CHAPTER V
SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

Employment seems to be an attractive goal in industrial society. Employment provides both financial and non-financial gains to the employee, the benefit of which percolate to his entire family. The industrial act and the welfare measures of the government provide a sense of security to the employee and enhance the value of employment in welfare society. Entrepreneurship provides an opportunity to individuals to realize their entrepreneurial potentials and also further one's economic and social standing.

The Objectives of the Present Study

The present study attempts to compare the unemployed, the employed and the entrepreneur on a set of psychological variables. The variables investigated include the Protestant Ethic, the Entrepreneurial Attitude Orientation and General Health.

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

1. Whether the unemployed, the employed and the entrepreneur would differ among themselves on Protestant Ethic?

2. Whether the unemployed, the employed and the entrepreneur would differ among themselves on Entrepreneurial Attitude Orientation?
3. Whether the unemployed, the employed and the entrepreneur would differ among themselves on General Health?

HYPOTHESES

An in-depth view of the work pertaining to the research questions suggests the following hypotheses:

1.1.1. The unemployed would differ from the employed and the entrepreneur in their scores on Protestant Ethic Scale (PES).

1.1.2. The unemployed will have lesser score on Protestant Ethic Scale (PES) compared to the employed and the entrepreneur.

2.1.1. The unemployed would differ from the employed and the entrepreneur in their scores on the Innovation sub-scale of the Entrepreneurial Attitude Orientation Scale (EAOS).

2.1.2. The unemployed will have lesser score on the Innovation sub-scale of the Entrepreneurial Attitude Orientation Scale (EAOS), compared to the employed and the entrepreneur.

2.2.1. The unemployed would differ from the employed and the entrepreneur on their scores on the Personal Control sub-scale of the Entrepreneurial Attitude Orientation Scale (EAOS).
2.2.2. The unemployed will have lesser score on the Personal Control sub-scale of the Entrepreneurial Attitude Orientation Scale (EAOS) compared to the employed and the entrepreneur.

2.3.1. The unemployed would differ from the employed and the entrepreneur on their scores on the Achievement sub-scale of the Entrepreneurial Attitude Orientation Scale (EAOS).

2.3.2. The unemployed will have lesser score on the Achievement sub-scale of the Entrepreneurial Attitude Orientation Scale (EAOS) compared to the employed and the entrepreneur.

2.4.1. The unemployed would differ from the employed and the entrepreneur on their scores on the Self-esteem sub-scale of the Entrepreneurial Attitude Orientation Scale (EAOS).

2.4.2. The unemployed will have lesser score on the Self-esteem sub-scale of the Entrepreneurial Attitude Orientation Scale (EAOS) compared to the employed and the entrepreneur.

2.5.1. The unemployed would differ from the employed and the entrepreneur on their scores on the Opportunism sub-scale of the Entrepreneurial Attitude Orientation Scale (EAOS).

2.5.2. The unemployed will have lesser score on the Opportunism sub-scale of the Entrepreneurial Attitude
Orientation Scale (EAOS) compared to the employed and the entrepreneur.

3.1.1. The unemployed would differ from the employed and the entrepreneur on their scores on the General Health Questionnaire (GHQ).

3.1.2. The unemployed will have lesser score on the General Health Questionnaire (GHQ) compared to the employed and the entrepreneur.

SAMPLES USED IN THE STUDY

For the purpose of the present study, samples of the unemployed, the employed and the entrepreneur were selected using multi-stage purposive random sampling techniques. The sample used in the study included 60 employed, 60 unemployed and 60 entrepreneurs all of whom had bachelors degrees in Engineering. The age group of the subjects ranged from 22 to 30 years.

INSTRUMENTS USED

The instruments used in the study include the following.

The Protestant Ethic Scale (PES)

(Mirels & Garrett, 1971)
The Entrepreneur Attitude Orientation Scale (EAOS)  
(Robinson, 1987)

The General Health Questionnaire (GHQ-12)  
(Goldberg, 1978)

Analysis of Data

The hypotheses of the investigation were tested by the data collected with the PES, EAOS and GHQ from the unemployed, the employed and the entrepreneur. The analysis of variance and discriminant analysis were used to test the hypotheses.

FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

The upshot of the findings of the present study is that the unemployed, the employed and the entrepreneur systematically distinguish between themselves on Protestant Ethic. Protestant Ethic may be a crucial factor not only for development of an entrepreneur but also for an individual remaining unemployed.

The findings of the present study could lend only a weak support to the contention that entrepreneurial attitudes might provide a valid interpretation of the difference between the entrepreneurs and the non-entrepreneurs. Though differing patterns of entrepreneurial attitude orientations may be found among the unemployed,
the employed and the entrepreneurs the differences seem to be fluctuating.

Possibly, the unemployed has more health problems than the employed and the entrepreneur. This could be attributed to the deprivation, agency restriction and environmental vitamin deficiency experienced in varied degree by the individuals belonging to different work conditions.

The Expectancy-valence approach seems to be adoptable in studying the unemployed. Protestant Ethic, attitudinal orientation and general health seem to be influenced by differing status of an individual with regard to work. Entrepreneurship and employment seem to have valence for attracting individuals while lack of employment has deleterious effects in an industrialized community in modern times.