



SELF-CONCEPT OF WORKING AND NON-WORKING WOMEN

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ABSTRACT:

The role of the concept of 'self' is undeniably important in psychology. Numerous studies by child psychologists and those working in the field of personality have shown that temperament is closely related to behavior and temperament. Some of these studies are presented in the second case. Before considering the various aspects and problems related to the concept of 'self', it is necessary to have a clear idea of what the concept of 'self' is. The current study will focus on the self-concept of working and non-working women.



KEYWORDS: Numerous studies, behavior and temperament.

INTRODUCTION

When studying individuals or persons, two major approaches are adopted in the social sciences. The first is to measure or observe the objective dimensions of a person's make-up and behavior. The second approach deals with the subjective aspects of one's personal experiences. The term self-concept has been widely used to identify the subjective state; Even though it is much more tangible than just a conceptual framework. Some primitive men apparently assume that he himself was a man within man. Such hostile concepts are found in Freud's descriptions of ID, ego, and superego.

Today ego and self are considered to be equivalent to each other, but before the constant efforts of William James, the concept of self could not get proper recognition in the field of psychology. Psychologists nowadays use their concepts more frequently and extensively than any other social scientist, but five or six decades ago, self-concept was a distortion for them. William James's constant concern about the relationship between the elements he was aware of led him directly to a confusing mental question. "In the flow of every individual's consciousness there is a conflict between me and the non-being; at the same time I am, who is aware of this conflict. We can summarize the object, though, which is clearly the highest interest.

SELF-CONCEPT AS SOCIAL PRODUCT:

Social psychologists consider self-concept as a social product and a social force. Social factors play a major role in its creation. Self-concept is not present at birth but arises from interaction and social experience. It incorporates and influences the position of individuals in the social structure that is being formed in the institutional systems of family, school, etc. It is created from the content of culture and is immediately influenced by social and environmental contexts. In other words, the self-concept

acquires its specific shape and foreignness in the given culture, social structure, matrix of the organizational system. Although what he sees and feels when he thinks about himself, his personal thoughts about himself may be internal, but they are primarily a product of social life, but self-concept in his words has a significant effect on behavior in various organizational spheres. It is pertinent to look at it as a social product and a social force as the concept of self is implemented and in turn works on society. William James argued that while personal self-esteem may vary according to circumstances, each one of us treats it with a certain average tone of mind and feelings about it. Independent of our satisfaction or the objective causes of dissatisfaction. William James also observed that the individual himself also changes according to the situation. Individuals' social identities vary as much as they are important. He usually shows each of these different groups their own side. Many young people who have enough patience in front of their parents and teachers and swear like pirates in their tough young friends. We do not view our children as our club mates, our clients as the workers we work for, our own bosses and employers as our closest friends.

KINDS OF SELF-CONCEPT:

William James first suggested in "Principles of Psychology" that a person has many "selves". For example, when commenting on the real self, the ideal self, and the social self, he said, "The real self is the person on whom the person believes he is, the ideal self, the person he desires"; And the social self is what he believes others think of him and how they perceive him "(James 1890). Later studies have shown that the concept of self really does take different forms (see Harlock, 1981). Wiley (1962: 1968); and Harlock delivered in 1981.

The first classification of self-concept consisted of four classes namely basic, ephemeral, social and ideal. Basic self-concept is the concept of what a person really is. It tends to be realistic. This is consistent with James' concept of the "real self." James first suggested momentary self-concept, when he said, "I hope that I am now" and that "what I fear is now" (William James, 1890). A person has a self-concept that he holds for a while and then he gives up. The ephemeral self-concept can be favorable or unfavorable, depending on the circumstances in which the person finds himself in the moment. Social self-concept is commonly referred to as the "mirror image". It is derived from social interaction. Different social self-concepts are created by different individuals. Social self-concept depends on social groups such as home, peers and community. It depends on how others believe him, depending on what he says and does. The ideal self is the opposite of what a person would like to be, what he really is. It is made up of assumptions about what a person wants to be and what they believe they should be.

- **Physical self-concept:** Attitudes and feelings about the image of one's physical characteristics. A positive attitude towards physical features refers to good physical self-concept; Negative attitudes, on the other hand, refer to poor physical self-concept.
- **Intellectual Self-concept:** An individual's belief in his cognitive and intellectual abilities is called intellectual self-concept.
- **Social self-concept:** These are self-descriptive features of behavioral traits because one thinks they are viewed by others. In the present study, the sum of the marks obtained on a pair of adjectives classified as related to social behavior reflects social self-concept.
- **Ethical self-concept:** It refers to the attitudes and feelings about the rules of behavior that members of the culture are accustomed to and which determine the expected behavior patterns of all group members.
- **Emotional self-concept:** It reflects the perceptions and beliefs about one's emotional behavior in different situations. Here it is indicated by the marks obtained by the respondent on the item related to emotional behavior.
- **Aesthetic self-concept:** It refers to one's beliefs about its effects, especially in the arts, sensitive appreciation of beauty.

The issue of self-concept presented here justifies the problem under study and, of course, relates to the set objectives and objectives.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

In Indian culture about four decades ago, the head of the family wanted to earn and the woman had to look after the household chores; Nowadays, if both husband and wife want to live a comfortable life, they have to find a job. Yet, there are countless families whose wives are housewives and do not work anywhere. Such unemployed women were referred to as non-working women in the study. The second group of ss included women who were doing housework and in addition they were working at other places, where they were working for about 7 to 8 hours. So they were doing a double job. These women were labeled as working women. Thus, the first independent variables differ on two levels.

