

Impact of Gender and Residence on Dependence Proneness among Post Graduate students of Muzaffarpur District

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ABSTRACT

Dependence proneness is an important concept in Psychology. The present study tries to focus on dependence proneness of 200 post graduate students of Muzaffarpur district in relation to their gender and residence. Selected samples were administered on the dependence proneness scale developed by J. B. P Sinha was used for assessing the dependence proneness of the post graduate students. Descriptive statistics was used to analyze the obtained data using statistical tools such as means, SD, t-ratio. The analysis of data and concluded that a significant difference between male and female post graduate students, again rural and urban post graduate students on dependence proneness. The female post graduate students having higher level of dependence proneness than male post graduate students and the urban post graduate students having higher level of dependence proneness than rural post graduate students. Moreover, Dependence proneness is affected by the residence and gender.

Keywords: *Dependence Proneness, Gender, Residence and Post-graduate students.*

Received : 2/9/2026 **DOI:** <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.23124482> **Acceptance:** 15/9/2026

Introduction:

Dependence proneness depends on the process of attachment. It is a character of personality in which a person fully depends upon others for everything. J. B. P. Sinha (1968) identified, Dependency is one of the basic modes of interpersonal relationship. A new born baby is totally dependent on his mother for his survival. Later on when he gives up and terms into an adult, he still has to depend on others for a variety of things. However, if dependency instead of being instrumental becomes invested with positive affect so much, So that the person tends to learn on others in situation where dependency may not be functional, he shows dependence proneness. Dependence proneness is thus a response disposition.

Sinha et.al., (1968) defined as, 'Dependence proneness is a motivational habit to depend on others in situations where such dependence is neither functional nor required.' In other sense, it is a

motivational construct which refers to a unitary, descriptive drive sharing, the characteristics of being capable of eliciting attending and administering responses from other. Mohammad Looti (2025) defines as the 'Dependence proneness, which is operationalized as a pattern of behaviours and attitudes reflecting a need for external support, reassurance and conformity; particularly in structured social setting like the school classroom.'

According to Sinha (1968) characteristics of person with dependence proneness includes 'anxious fatalist, unpractical and traditional, confides uncritically likes to follow other, obey elders and gets discouraged if he is not nurtured, not that committed to his or her work nor does try to work hard for success. So, it can be says that Dependence proneness is a Psychological and behavioural inclination to rely on external support and validation.

Review of Literature:

There are so many studies conducted by the researcher on dependence proneness. Some important researches and their findings are discussed here.

Sasmita Mishra and Damodar Suar (2005) conducted a study on dependence proneness influencing disaster preparedness behavior and results revealed that when the confounding effect of age and family type were controlled. People having high dependence proneness were more prepared for flood and heat wave. The personality characteristics widely found in collective culture of India facilitated preparedness behaviour. Lav Kumar Singh, Ripunjay Deo Singh and Vikash Kumar (2010) conducted a study on dependence proneness and ego strength among tribal and non-tribal students and found that there is significant difference between tribal & non-tribal college students is relation to their ego strength, while in case of dependence proneness no significant difference is found between both the communities. It is also found that there is no relation between dependence proneness and ego strength in relation to tribal and non-tribal college students. Sekar Deepika & Sanjeet kumar (2019) conducted a study on relationship between dependence proneness & inferiority feelings among college students in Trichy district and result individual that there is a significant positive relationship between dependence proneness and inferiority among college students in Trichy district. The study also revealed that there is no significant differences were found between inferiority and dependence proneness in terms of residence. Akansha Rani (2019) conducted a research on stress, conservatism and dependence proneness amongst adolescents of flood prone area and result obtained that liberal and low dependence prone people less likely to be the victim of stress. Again she also found that conservatism and dependence proneness are significant positively correlated. Dhananjay Kumar (2020) conducted a study on dependence proneness and self concept amongst male adolescents in context of dimensions of parental style and it was observed that the adolescents of the parents having high power assertion would show more dependence proneness and poor self-concept and that the children of the

parents having high love withdrawal would show more dependence proneness and poor self concept.

Objective of the Study:

The study was designed to attain the following objectives:

- a. To find out that the impact of gender on dependence proneness among post graduate students.
- b.) To find out that the impact of residence on dependence proneness among post graduate students.

Hypotheses of the Study:

- c. The dependence proneness would be higher in male post graduate students than female post graduate students.
- a. The dependence proneness would be higher in rural post graduate students than rural post graduate students.

