

## A Comparative Study of Personality between Working & Non Working Women in NCR Region

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### Abstract

The main purpose of this research was to find out the difference in personality of working and non-working women. The total sample consisted 60 women of NCR region. The research tool for personality was Introversion Extroversion Inventory developed by Dr. P. F. Ajij and Dr. Rekha Agnihotri. Here, Mann-Whitney U' test was applied to check the significant difference between personality of working & non working women.

*Keywords:* Keywords are not provided.

### Introduction

Over recent decades, there has been an enormous increase in the number of women entering in the career. Women are now facing with juggling the role of mother, partner and daughter as well as employee. The best role they play as working women and a good housewife and mother. As a dutiful mother, she can make her children happy, healthy and responsible citizens. As a housewife she is source of joy, comfort and inspiration to her husband and as working women she works outside from their house in offices. Today, women are found as the real builders of our nation. Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru "May I add that experience we have regard with appointment of women in our delegation to foreign countries as well as appointment made by united nations itself, I cannot think of a single instance, where the appointment has not

justified itself. I cannot however, think of many instances where the appointment of men has not been justified." Women stepped out of the thosehold of house and joined service like man. Now she got admiration, equality and opportunity. Both an employed and unemployed women play a significant role to fulfil their duties. As more and more women enter the work force, they are increasingly exposed not only of the same work environment as men, but also create unique personality by multiple roles. A woman by nature is expressive, emotional and sensitive. Physiological social and cultural background of women probably plays a key role in mending a women's personality.

### *Need & Significance*

The sense of one's identity or self is an important dimension of individual's personality giving each one of us unique individuality throughout history. Women shared the work of providing food & clothing & child rearing with their spouses. The tradition role of women in society was thus that of wife & mother with the associated traditional responsibilities (Biernet & Wortman, 1991). But it is only in history. Today, more women are required to contribute to the income of household & therefore pursue a

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career. With the changes of responsibility there are a lot of changes occurs in personality dimensions of working & non working women like changes in way of thinking, behaving feeling, & operating, which focus on the difference in individual personality.

Personality can be define as the enduring characteristics & deposition of a person that provide some degree of coherence across the various way in which people behave (Sternberg 1994) as well as the stylistic consistencies in social behaviour that are a reflection of an inner structure & process (Furnham 1992).

In general, Personality is a criterion reference for knowing, understanding or evaluating any person. Personality depends on the psychophysical development of a person. It includes a person's nature, character, intelligence, interest, attitude, aptitude, expectation, ideals etc. Personality of an individual is strongly determined by the genetic factors. But the environmental factors cannot be ignored. The early experience in home, neighbourhood and school lay foundations for the personality. The personality pattern is the specific traits or a group of related or consistent reactions which characterize the individual's typical manner of personal and social adjustment.

Hence, keeping in mind this personality difference among women the investigator has made an attempt to compare the personality of working & non working women of NCR region."

#### *Review of Literature*

Revati R. Dudhatra, and Yogesh A Jogsan (2012), made a study on Mental Health and Depression among Working and Non-Working Women. The objective of the study was to do comparative study of mental health and depression among working and non-working women. The main finding was that non-working women have better mental health as compared working woman. Hence, depression of non-working woman is lesser that the working woman.

*Girijakhanna and Mariamma A. Varghese (1997)* conducted a detailed study on Indian women and their role in the family and society in general. Data were collected from five different zones in India-East, West, North, South and Central. The total number of samples selected was 1000-2000 from each zone. The finding was that when women were more educated and employed, they were allowed to play a greater part in decision making in the family.

*Irfan, M., Kaur, N., Panwar, N., and Thind, H. S. (2012)* conducted a study on working and non-working married women: effect of Anxiety level on life satisfaction. The purpose of the present study is to find out whether the anxiety level has any significant impact on the life satisfaction of the working and non-working married women. The finding of the study show that females those who are working and married, are low on anxiety with higher life satisfaction in comparison to the non-working married females.

#### *Operational Definitions*

##### *Personality*

Personality is a dynamic organization within the individual of those physical systems that determine his unique adjustment to this environment" (Allport, 1948)

The trait of *extraversion-introversion* is a central dimension of human personality theories. The terms *introversion* and *extraversion* were first popularized by Carl Jung.

Jung defined *introversion* as an "attitude-type characterised by orientation in life through subjective psychic contents" (focus on one's inner psychic activity); and *extraversion* as "an attitude type characterised by concentration of interest on the external object", (the outside world).

##### *Non Working Women*

The term "Non- working women" is used for those women who are not gainfully

employed and are totally involved in the household jobs

### *Working Women*

Working women is used for those women who are gainfully employed and as well as involved in the household activity.

### *Statement of the Problem*

The problem is stated as "a comparative study of personality among working & non working women in ncr region."

### **Objective of the Study**

- To identify the personality of working women in NCR region.
- To identify the personality of non working women in NCR region
- To identify whether there is significance difference between personality of working & non working women.

### *Hypothesis of the Study*

Hypothesis helps in pinpointing the problem, directing & selecting the important facts, drawing conclusion and making replication possible. In order to achieve the objective following hypothesis has formulated:

- There is no significant difference in Personality of working and non-working woman.

### *Design of the Study*

This part of the proposal outlines the entire research plan. It describes just how sources of data will be selected and how data would be collected and analysed.

### *Research Method of the Study*

The main objective of present study was to compare the personality between working and

non-working women. For this purpose, survey method has been used in study.

### *Sample & Sample Technique*

Random sampling technique was used to draw the sample which comprised 30 working & 30 non-working woman form NCR region.

### *Tools*

Personality was measured through Introversion Extroversion Inventory developed by Dr. P.F. Ajij and Dr. Rekha Agnihotri. This inventory consists of 60 items. The items are of statements eliciting responses based on self evaluation, reflecting behavioural characteristics, by which an individual's predominant traits could be identify and typed accordingly to one of the two types of personality, i.e. 1.Introvert, 2.Extrovert.

### *Statistical Technique*

The present study is a comparative study of personality between working and non-working women. For this purpose, the data collected was subjected to the following

**Graph 1: Number of Sample according to Personality**

