness to Experience scales with females having higher average score than males. There were no significant differences in the Extraversion and Conscientiousness factors. The above findings are in line with the results reported by other studies (Tsaousis & Kerpelis, 2004; Costa & McCrae, 1992b; Demetriou, 1986; Eysenck & Eysenck, 1975; Holden & Fekken, 1994; Pavonen & Aston, 2002; Tsaousis, 2002).

Table 1
Studies with cross-sectional design

Study	Aim	Findings	Techniques(s)Used	Reference
1	Secondary analyses of Revised NEO Personality	Women reported themselves to be higher in Neuroticism, Agreeableness, Warmth, and Openness to Feelings, whereas men were higher in Assertiveness and Openness to Ideas.	Personality Inventory Factors N and A factors and F-Ex/In and F-Op/CI, gender stereotypes, paired t tests, z-Score,	Costa et al., (2001)
2	This study evaluates the indirect effect of brand personality on the relationship between social media and students' behavioral intentions to enroll in postgraduate studies	Results further indicate that 17.2% attitude has a significant direct effect on brand personality with	Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin (KMO), explanatory research design(Quantitative), simple random sampling, Descriptive statistics	Simiyu et al., (2019)
3	To examine gender differences in personality	Females were higher than males in extraversion, anxiety, trust, and, especially, tender-mindedness (e.g., nurturance).	Empirical criterion keying, factor-analytic strategies, and the theory-guided rational method	Feingold, (1994)
4	Investigates the effects of personality traits and attitudinal factors on hospitality employment aspirations	Personality trait of extroversion is a significant effect on students' attitudes towards and aspirations regarding hospitality jobs.	Confirmatory factor analysis (CFA), Survey method, questionnaire design, attitudinal factors,	T e n g , (2008)
5	The aim of relationships found between the self-report, stereotype, and attitude measures supports the utility of a multidimensional approach to gender.	Effect gender differences in self-report were found on all the E items but on only 41% of the I item, confirming our hypotheses that societal changes have led women to develop more agentic self-conceptions	Multiple factors, sensitive assessment method, Stereotype Scores, adopted an alternate approach	Spence & Buckner, (2000)
6	To determine gender differences in five factor model of personality and sensation seeking.	Girls showed higher scores on openness to experience, and agreeableness compared with boys.	Non-experimental method and a causal-comparative research. multivariate tests, analysis of variance	Rahman & Lavasani, (2000)
7	To examined the relationship between gambling tendencies and personality traits associated with risk, behavioral measures of risk, and attitudes toward risk.	Personality traits associated with risk 11% only individual predictor was low self-control, and Risk accepting attitudes 9 %	Confirmatory factor analyses	Mishra et al., (2010)
8	To examine the relationship between variables such as anxiety and climate change attitudes.	Our analysis revealed that Openness, Perspective Taking, sex, and age correlate with climate change attitudes.	Exploratory	Rothermicha et al., (2001)
9	Investigates gender differences in implicit and explicit measures of the Big Five traits of personality.	Research showing women report higher levels of Agreeableness, Conscientiousness, Extraversion, Neuroticism and somewhat higher levels of implicit Extraversion and Openness were observed in men. There was no gender difference in implicit Conscientiousness	Multivariate analysis of variance (MANOVA),	Vianello et al., (2013)
10	Attitudes toward female authority and their relationship to gender beliefs were examined using implicit and explicit measures of each	Women showed less explicit prejudice than did men, their implicit attitudes were similarly negative.	Experimenter ,variance for analyses, mixed-model ANOVA w	Rudman & Kiliansk, (2000)
11	Investigates the attitudes towards women	Arab men and women in this study ranged from 0.7 to 1.4 and they suggest that Qatari and Kuwaiti professionals, college students and their parents generally hold very conservative attitudes about women's roles, rights and responsibilities in the society.	Analysis of variance	A b d a l l a , (1996)
12	Study examines changes in Attitudes Toward Women	Gender differences steadily increased from 1970 to 1985 and decreased from 1986 to 1995 and the effects of maternal employment on attitudes, and the individual's experience of cultural change.	Meta-analysis, Analysis of variance	T w e n g e , (1997)

