Research Paper

Selfitis Behavior In Relation To Personality, And Self-Esteem Among Youth

Roshan Lal* Jasvir Singh**

*Associate Professor, Department of Psychology, Panjab University Chandigarh
**PhD Research Scholar, Department of Psychology, Panjab University Chandigarh

Abstract

 The word "selfie" has a long history, still the aspect has turned into more important due to the gathering of front-facing cameras on tablets, smartphones, faster and larger circulations of wireless networks i.e. Wi-Fi and a cultural facility of online presentation and representation of oneself, sustained through the popularity of social networking sites (SNSs) like Facebook, Twitter, Google+ etc. Personality can be considered as a dynamic and organized set of characteristics possessed by a person that uniquely influence his or her cognitions, motivations, and behavior in various situations. Self-esteem may be defined as how well a person prizes, values, approves or likes him or herself. The objective of the present study was to explore the relationship between selfitis behavior, personality, and self-esteem, among school students, & to study the gender difference among school students on selfitis behavior, personality, self-esteem. In this study 60 males, & 60 females, age ranged were 16–17 years studying at Senior secondary levels from different schools located in Ludhiana District (Punjab) has included. Selfitis behavior, personality, and self-esteem were assessed by psychological tests. To find out the results pearson product-moment correlations and t test were used, the results showed that there is relationships& gender difference between above mentioned variables.
Key Words: selfitis behavior, personality, self esteem

I.   INTRODUCTION

Selfitis Behavior

The word "selfie" has a long history, still the aspect has turned into more important due to the gathering of front-facing cameras on tablets, smart phones, faster and larger circulations of wireless (communication without any material contact) networks i.e. Wi-Fi and a cultural facility of online presentation and representation of oneself, sustained through the popularity of social networking sites (SNSs) like Facebook, Twitter, Google + etc, (Fallon, 2014; Levin, 2014) and in peculiar the reproduction of messaging and self-publishing mobile social media applications i.e. Instagram, Whatsapp, Snapchat, Skype, Line etc. In 2013, Oxford Dictionary has added selfie& defined it as "a photograph that one has taken of oneself, typically one taken with a smartphone or webcam and shared via social media."

Here, it is crucial to grasp the psychology of selfie and their conclusions for the person and the community. Taking and sharing selfies on the internet is very common these days. People taking more selfies lean to bean extroverts.Selfie may have a beneficial aspect, but it also might find a critical new concern. Selfies can be imaginative and raise the opportunities of expressing oneself, they also may build individuals for more independent.

On 31st of March, 2014, a new story came in the *"Adobo Chronicles"* website that the American Psychiatric Association (APA) had categorized "Selfitis" as a new mental disorder (Vincent, 2017). This article declared that selfitis was "the obsessive-compulsive desire to take photos of one self and post them on social media as a way to make up for the lack of self-esteem and to fill a gap in intimacy". The article further declared three levels of the disorder- borderline ("taking photos of one's self at least three times a day but not posting them on social media"), acute ("taking photos of one's self at least three times a day and posting each of the photos on social media"), Chronic ("uncontrollable urge to take photos of one's self round the clock and posting the photos on social media more than six times a day").

Although, taking selfie may also sometimes be self-centered, especially when "getting the perfect shot" becomes an obsession. Taking a selfie is normal, before it extremely goes to the usual frequency, when it starts giving emotional pleasure and interferes with a normal life schedule. These will be some signals of concern. As with many other behaviors, self-control is determined. We should occasionally need to provide guidance at taking so many selfies and limits, because selfie can be a cause of death, according to a study done in 2018, a news report has shown that between Oct 2011 to Nov 2017, 259 selfie deaths has been done, with the highest occurrence in India followed by Russia, the United States (Bansal et al., 2018). So we should also need to counsel parents when selfie become a major issue for the family.

when we are taking about selfies it related with personality and self esteem. Personality is defined as a set of cognitive, conative and affective patterns emerging out of person-environment interaction (Corr et al., 2009; Pervin et al., 2005). Various correlational studies have been done on photo uploading activity on SNSs and Big five personality dimension Agreeableness. According to Eftekhar et al., (2014); Ross et al., (2009) agreeableness, was unreliable. Amichai-Hamburger &Vinitzky (2010), showed a statistically significant positive correlation between agreeableness and photo uploading on social networking sites but Eftekhar and colleagues (2014), found no similar results.

Harter (1993), has defined "level of global regard one has for the self". Seiter (2015), noticed that high self-esteem levels, and posting selfies, it can be increase the self-esteem of oneself because this kind of photos generally highlight one's ideal and controlled image. They explained that, while posting selfies can be improve the individuals' self esteem, and can choose the way as per their desire to present themselves. Away from that, individuals who take & post too much selfies can also gain more positive social feedback (Seiter, 2015). Posting selfies on social networking sites may provide low self esteem because oneself can compare with others, and there is a probability to gain negative, or no social feedback (Barry et al., 2015).

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY
1.   To explore the relationship between selfitis behavior, personality, and self esteem, among school students.
2.   Gender differences on the basis of selfitis behavior, personality, & self esteem among school students.

HYPOTHESIS
1.   It is expected that there is relationship between Selfitis behavior, Personality dimensions (Agreeableness, Neuroticism), and self esteem.
2.   There will be gender differences on the basis of selfitis behavior, personality, & self esteem among school students.

