Abstract

In the present social scenario, the health problem among the people has been increasing day by day, in such circumstances hospitals are the most significant social institutions that are primarily concerned with health. Though they are ably aided in their efforts by nurses, therapists, and a host of other qualified healthcare professionals, physicians remain at the center of the healthcare system. The doctors and their services have a vital role in the world’s health. But there have been many more negative than positive changes in the health care system. These negative changes in the health care system lead health professionals to report a high level of mental issues and other work-related attitude problems.

Doctors in particular need high Psychological Well-being, Resilience and positive Job attitudes because they represent hospital to the public; they interact with the highest number of people within the hospital. Furthermore, within healthcare organizations, doctors are considered to be intrinsically stressful professionals (Decker, 1997). The nature of their jobs is continuously confronted with sufferings, deaths and patients’ grief, whilst at the same time they have routine tasks to perform. They also have to extend their services to the community. The concept of Resilience and Psychological Well-being is recognized as a key component of Job related attitudes and is an important factor in medical training to help doctors learn to cope with challenge, stress, and adversity. Hence the present study is taken up with the objective to explore the impact of Psychological Well-being and Resilience on Job attitudes of Doctors working in Government and Private hospitals and to know the influence of socio-demographic factors such as gender, age, educational qualification, type of institution, experience, marital status, order of birth, place of residence, income and specializations on Job attitudes of Doctors working in Government and Private hospitals.
The present study involves variables namely Job attitudes, Psychological Well-being and Resilience, hence three measures were needed. The instruments used included those, which have been developed and standardized by experts in the field. The selected tools were Job attitude inventory (Jayan, 2003), Psychological Well-Being (Ryff, 1995) and The Resilience Scale (Wagnild & Young, 1993). The sample of the present study consisted of 400 doctors working in different Private and Government hospitals situated in different parts of Kerala. The collected data from the specified sample was tabulated and done analysis with the statistical techniques namely Karl- Pearson Product Moment Correlation and Regression Analysis.

The results of the present study revealed that Psychological well-being and Resilience are significantly correlated with the Job attitudes of the doctors working in government and private hospitals.

Key words: Job Attitudes, Psychological Well-being, Resilience, Doctors and Govt & Pvt Hospitals