Study	Aim	Findings	Techniques(s)Used	Reference
13	To determine whether the manifestation of extraversion (i.e., acting and being extraverted) in everyday behavior can be explained by intentional (functional) constructs, namely, goals.	18 selected goals predicted 74% of the variance in state extraversion; both within-person and between-person fluctuations in state extraversion were strongly associated with changes in momentary goal pursuit	Experience-sampling, Factor analysis, explanatory	McCabe & Fleeson, (2012)
14	Study examined affective traits, positing that emotional regulation would be less stressful for individuals who were asked to perform personality congruent emotions	Extraversion and emotional performance were decreased for the two types of emotional regulation (anger and enthusiasm). Neuroticism was associated with increased heart rate and poor performance and data provide partial support for our personality congruency hypotheses.	Experimental design	Bono & Vey, (2007)
15	The present investigation explores the relationship between attitudes toward time and personality factors and their relationship to diagnostic and demographic variables.	The results bring empirical support to the long-held conjecture that attitudes toward time reflect basic features of the individual personality.	Analyses of variance	Calabres & Cohen, (1968)
16	Examined which specific Big Five personality traits and learning styles explained significant variation in GPA	The Big Five together explained 14% of the variance in grade point average (GPA), and learning styles explained an additional 3%, suggesting that both personality traits and learning styles contribute to academic performance.	Synthesis analysis, methodical study	Komarraju et al., (2011)
17	This study reports the deterrent of a student computer attitude survey	Male students reported high levels of negative interactions with teachers, though this did not affect their confidence or skill level	Principal components analysis, survey	Young, (2000)
18	Hypothesis that differences in people's attitudes and personality traits lead them to attribute varying importance to environmental considerations, safety, comfort, convenience and flexibility.	Most respondents (66%) do not have to change modes that future of mode choice can be more powerful accounting for individuals attitudes and personality traits.	Explanatory and confirmatory factor analytic,	Johansson Et al., (2006)

4. IMPLICIT AND EXPLICIT MEASURES OF PERSONALITY TRAITS

A possible resolution with the present empirical data is a “social artifact” hypothesis. Gender differences are larger for self-report scales because self-reports may be influenced by experience and subjective assessment of social norms that are applied to self-definition. Associations assessed with implicit measures may likewise be influenced by observation and experience with social norms and expectations thus creating implicit gender differences. Simultaneously, these associations may reflect accumulated daily experience with the trait concepts and their own attitude. If those daily experiences are not differentiated by gender, then this would lead to weaker gender differences when using implicit measures. This hypothesis could be evaluated by examining gender differences in attitude that are predicted particularly well by implicit or explicit measures. When implicit measures are a better predictor, gender differences in the attitude should be weaker; when explicit measures are a better predictor, gender differences in the attitude should be stronger (Vianello et al., 2013).

5. GENDER DIFFERENCES TOWARDS ATTITUDE

Cialdini et al. (1981) Attitude measurement Physiological processes have been of interest in attitude measurement because they may reflect subtle cognitive or affective

responses to an attitude object that the individual is either unable or unwilling to report accurately. In a review of this research, Cialdini et al. (1981) characterized three distinct approaches:

(a) Emotional response approach-Naturally occurring physiological responses are monitored to obtain information about the intensity and/or direction of an affective or attitudinal response

(b) Classical conditioning approach-An induced (classically conditioned) physiological response is used to measure the intensity and/or direction of the attitudinal response and

(c) Cognitive response approach-Naturally occurring physiological responses are monitored to obtain evidence regarding the cognitive processes underlying attitude change (Cialdini et al., 1981)

Cognitive psychologists focus on how behaviors are learned and how actions are planned or chosen. Social psychologists emphasize situational determinants of behavior, although sometimes in conjunction with individual differences in goals and needs Personality psychologists also predict specific behaviors, although they have learned that traits are better predictors of aggregated than of single behavior's (McCrae et al., 2018). Mishra, et al. (2010) to gain a better understanding of the various causal mechanisms underlying gambling attitude.

