

Economic and Health values of Government and Non-government Employees

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Abstract

The aim of the study is to know the Economic and Health values of government and Non-government employees in Ahmedabad city. The sample consisted of 120 government and Non-government employees in Ahmedabad city. Out of which 60 were Government employees and 60 were Non-government employees. For this purpose of investigation "Personal Value Questionnaire" by Dr. G.P. Sherry and R.P. Verma was used. The obtained data was analyzed through 't' test to know the mean difference between government and Non-government employees. The results show that there is no significant mean difference in Economic value of government and Non-government employees and there is a significant mean difference in Health value of government and Non-government employees.

Introduction:

Values and ethics are central to any organization; those operating in the national security arena are no exception. What exactly do we mean by values and ethics? Both are extremely broad terms, and we need to focus in on the aspects most relevant for strategic leaders and decision makers. What we will first discuss is the distinctive nature of ethics for public officials; second, the forces which influence the ethical behavior of individuals in organizations; and third, explore the actions strategic leaders can take to build ethical climates in their organizations.

Values can be defined as those things that are important to or valued by someone. That someone can be an individual or, collectively, an organization. One place where values are important is in relation to vision. One of the imperatives for organizational vision is that it must be based on and consistent with the organization's core values. In one example of a vision statement we'll look at later, the organization's core values - in this case, integrity, professionalism, caring, teamwork, and stewardship- were deemed important enough to be included with the statement of the organization's vision. Dr. John Johns, in an article entitled "The Ethical Dimensions of National Security," mentions honesty and loyalty as values that are the ingredients of integrity. When values are shared by all members of an organization, they are extraordinarily important tools for making judgments, assessing probable outcomes of contemplated actions, and choosing among alternatives. Perhaps more important, they put all members "on the same sheet of music" with regard to what all members as a body consider important.

Values are the embodiment of what an organization stands for, and should be the basis for the behavior of its members. However, what if members of the organization do not share and have not internalized the organization's values? Obviously, a disconnect between individual and organizational values will be dysfunctional. Additionally, an organization may publish one set of values, perhaps in an effort to push forward a positive image, while the values that really guide organizational behavior are very different. When there is a disconnect between stated and operating values, it may be difficult to determine what is "acceptable." For example, two of the Army's organizational values include candor and courage. One might infer that officers are encouraged to "have the courage of their convictions" and speak their disagreements openly. In some cases, this does work; in others it does not. In this study we try to measure Economic and Health values of Government and Non-government Employees.

Research problem:

The research problem of this study is "A study of Economic and Health values of Government and Non-government Employees".

Objectives:

- (1) The purpose of the present study was the difference related to Economic values of Government and Non-government Employees in Ahmedabad city.
- (2) The purpose of the present study was the difference related to Health values of Government and Non-government Employees in Ahmedabad city.