II.   METHOD

The aim of the present investigation was to study Selfitis behavior in relation to Personality, and Self Esteem among Youth.

In this study the initial sample was 200 male, & 200 Female of age 16-17 years studying at Senior secondary levels from different schools located in Ludhiana District (Punjab). Students studying in Arts department were included. Purposive sampling technique was used. The "Selfitis Behavior Scale" was administered.

The final sample was selected on the basis of score obtained on "Seltifis Behavior Scale". The total 60 male, & 60 female students, whose scored lies on acute and chronic levels, on this scale were taken for final study, and administered personality and self esteem scales. Ethical clearance were obtained from the school authorities.

Tests and Tools:
➢   Selfitis Behavior Scale **(Balakrishnan& Griffiths, 2017)**.
➢   Big Five Inventory (BFI) **(John, Donahue & Kentle, 1991)**.
➢   Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale **(Rosenberg, 1965)**.

III.   Results

Table no. 1. Pearson Correlation in between Selfitis Behavior, Dimensions of Personality (Agreeableness, Neuroticism), and Self Esteem among male Youth.

	1.	2.	3.	4.
1. **Selfitis Behavior**	1	.51	.55	.62
2. **Agreeableness**		1	-.45	.37
3. **Neuroticism**			1	-.48
4. **Self E Esteem**				1

N = 60 and df = 58

Table no. 2. Pearson Correlation in between Selfitis Behavior, Dimensions of Personality (Agreeableness, Neuroticism), and Self Esteem among Female Youth.

	1.	2.	3.	4.
1. **Selfitis Behavior**	1	.61	.59	.32
2. **Agreeableness**		1	.51	.63
3. **Neuroticism**			1	.29
4. **Self E Esteem**				1

N=60 and df=58

Table no. 3. Gender differences of selfitis behavior, personality, & self esteem among school students.

Variables	Samples	Number	Mean	S D	t	df	Remarks
Selfitis behavior	Male	60	39.65	3.28	4.56	118	**
	female	60	45.88	10.08			
Agreeableness (Personality dimension)	Male	60	32.60	3.69	6.51	118	**
	Female	60	37.01	3.72			
Neuroticism (Personality dimension)	Male	60	34.34	2.70	5.78	118	
	Female	60	37.20	2.72			
Self esteem	Male	60	10.95	3.28	2.05	118	**
	Female	60	12.18	3.72			

IV. Discussion

As shown above mentioned table no. 1, Pearson's product moment method has administered to check the correlations in between Selfitis Behavior, Dimensions of Personality (Agreeableness, Neuroticism), and Self Esteem among male. Selfitis behavior and Agreeableness variables got .51 correlation, which meant that there were two things, one, it has positive direction, and second it has medium significant correlation of coefficient. Selfitis behavior and Neuroticism has gotten .55 r, meant that positive and medium significant correlation. Selfitis Behavior and Self esteem shown .62 r, it revealed positive and highly significant coefficient of correlation. Agreeableness and Neuroticism has gotten -.45 r, it revealed that negative direction and low but significant correlation. Agreeableness and Self esteem shown .37 correlation, it has meant that positive and low but again significant correlation of coefficient. Neuroticism and Self esteem received -.48 correlation of coefficient, which meant that was negative and but medium and significant.

When we are talking about table no. 2, Pearson's product moment method has administered to check the correlations in between Selfitis Behavior, Dimensions of Personality (Agreeableness, Neuroticism), and Self Esteem among female. Selfitis behavior and Agreeableness variables got .61 correlation, which shown has positive direction, and highly significant correlation of coefficient. Selfitis behavior and Neuroticism has gotten .59 r, meant that positive and medium significant correlation. Selfitis Behavior and Self esteem shown .32 r, it revealed positive and but low significant coefficient of correlation. Agreeableness and Neuroticism has gotten .51 r, it revealed that positive direction and medium significant correlation. Agreeableness and Self esteem shown .63 correlation, it has meant that positive and highly significant correlation of coefficient. Neuroticism and Self esteem received .29 correlation of coefficient, which meant that was positive and but low correlation.

Table no. 3 shown revealed there were significant differences between male and female on the variable of selfitis behavior, personality dimensions (agreeableness, neuroticism), and self esteem. The t value come out 4.56, It shown that there was difference between male & female on selfitis behavior. Male and female have not same level of selfitis behavior. However the mean value of female i.e. 45.88 found to be high than male i.e. 39.65, meant that female are higher on selfitis behavior than male. Now the t value of agreeableness between male and female found to be 6.51 which shown the significant differences between male & female. The mean value of agreeableness for male i.e. 32.60 found lower than the mean value of female which found to be 37.01. It means that females are higher on agreeableness than males on personality dimension. Next the t value of neuroticism between male & female found to be 5.78 which again shown significant differences. The mean value of neuroticism for male i.e. 34.34 and female i.e. 37.20. last variable i.e. self esteem, the t value found 2.05 among male & female. The mean value of male i.e. 10.95 & female i.e. 12.18, which shown females are higher than male on self esteem.

V. Conclusion

Form the above discussion, it can be concluded that, Selfitis behavior, Personality dimensions (Agreeableness, Neuroticism) and Self Esteem among youth (school students) are correlated with each other. There are significant correlations has found, Selfitis behavior, Personality and Self Esteem has gotten partially positive/negative direction, and low, medium and high correlation, and gender difference has found significant.

Hence hypothesis, all the hypotheses has proved.

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