Only an approach in which attitudes have a primary causal role can accurately account for the myriad effects across multiple domains witnessed in a wide variety of

studies using different methods, theories, and questions (Hatemi, & McDermott, 2016). Far less attention has been focused on the inherent component of attitudes and where attitudes lead. Hatemi and McDermott (2016) Observations of attitude and clinical experience suggest that basic features of the personality are reflected in the individual's attitude toward time. In recent years the relationship between temporal experience and personality has been the object of increased interest. Experimental studies have explored specific aspects of the relationship and have supported the generally accepted view that the way a person handles time is closely linked to the structure of his character. With the aid of factor-analytic techniques, Knapp and his co-workers found a correlation between types of time imagery and the achievement motive (Calabresi & Cohen, 1968) and between attitudes toward time and esthetic preferences (Calabresi & Cohen, 1968).

The notion of personality is a special characteristic of human attitude. Trait psychologists generally agree that personality is composed of a variety of traits, or dispositions to behave in certain ways, on which people differ and these gender differences may be organized hierarchically (Tokar et al., 1998). The Big Five personality traits can be found in essentially any measure of personality. Previous studies claim that the Big Five taxonomy provides a useful preliminary organizational framework for most and nontrivial personality features (Goldberg, 1990). The Big Five are composed of five general factors: (1) extroversion—the degree to which a person is outgoing and sociable; (2) openness to experience—a person's degree of imagination or originality; (3) conscientiousness—the degree of organization, achievement striving and dutifulness; (4) agreeableness—general warmth of feelings toward others; and (5) neuroticism—the evenness or steadiness of a person's general emotional makeup (Brown et al., 2002). The research evidence generally supports the Big Five's robustness, cross-cultural generalizability, and comprehensiveness (Teng, 2008). Teng, (2008) Prior studies have mainly discussed the effects of either personality traits or attitudes on the individual's career choice attitude. There have been limited investigations into linking personality traits and attitudes, together with their influence on the individual's career selection.

In sum, it now appears that attitude changes that occur through the central versus peripheral routes take place for different proximal reasons, through different psychological processes, and have different long-term consequences. Accordingly, we suggest that they might best be viewed as distinct phenomena. Both phenomena will be of considerable interest to social psychologists. In fact, we believe that much of the natural interaction with certain issues involves no enduring attitude changes, but the tactical and temporary shifting about of one's position (Cialdini et al., 1981)

Previous research showed that attitudes towards women's roles in the society were influenced by many factors. Gender was found to have a strong, reliable and universal effect. In addition to gender, culture, age and education, experience and marital status were also important correlates of these attitudes, however, their influence was not as consistent as that of gender. Many of those studies used the Attitude toward Women Scale. In a study of American high school students, college students and their parents, found no differences in mean scores between the high school and college women students. Both these groups were significantly more liberal than the mothers. A different ordering of means was found for men, where the most liberal group was college students, followed by their fathers, and lastly by the high school students. In a study of American college students, found that older students had significantly more liberal attitudes than younger students. Abdalla, (1996) found that American undergraduates of traditional age (18-24 years) had more conservative attitudes towards women than older students (25+ years). They also found that dual-career family members have more favorable attitudes towards women than others. Used a sample of Canadian college women students and found that liberal women and those who endorse masculine self-concepts were older, more likely to be married, and they scored higher on self-esteem, life-style satisfaction and lower on anxiety (Abdalla, 1996).

This meta-analysis finds four strong, consistent results. First, women's scores on the Attitudes toward Women Scale have become steadily more liberal feminist over the time 1970-1995, without any slowdown or reversal during the 1980s. Second, men's AWS scores also show a definite, though slightly less linear, trend toward more liberal feminist scores, with a very small increase during the early 1980s but more significant change during the late 1980s and early 1990s. Third, gender differences in AWS scores show a curvilinear relationship over time, increasing in the 1970s and early 1980s and decreasing during the late 1980s and early 1990s. Lastly, Southern students have more traditional/conservative attitudes toward women than their counterparts in the Midwest, Northeast, and west (Twenge, 1997). This meta-analysis demonstrates that attitudes toward women's rights have become increasingly more liberal feminist from 1970 to 1995, with no appreciable slowdown or reversal during the 1980s. Noted that the Attitudes Toward Women Scale is "dated" in that it "does not contain items concerning equity issues which are currently controversial such as comparable pay, the role of women in the military, or even abortion." Attitudes have changed so much over time, he suggested, that the AWS may no longer distinguish pro-feminist students from more conservative students. (Twenge, 1997)

