

PERSONALITY OF WORKING AND NON-WORKING PEOPLE

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ABSTRACT:

As our personality plays an important role in our life, studying personality is important. An attempt has been made to measure personality characteristics like neurosis-emotional stability and introversion -extroversion of working and non-working people with relation to their examination systems and also in gender. The sample consisted of 60 students of rural area of Palanpur district who passed by board exam and 60 who have passed by non-board exam and also distribute by gender like boys and girls. Personality characteristics were measured by *M.P.I'S* Gujarati version. The result indicates that there is no significant difference between the neurosis - emotional stability characteristics of boys and girls. It could be also seen that boys and girls do not differ in their scores of introversion- extroversion characteristics. Results also indicate that there is no significant difference between board and non-board students on their personality characteristics.

Keywords: Personality, working and non-working people, Gender

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Introduction

The study of personality is based on the essential insight that all people are similar in some ways, yet different in others. There have been many different definitions of personality proposed. However, many contemporary psychologists agree on the following defining characteristics differentiating the HEXACO model from other personality frameworks. Specifically, the H factor is described as sincere, honest, faithful/loyal, modest / unassuming, fair-minded, *VERSUS* sly, deceitful, greedy, pretentious, hypocritical, boastful, and pompous. The H factor has been linked to criminal, materialistic, power-seeking, and unethical tendencies.

Trait models have been criticized as being purely descriptive and offering little explanation of the underlying causes of personality. Eysenck's theory, however, proposes biological mechanisms as driving traits, and modern behavior genetics researchers have

shown a clear genetic substrate to them. Another potential weakness of trait theories is that they may lead some people to accept oversimplified classifications-or worse,offer advice-based on a superficial analysis of personality finally, trait models often underestimate the effect of specific situations on people's behavior.

Type A and type B personality theory: During the 1950s, meyerfriedman and his co-workers defined what they called Type A and Type B behavior patterns. They theorized that intense, hard-driving Type A personalities had a higher risk of coronary disease because they are "stress junkies."Type B people, on the other hand, tended to be relaxed, less competitive, and lower in risk. There was also a Type AB mixed profile.

Objectives :

Objectives of this study are to measure personality of working and non-working people with relation to their gender.

METHODOLOGY

Hypothesis :

- There will be no significant difference in the mean score of personality between working and non-working people.
- There will be no significant difference in the mean score of personality between working male and female.
- There will be no significant difference in the mean score of personality between non-working male and female.
- There will be no significant difference in the mean score of personality between non-working male and working male.
- There will be no significant difference in the mean score of personality between non-working female and working female.
- There will be no significant difference in the interactive effect in the mean score of personality with regards to the working and non-working people

Variable

Independent Variable

1. **Gender:** (A) Male

(B) Female

2. **People:** (A) Working

(B) Non-Working

Dependent Variable

Personality Score

Sample:

The sample consisted of 60 people – 30 working and 30 non-working people with equal number of male and female of Palanpur City of North Gujarat Area.

Tools:

To measure personality characteristics M.P.I. were used. The test is developed by Izenk. The Gujarati standardization was made by Dr.D.J.Bhatt. The test measures two different personality characteristic neuroticism- emotional stability and introversion- extroversion. It consisted of 48 questions and the subject has to give his/her answer in 'Yes', '?', 'No'.

Reliability:

As per the method of test- retest the reliability for introversion – extroversion scale is 0.76 and for neuroticism- emotional stability it is 0.74. As per the Spearman- Brown's formula the reliability for introversion- extroversion is 0.86 and for neuroticism- emotional stability it is 0.94.

Validity:

Validity of M.P.I. suggested as for as English and Indian samples are concerned Gujarati samples means are significantly higher.

Procedure:

The sample of 60 people (30 working and 30 non-working) with the equal number of male and female of Palanpur city of north Gujarat was selected randomly. After giving them proper instructions the test was administered and obtained data was analyzed.

RESULT AND DISSCISSION:-**Table-1**

| Groups | N | Mean | SD | 't' value | Level of sign. |
|--------------------|----|-------|-------|-----------|----------------|
| Working People | 30 | 52.03 | 10.01 | 0.22 | N.S. |
| Non-working People | 30 | 51.5 | 8.84 | | |

Table -1 shows the mean for 30 working people and 30 non-working people are 52.03 and 51.5. The S.D value for 30 working people and 30 non-working people are 10.01 and 8.84. The 't' value for working and non-working people, which is 0.22, has been found no significant at 0.05 level. This result supports hypothesis (1).

Table -2

| Groups | N | Mean | SD | 't' value | Level of sign. |
|----------------|----|------|------|-----------|----------------|
| Working male | 15 | 52.1 | 11.5 | 0.05 | N.S. |
| Working female | 15 | 51.9 | 8.26 | | |

Table-2 the table indicates the mean for 15 working male is 52.1 and S.D. is 11.5 as well as the mean for 15 working female is 51.9 and S.D. is 8.26. The 't' value is 0.05 which has been found no significant at 0.05 level. The result supports hypothesis (2).

Table-3

| Groups | N | Mean | s.d. | 't' value | Level of sign. |
|--------------------|----|------|-------|-----------|----------------|
| Non-Working male | 15 | 49.8 | 6.94 | 1.11 | N.S. |
| Non-Working female | 15 | 53.3 | 10.11 | | |

Table-3 the table indicates the mean for 15 non-working male is 49.8 and S.D. is 6.94 as well as the mean for 15 non-working female is 53.3 and S.D. is 10.11. The 't' value is 1.11 which has been found no significant at 0.05 level. The result supports hypothesis (3).

Table-4

| Groups | N | Mean | s.d. | 't' value | Level of sign. |
|------------------|----|------|------|-----------|----------------|
| Non-Working male | 15 | 49.8 | 6.94 | 0.66 | N.S. |
| Working male | 15 | 52.1 | 11.5 | | |

Table-4 The table indicant the mean for 15 non-working male is 49.8 and S.D. is 6.94 as well as the mean for 15 working male is 52.1 and is 11.5. the 't' value is 0.66 which has been found no significant at 0.05 level. The result supports hypothesis(4).

Table-5

| Groups | N | Mean | s.d | 't' value | Level of sign. |
|--------------------|----|------|-------|-----------|----------------|
| Non-Working female | 15 | 53.3 | 10.11 | 0.42 | N.S. |
| Working female | 15 | 51.9 | 8.26 | | |

Table-5 the table indicates the mean for 15 non-working female is 53.3 and S.D. is 10.11. the mean for working female is 51.9 and S.D. is 8.26. the 't' value is 0.42. which has been found no significant at 0.05 level. this result supports the hypothesis(5).

CONCLUSION:

- There is no significant difference in the mean score of personality between working and non-working people.
- There is no significant difference in the mean score of personality between working male and female.
- There is no significant difference in the mean score of personality between non-working male and female.

- There is no significant difference in the mean score of personality between non-working male and working male.
- There is no significant difference in the mean score of personality between non-working female and working female.
- There is significant Correlation between working and non-working people for personality.

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