

**Personality type, social intelligence and occupational stressors among
lawyers**



Participants Name: Rabbia Basharat

Participant ID: 15007146008

Supervisors Name: Dr. Fatima Naeem

**Institute of Clinical Psychology
University of Management and Technology
Lahore
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Declaration

I, Rabbia Basharat, ID 15007146008, student of MS Clinical Psychology session 2015-2017 hereby declare that the matter printed in the thesis title “Personality Type, Social Intelligence and Occupational Stressors among Lawyers” is my own work and has not been printed, published and submitted as research work thesis or publication in any form in any university, research institution etc. in Pakistan or abroad.

Dated:**Signature of Deponent**

Certificate of Approval

Accepted by the Faculty of the Institute of Clinical Psychology, University of Management and Technology, Lahore in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of MS in Clinical Psychology.

Dr. Fatima Naeem
Supervisor

Prof. Dr.
External Examiner

Dr. Zahid Mahmood
Director, ICP

Deponent

Date: _____

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Abstract

Present study investigates the relationship among Personality Type, Social Intelligence and Occupational Stressors in Lawyers. A sample of 250 lawyers was selected through purposive sampling technique, comprising male lawyers with the age range of 25 to 50 years with the ($M= 32.21$ & $SD= 7.37$). Big Five Personality Inventory (John & Srivastava, 1999) was used to explore the personality type and Social Intelligence Scale (Habib, Saleem & Mahmood, 2015) to assess the social intelligence among lawyers. Regression analysis revealed that Personality type such as neuroticism, openness and social manipulation are predictive factors of stressors in lawyers. The result of t-test revealed that lawyers who were in their early adulthood (25-35) showed more openness, lawyers with any other profession and living in joint family system has neuroticism personality trait, lawyers who have 2-3 years' work experience has more interpersonal problems, lawyers who have 3-5 years' experience more interpersonal problems and apprehensive. Overall the results indicated moderate level prevalence occupational stressors and mental health problems among lawyers according to cultural context.

Chapter I

Introduction

Usually a job is taken as healthy if the pressure on the employees are less or acceptable according to their abilities and restores they have, their control on the work and the support they receive from the colleagues and other people who are important to them. A person is considered healthy if he is in a state of complete physical and mental health, health is not defined as the absence of a disease (WHO, 1986). Work environment is considered healthy if there is no harmful conditions and presence of a health promoting environment. If there is a presence of work related problems, demands or pressures which do not match the abilities of the employee they may face the challenges and find it difficult to cope. In a wide range of work facts or conditions employees may face stress but it becomes worse if the supervisors and fellow co workers do not support and understand, or the employee has less control on the processes of work. Due to the confusion between challenges, stress and inability to practice management. Because of the modern work conditions and demands the pressure may be seen. As the pressure can benefit in relation to the employee's performance which is acceptable, keep the employees alert, help them to work effectively and help them to learn effectively. However, if that pressure becomes too much and for the employee it becomes uncontrollable it leads to stress which can affect the health and the performance of a worker (Hashim, 2012).