In the present chapter, social psychology's major research findings regarding the role of gender differences

on attitude change have been described. Many gender differences have been examined in persuasion research. We organized most of them into several meaningful categories of motivational factors: (a) knowledge seeking, (b) consistency, (c) self-worth, and (d) social approval. The main psychological processes by which variables within those four motives can influence attitude change are by: (a) affecting the amount of information processing; (b) biasing the thoughts that are generated, or (c) influencing one's confidence in those thoughts and thus whether they are used; (d) making certain information more likely to serve as arguments, or (e) affecting the selection and use of simple cues and heuristics. By grouping the many specific gender differences and persuasion processes into meaningful categories, we aimed to provide a useful guide to organize and facilitate access to key findings in this literature (Briñol & Petty, 2005). Due to the nodes, network effects successfully impinge upon the attitudes, opinions, outcomes and other characteristics of the nodes (Pandya & Saxena, 2017). Many other researchers studied about the extent to which people change their attitude to match the perceived demand of the situation (Pandya & Saxena, 2017).

The teacher technology leaders became interested in more detailed information about the students' views, particularly in terms of the secondary students' perceptions of teacher attitudes. Why was it that the teachers' encouragement of girls did not lead to more confidence or a greater sense of the future importance of computer technology among this group? What is the specific nature of the encouragement girls received? Could it be as the Sacker research team indicated, that girls are being "killed with kindness" and not pushed to excel in computer use? Given the advantage that boys have in computer experience, how can teachers influence the home use of computers? What types of computer applications are the students using at home, and are these different for males and females? Additionally, the data pointed to troublesome views, particularly from boys, regarding the attention and lack of encouragement and respect students received from their teachers. Though many boys and girls were unsure of how their teachers perceived them, the boys reported very negative attitudes from teachers. One of the impetuses of the current study was the low participation of females in advanced computer courses and careers. Indeed, if the data had shown these negative experiences for girls in the study, there would be a clearer path for changes needed. Nevertheless, we should consider changes needed in the student-teacher interactions for all students and particularly the males (Young, 2000). Klein, (1992) found teachers' attitudes to be one primary source of the male domain stereotype.

6. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, this comprehensive review sheds light on the captivating realm of personality traits and attitudes

among male and female students. The distinctive nature of personality traits, representing individual qualities, is skillfully juxtaposed with the intricate interplay of emotions, beliefs, and cognitive patterns displayed by attitudes. The spotlight illuminates the renowned "Big Five" personality traits - extraversion, agreeableness, openness, conscientiousness, and neuroticism - whose profound influence extends to thoughts, emotions, and behaviors. The research passionately emphasizes the profound significance of these personality traits and attitudes in predicting diverse life outcomes, encompassing successful vocational pursuits and overall well-being. Fearlessly venturing into uncharted territory, the study explores how these traits and attitudes intricately intertwine with the audacious world of entrepreneurship and the transformative journey into self-employment. Additionally, the research compellingly unravels gender disparities, presenting evidence that males often exhibit heightened assertiveness, aggression, and reduced anxiety compared to their female counterparts. This invaluable understanding of gender distinctions offers a treasure trove of insights, nurturing personal and professional growth. The findings from this review inspire a resolute, comprehensive, and all-inclusive approach to unraveling the enigmas of social and psychological research. It beckons researchers and scholars to embrace the richness of individual differences, steering their inquiries towards a deeper understanding of human nature and fostering a more inclusive and enlightened society. As this review concludes, it leaves us in awe, encouraging future studies to continue exploring the multifaceted world of personality traits and attitudes, and their profound impact on shaping the tapestry of human experience.

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