SUMMARY
CHAPTER – 8

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The present study was undertaken with a view to compare the unemployed and employed professional and non-professional women on quality of life, and its dimensions (physical health, psychological health, social relationship, and environment), hardiness and its dimensions (control, commitment, and challenge), self-efficacy, and self-esteem.

The secondary aim of the study comprised to examine the interrelationships between quality of life, hardiness, self-efficacy, and self-esteem for the total sample as well as for unemployed and employed professional and non-professional women separately.

The sample of the present study consisted of 250 unemployed and 250 employed (175 professional and 75 non-professional) married women in the age range of 24-41 years belonging to three levels of income groups with educational qualification of 10+2 and above, and having at least one school going child.

Following tools were used for present the study:
2. PVS (personal view survey) Questionnaire (Kobassa, 1986).
5. Personal data sheet to know the background factors of the subjects.

The hypotheses formulated for the present study are stated below:
1) It was expected that professional employed married women will be significantly higher than unemployed married women on quality of life: (1.a)
   It was expected that professional employed married women will be significantly higher than unemployed married women on physical health, (1.b) psychological health, (1.c) social relationship, and (1.d) environment.
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2) It was expected that professional employed married women will be significantly higher than unemployed married women on hardiness. (2.a) It was expected that professional employed married women will be significantly higher than unemployed married women on commitment, (2.b) control, and (2.c) challenge.

3) It was expected that professional employed married women will be significantly higher than unemployed married women on self-efficacy.

4) It was expected that professional employed married women will be significantly higher than unemployed married women on self-esteem.

5) It was expected that professional employed married women will be significantly higher than non-professional employed women on quality of life. (5.a) It was expected that professional employed women will be significantly higher than non-professional employed women on physical health, (5.b) psychological health, (5.c) social relationship, and (5.d) environment.

6) It was expected that professional employed women will be significantly higher than non-professional employed women on hardiness. (6.a) It was expected that professional employed women will be significantly higher than non-professional employed women on commitment, (6.b) control, and (6.c) challenge.

7) It was expected that professional employed women will be significantly higher than non-professional employed women on self-efficacy.

8) It was expected that professional employed women will be significantly higher than non-professional employed women on self-esteem.

9) It was expected that non-professional employed women will be significantly higher than unemployed married women on quality of life. (9.a) It was expected that non-professional employed women will be significantly higher than unemployed married women on physical health, (9.b) psychological health, (9.c) social relationship, and (9.d) environment.

10) It was expected that non-professional employed married women be significantly higher than unemployed married women on hardiness. (10.a) It was expected that non-professional employed married women will be significantly higher than unemployed married women on commitment, (10.b) control, and (10.c) challenge.
significantly higher than unemployed married women on commitment, (10.b) control, and (10.c) challenge.

11) It was expected that non-professional employed married women will be significantly higher than unemployed married women on self-efficacy.

12) It was expected that non-professional employed married women will be significantly higher than unemployed married women on self-esteem.

13) It was expected that there will be positive correlation among the variables of quality of life, hardiness, self-efficacy, and self-esteem.

To see the effect of work status i.e., professional and non-professional employed and unemployed women on already mentioned variables under study, ANOVA and t-tests were carried out.

The results are as follows:

1) Professional employed women were found to be significantly higher on quality of life and two of its dimensions (physical health and psychological health) than unemployed women. The two groups did not differ significantly on social relationship and environment.

2) Professional employed women were found to be significantly higher on hardiness and three of its dimensions (commitment, control and challenge) than unemployed women.

3) Professional employed women were found to be significantly higher on self-efficacy than unemployed women.

4) Professional employed women were found to be significantly higher on self-esteem than unemployed women.

5) Professional employed women were found to be significantly higher on quality of life and its four dimensions (physical health, psychological health, social relationship and environment) than non-professional employed women.

6) Professional employed women were found to be significantly higher on hardiness and one of its dimensions (control) than non-professional employed women. Professional and non-professional employed women did not differ significantly on commitment, and challenge.

7) Professional employed women were found to be significantly higher on self-efficacy than non-professional employed women.
8) Professional employed women were found to be significantly higher on self-esteem than non-professional employed women.

9) Non-professional employed women were found to be significantly lower on quality of life and two of its dimensions (social relationship and environment) than unemployed women. Non-professional employed and unemployed women did not differ significantly on physical health and psychological health.

10) Non-professional employed and unemployed women did not differ significantly on hardiness and its three dimensions (commitment control, and challenge).

11) Non-professional employed and unemployed women did not differ significantly on self-efficacy.

12) Non-professional employed and unemployed women did not differ significantly on self-efficacy.

13) To examine the relationship amongst quality of life, hardiness, self-efficacy, and self-esteem, Pearson rs were computed. The obtained Pearson r values revealed significant positive correlation amongst all the four variables for all the four groups i.e., total sample, professional and non-professional employed and unemployed women.