OBJECTIVES:

- To examine the differences between the physical self-esteem of working and non-working women.
- To explore the effects of anxiety and SES on the development of physical self-concept.
- Understand the difference between the moral self-determination of working women and non-working women.
- To find out how much moral self-concept is affected by anxiety and SES

Sample:

Choosing a representative sample was a daunting task. Initially, it was decided to include mainly female clerical staff and those who are in the teaching profession. Accordingly, a list of female employees working in various offices and some major educational institutions in Solapur was prepared and then 229 female employees were selected using a table of random numbers. Data were first collected from these 229 employed women, who acted as a guideline for selecting a sample of unemployed women. The information collected by the Socio-Economic Status Scale helped to select a matched group of non-working women. Identification data and information collected by SES scale were used to select non-working women. The number of non-selected women was 276. Selected workers and non-working women matched each other by age, education, area of residence and socioeconomic status. Thus, 229 working women and 276 non-working women totaling 505 was the initial sample of the study.

Data Analysis and Interpretation:

Gender discrimination was very prevalent in Indian culture. Religiously, it was believed that male members of the family should earn and female members should take care of the house and children. This picture has changed in the last three decades and nowadays many women are moving out of the house and earning for their family. However, only a large number of women are involved in domestic work. In fact, taking care of the front of the house is a full-time job. Housewives are busy with some work all day long. However, working women are considered different from non-working women or housewives (the word housewife will be used later). Working women work and look after household chores. So they have to work harder than housewives. As working women go out of the house, they have different experiences, so they have to interact with many people and get a chance to learn more. The world of housewives is limited, mainly related to the front part of the house, so they are deprived of a wide and diverse experience. Given these facts well, in the present study, the factor of working and non-working women was taken as a major factor. This is because it can affect a person's self-city concept and the degree of adjustment in different areas. Anxiety is a behavioral trait, especially when it is a characteristic anxiety. People with more anxiety are more likely to develop inferior self-concepts, while those with less anxiety are more likely to develop superior or better self-concepts. Anxiety and adjustment are negatively related. A person with high anxiety is more likely to be poorly adjusted in different areas, a person with low anxiety is more likely to be successfully adjusted to different areas of life, therefore, anxiety factor was also considered an important factor in the study.

Table 1.1 Measure of Physical Self-Concept with Three Way ANOVA

Variation	SS	Df	MS	F
A: Working Non-Working	424.39	1	424.39	57.09
B: Anxiety	317.52	1	317.52	42.71
C: SES	606.18	1	606.18	82.03
A x B:	214.32	1	214.32	28.73
A x C	43.58	1	43.58	5.84
B x C:	0.04	1	0.04	0.01
A x B x C:	33.69	1	33.69	4.61
Within	2916.74	393	7.51	
Total	4556.46			

In summary, the main result A is very important. The main result A is a factor in the nature of the work done by women. It varied on two levels. Housewives are referred to as non-working (NWW) and women who go out to work and earn money are no longer referred to as working women (WW). NWW and WW were assumed to be significantly different in terms of PSC. Because the main result A is very important ($F = 57.09$, $df = 1$ and 393 , $p < 0.01$) it is clear that WW and NWW are significantly different from each other. The average score showed that WW's PSC was significantly better than NWW's. These results are consistent with the assumptions of the study.

The second independent variable was an element of concern; They also differed on two levels. The effective pattern was divided into two groups, high anxiety and low anxiety. The main result B represents the factor of concern. The main results B have given very important results. The F value of 42.71 for 1 and 393 df is significant beyond the .01 level. This suggests that Ss with high anxiety and Ss with low anxiety are significantly different from each other. Considering the tools, it appears that the average score of low anxiety (LA) Ss is higher than that of high anxiety (HA) Ss. These results also support the hypothesis of the study.

The component of SES is considered to be an important factor for the development of self-concept. It was assumed that Ss with a high socio-economic background (HSES) would develop significantly better PSCs than Ss with a low socio-economic background (LSES). The ANOVA summary examined the extent to which the hypothesis was supported by the results. The main effect represents the component of C SES, it also differed on two levels. The summary shows that the main result C is related to the very high F value. It seems that SES was the most important factor in influencing the development of PSC. The F value of 82.03, obtained by the main effect C, is extremely significant beyond the .01 level when df is 1 and 393.

Although the three main influences were extremely significant, the results showed that, while influencing the development of PSC, these factors did not function independently. This is evident from the results of the interaction. The interaction A x B brings the F value of 28.73, which is much larger than required to be significant at the .01 level when df is 1 and 393. In other words, main effect A and main effect B are independent.

Interaction A x C is also important ($F = 5.84$, $df = 1$ and 393 , $p < .05$). This means that the main effects A and C are interdependent. From the results it is clear that main result B and main result C are independent of each other. The interaction B x C is not significant ($F = .01$, $df = 1$ and 393 , $p > .05$). But the interaction A x B x C is significant ($F = 4.61$, $df = 1$ and 392 ; $p < .05$), which suggests that all three independent variables, the nature of women's work, anxiety and SES, are directly or indirectly interdependent. On each other.

CONCLUSION:

In behavioral science alone, self-concept has been used to refer to at least a dozen different aspects of personality. Not only does each use suggest a different context but the actual existence of the context is also in doubt. Problems in behavioral science are exacerbated by the inherent need to base

knowledge of internal processes and structures on external behavior or on the irregularity of introspection. Both speculative leaps are required by external behavior or by the ambiguity of introspection. Both the external behavior approach and the introspective leap required by introspection and the method of observation filled with potential error.

Working women with low anxiety and high socio-economic background develop significantly more physical self-esteem than non-working women with high anxiety and low socio-economic background. Non-working women, who are more anxious and have less socio-economic status, develop significantly weaker social self-concept than working women with low anxiety and high socioeconomic background. The intellectual self-esteem of working women with low anxiety and high socioeconomic status is significantly better than that of working women with high anxiety and low socioeconomic status.

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