Chapter III

Objectives and Hypotheses

The present chapter deals with the formulation of objectives and hypotheses of research study undertaken. PH has been debated and researched extensively. The review of literature in the previous chapter reveals that PH has been studied in relation to a number of variables. The causes, symptoms, correlation, antecedents and consequences of PH have been studied by a number of researchers. The results provide useful information and interesting findings. The construct of PH is an integrative one, it interrelates a number of concepts in a predictable pattern.

These studies show that there are number of researches in the field of PH. It has been studied with various important aspects concerning life events. Studies reveal relationship of PH with SE, PH with various personality dimensions; with Age; with Nature of Work; with Health, with job satisfaction, etc. In the light of reviews following objectives and hypotheses have been formulated:

Objectives -

The main objectives of the study are:
To find out percentage of employees showing perceived health problems-

To examine the relationship between the Perceived Physical Health and Self esteem.

To examine the relationship between the Perceived Emotional Health and Self esteem.
To examine the relationship between the Perceived Physical Health and Neuroticism.

To find out best predicting factors of self esteem, nature of work and personality for perceived physical health.

To find out best predicting factors of self esteem, nature of work and personality for perceived emotional health.

To examine relationship of various components of perceived health (HA, HB, HC, HD, HE, HF, HG, HH, HI, HJ, HK, HL, HM, HN, HO, HP, HQ, HR, HT, HTA, HTMR) self esteem, nature of work, and personality (extroversion, neuroticism).

To find out whether or not the employees with high self esteem differ in their perceived physical and emotional health from those with low self esteem.

To find out whether or not the employees with high neuroticism differ in their perceived physical and emotional health from those with low neuroticism.

To find out whether or not the employees working in shift duty differ in their perceived physical and emotional health than those working in general duty.

To find out the joint effect of self esteem and nature of work on perceived physical and emotional health.

To find out the joint effect of neuroticism and nature of work on perceived physical and emotional health.
HYPOTHESES

Taking in to consideration the above mentioned objectives some hypotheses have been formulated for testing:

Correlational Hypotheses-

There would be significant relationship between perceived physical health and self esteem.

There would be significant relationship between perceived physical health and neuroticism.

There would be significant relationship between perceived physical health and nature of work.

There would be significant relationship between emotional health and self esteem.

There would be significant relationship between emotional health and neuroticism.

There would be significant relationship between emotional health and nature of work.

There would be significant relationship of different factors of perceived health with self esteem.

There would be significant relationship of different factors of perceived health with age.
There would be significant relationship of different factors of perceived health with nature of work.

There would be significant relationship of different factors of perceived health with neuroticism.

All the predicting factors of self esteem, nature of work and personality will for perceived physical health.

All the predicting factors of self esteem, nature of work and personality will for perceived emotional health.

There would be significant relationship between various components of perceived health of(HA,HB,HC,HD,HE,HF,HG,HH, HI,HJ,HK,HL,HM,HN,HO,HP,HQ,HR, HT, HTAL, HTMR) and self esteem , nature of work and personality( neuroticism, extroversion).

Some differential hypotheses of part from these hypotheses have also been formulated for testing. These are being given below:

The employees with high self esteem would perceive less problems related to physical health, than the employees with low self esteem.

The employees with high self esteem would perceive less problems related to emotional health than the employees with low self esteem.

The employees with high neuroticism would perceive less problem related to physical health, than the employees with low neuroticism.
The employees with high neuroticism would perceive less problem related to emotional health than the employees with low neuroticism.

The employees with general duty work would perceive less problem related to physical health than the employees with shift duty work.

Some interactional hypotheses have also been taken into consideration for testing these hypotheses are:

There would be combined effect of SE and Age on the development of PH.

There would be combined effect of SE and NOW on the development of PH.

There would be combined effect of Neuroticism Personality and Age on the development of PH.

There would be combined effect of Neuroticism Personality and NOW on the development of PH.

An attempt has also been made to test some three factor interaction hypotheses, such as:

There would be combined effect of SE, Age, NOW on the development of PH.

There would be combined effect of Neuroticism Personality pattern, Age, and NOW on the development of PH.

The method of the study undertaken is reported in the next chapter.