Methodology:

This study was carried out after voluntary and verbal consent from the participants and taking permission from the institutional authority. The convenient and purposive sampling procedure was followed to select the participants for the study.

Sample: A total of 200 post graduate students selected from Muzaffarpur district, Bihar by using convenient and purposive sampling techniques. The sample was divided into two gender groups i.e. male and female. Each group represented by 100 students. Again the 100 sample was divided in to two residential groups i.e. urban and rural. Each subgroup represented by 50 students.

A details sample design is given below: -

Total Sample (200)

Male (100)		Female (100)	
Rural (50)	Urban (50)	Rural (50)	Urban (50)

The following criteria were used for the selection of the sample:-

Inclusion criteria

- (a).All students should be post-graduate students.
- (b).All students should be normal.

(c).The age must vary from 20-24 years.

Exclusion criteria

- (a).Physical disabled post graduate students should be excluded.
- (b).The subject with blood pressure, diabetes heart problem and other kinds of diseases should be excluded.
- (c).Illiterate's subject will be excluded.
- (d).Education qualification below post graduation excluded.

Tools used: -

The data for the study was collected by using the following tools:

Personal Data sheet (PDS): Personal data sheet was prepared by the researcher herself for participants' identification. The detailed information regarding participants i.e. name, age, sex, religion, residence, qualification, name of institutions, father name, address etc. included.

Dependence Proneness Scale (DPS): This scale was used to measures the dependence proneness of students. It has been developed by J. B. P Sinha, Professor of social psychology, A. N. Sinha Institute of Social Studies, Patna and published by Rupa Psychological Centre, Varanasi. It consists of 20 items describing dependency or initiative taking behaviors. It is a likert type 5-point scale ranging from totally wrong to totally right. The reliability of this scale has .67 to .94 and validity has .55.

Procedure

After contacting the prospective participants and taking their verbal consent, the dependence proneness along with personal data sheet were given to participants. The purpose of the study was explained and proper information was given to them. The participants gave their responses separately. After the screening the procedure was completed.

Result and discussion

The findings of the study have been displayed and discussed in the further subsection.

Table-1

Comparison between male and female post graduate students on dependence proneness scores.

Gender	N	Mean	SD	t-value	Level of Sig(<P)
Male	100	62.44	6.32	8.63	0.01
female	100	73.57	11.34		

As reported in Table-1 shows the mean and standard deviation in the score of male post graduate students was 62.44, 6.32 and female post graduate students was 73.57, 11.34 respectively. When the same scores were put to the t-test the value 8.63 was obtained, which was significant at 0.01 levels.

Thus, the hypothesis i.e. 'The dependence proneness would be higher in male post graduate students than female post graduate students' is rejected by the findings. This finding indicates that there is a significant difference between male and female post graduate students on their dependence proneness score. This finding supported that the female post graduate students having high levels of dependence proneness in comparison to male post graduate students.

Table-2

Comparison between rural and urban post graduate students on dependence proneness scores.

Residence	N	Mean	SD	t-value	Level of Sig(<P)
Rural	100	68.36	7.24	2.49	0.05
Urban	100	71.43	9.94		

As reported in Table-2 shows the mean and standard deviation in the score of rural post graduate students was 68.36, 7.24 and urban post graduate students was 71.43, 9.94 respectively. When the same scores were put to the t-test the value 2.49 was obtained, which was significant at 0.05 levels.

Thus, the hypothesis i.e. 'The dependence proneness would be higher in rural post graduate students than rural post graduate students' is rejected by the findings. This finding indicates that there is a significant difference between rural and urban post graduate students on their dependence proneness score. This finding supported that the urban post

graduate students having high levels of dependence proneness in comparison to rural post graduate students.

Findings of the study

The findings of the present study are as follows: -

- (a) The female post graduate students having higher level of dependence proneness than male post graduate students.
- (b) The urban post graduate students having higher level of dependence proneness than rural post graduate students.

Conclusion:

On the basis of this study, it can be concluded that there is a significant different between male and female post graduate students on dependence proneness and a significant difference between rural and urban post graduate students on dependence proneness. Moreover, dependence proneness is affected by the gender and residence.

Limitations and suggestion

This study was conducted to the best of the researcher's quality and ability. The researchers take small size of sample, so extensive research should be conducted in future studies in this field and generalised the obtained results in large population. This study can be done by data collection from another district and state for universal acceptance.

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