Research Paper

Personality Patterns of Working Women and Non-working Women

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ABSTRACT

The aim of the study is to find out the personality patterns of working and non-working women. To measure personality patterns using the MYERS-BRIGGS Type Indicator (MBTI), developed by Isabel Briggs Myers and her mother, Katharine Cook Briggs (1990), consisting of 50 items, was administered to the 100 women, working and non-working, whose living areas were Jalgaon and Bhusawal. The sample was divided into categories of 50 working and 50 non-working women. After the computation for the mean, SD and "t" test, the statistical techniques are applied. Conclusion: Working women have more extraversion, judging than non-working women. There is no significant difference between working and non-working women in sensing, intuition, thinking, and feeling.

Keywords: *Personality Patterns, Working Women, Non-working Women*

Women have worked as long as men, as evidenced by cave drawings that show women toiling in fields and over fires. As well, the Old Testament describes stories of women collecting water at wells and tending flocks. In the modern era, the phenomenon of women in the workplace is closely tied to economic and social trends. When, for example, women were needed to support men in times of war, institutional childcare to support working mothers was created. With brain power being the requisite skill in this knowledge era, rather than endurance or physical strength, female workers seem to flood into every industry on par with men. But this has indeed become a tough challenge for women as they have to perform a lot of duties at home and in the office as well. There is no profession today where women are not employed. Women have been playing vital roles in households since ancient times (Sobia & Gulshan 2018).

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Sobia M. B. and Gulshan W. (2018) Study of Personality characteristics of working women in the professions of teaching and medicine in Kashmir valley. Concluded that doctors were found higher on responsibility, masculinity, friendliness, and heterosexuality, ego strength, curiosity, dominance, and self-concept. Teachers have been found higher in

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emotional stability and there is no significant difference in decileness. Overall, doctors possessed a higher level of personality in comparison with teachers.

Siddiqui (2014) Study of emotional state and life satisfaction in working and non-working females. The results showed that working females showed high levels of extraversion as compared to non-working females. Working females had shown low levels of stress, depression, fatigue and guilt as compared to the other category of females. Marital-satisfaction being a dimension of life-satisfaction was seen high in working women than in non-working women.

Shilpy (2011) Study of Introversion-Extroversion and Academic Achievement of the children of working and non-working of Rewari. The results indicate that non-working women are more intelligence, emotionally stable, tender minded and more overprotected and thus exhibited more introversion.

METHODOLOGY

Objectives

To study the differences between working and non-working women among their personality patterns.

Hypotheses

There would be a significant difference between working and non-working women in their personality patterns.

Sample

The sample consist was 100 women divided into categories of 50 working and 50 non-working women. Simple random sampling was used.

- **Working women** are referred to as those women who go outside the home and earn some reasonable money.
- **Non-working Women** are referred to as those women who live at home all the time and look after their families.

Tools

MYERS-BRIGGS Type Indicator (MBTI), developed by Isabel Briggs Myers and her mother, Katharine Cook Briggs (1990), consisting of 50 items. this test measure by eight personality patters- Extraversion, Introversion, Sensing, Intuition, Thinking, Feeling, Judging, and Perceiving.

Statistical Tools -After the collected data were analyzed by using Mean, SD and t-test calculated in SPSS-20.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

There would be a significant difference between working and non-working women among level of personality patterns.

Group Statistics							
Personality Patters	**Types Women**	**N**	**Mean**	**Std. Deviation**	**df**	**t**	**Sig Level**
Extraversion	working	50	11.90	2.215	98	5.31	0.01
	non-working	50	9.54	2.224			

Introversion	working	50	4.88	1.891	98	5.41	0.01
	non-working	50	7.00	2.020			
Sensing	working	50	6.24	2.803	98	1.13	N.S
	non-working	50	5.68	2.055			
Intuition	working	50	8.74	2.221	98	.871	N.S
	non-working	50	9.10	1.898			
Thinking	working	50	10.44	2.565	98	1.17	N.S
	non-working	50	11.02	2.369			
Feeling	working	50	7.16	1.888	98	.485	N.S
	non-working	50	6.98	1.824			
Judging	working	50	10.52	2.451	98	5.54	0.01
	non-working	50	7.88	2.309			
Perceiving	working	50	7.84	2.122	98	4.94	0.01
	non-working	50	9.90	2.043			

P at 1.96 =0.05, 2.58= 0.01

The above table shows the mean, SD, and 't' test of personality patters among working and non-working women.

- **Extraversion**- Working women's mean score is 11.90, SD 2.21, and non-working women's mean score is 9.54, SD 2.22. Their calculated t value is 5.31(t = 5.31, df = 98; p < 0.01). This 't' value is significant at 0.01 level and indicates that there is a significant difference between working and non-working women in extraversion.
- **Introversion**-Working women's mean score is 4.88, SD 1.89, and non-working women's mean score is 7.00, SD 2.02. Their calculated 't' value is 5.41(t = 5.41, df = 98; p < 0.01). This 't' value is significant at 0.01 level and indicates that there is a significant difference between working and non-working women in introversion.
- **Sensing**- Working women's mean score is 6.24, SD 2.80, and non-working women's mean score is 5.68, SD 2.05. Their calculated t value is 1.13 (t = 1.13, df = 98; p > 0.05). This 't' value is not significant and indicates that there is a no significant difference between working and non-working women in sensing.
- **Intuition**- Working women's mean score is 8.74, SD 2.22, and non-working women's mean score is 9.10, SD 1.89. Their calculated t value is .871(t = .871, df = 98; p > 0.05). This 't' value is not significant and indicates that there is a no significant difference between working and non-working women in intuition.
- **Thinking-** Working women's mean score is 10.44, SD 2.56, and non-working women's mean score is 11.02, SD 2.36. Their calculated t value is 1.17(t = 1.17, df = 98; p > 0.05). This 't' value is not significant and indicates that there is a no significant difference between working and non-working women in thinking.
- **Feeling-** Working women's mean score is 7.16, SD 1.88, and non-working women's mean score is 6.98, SD 1.82. Their calculated t value is .485(t = .485, df = 98; p > 0.05). This 't' value is not significant and indicates that there is a no significant difference between working and non-working women in feeling.
- **Judging-** Working women's mean score is 10.52, SD 2.45, and non-working women's mean score is 7.88, SD 2.30. Their calculated t value is 5.54(t = 5.54, df = 98; p < 0.01). This 't' value is significant at 0.01 level and indicates that there is a significant difference between working and non-working women in judging.
- **Perceiving-** Working women's mean score is 7.84, SD 2.12, and non-working women's mean score is 9.90, SD 2.04. Their calculated t value is 4.94(t = 4.94, df =

98; $p < 0.01$). This 't' value is significant at 0.01 level and indicates that there is a significant difference between working and non-working women in perceiving.

CONCLUSION

1. Working women have high extraversion than non-working women.
2. Non-working women have more introversion than working women.
3. There is a no significant difference between working and non-working women in sensing.
4. There is a no significant difference between working and non-working women in intuition.
5. There is a no significant difference between working and non-working women in thinking.
6. There is a no significant difference between working and non-working women in feeling.
7. Working women have more judging than non-working women.
8. Non-working women have more perceiving than working women.

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