

The Relational Study of Managing Relationship and Anxiety of B.H.M.S. Medical College Students

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ABSTRACT

Background: The present study is an attempt “The relational Study of Managing Relationship and Anxiety of B.H.M.S. Medical College Students.” **Methodology:** The sample consists total 120 B.H.M.S. Medical College Students. 60 Male and 60 Female, age 18-22 drawn randomly from colleges of Aurangabad District (M.S.). Sinha’s Comprehensive Anxiety Test (S.C.A.T.) and Hyde, Pethe & Dhar’s Emotional Intelligence Scale (E.I.S.) were administered. The data were treated by Descriptive research statistical methods (i.e. Mean & SD) and Pearson’s Product moment Correlation was used. **Conclusion:** Researcher was observed that: 1) There is significant and negative Correlation in Anxiety and Managing Relationship of B.H.M.S. Medical College students. This result is consistent with general expectation. 2) There is Positive Correlation in the Managing Relationship and Anxiety of Male B.H.M.S. Medical College students. But it is not significant. 3) There is significant and negative Correlation in Anxiety and Managing Relationship of Female B.H.M.S. Medical college students.

Keywords: *Anxiety, Managing Relationship, B.H.M.S. Medical College Students*

The medical field is one of the respected professional fields in India and Abroad. The word medicine comes from Latin word ‘medicina’, which meaning is ‘the art of healing’. B.H.M.S. is the usable medicine system today after the most familiar medicine of Allopathy, Unani and Ayurvedic in various diseases. Full form of BHMS is Bachelor of Homoeopathy Medicine and Surgery.

What is Correlation?

Correlation studies start from 1859 Theory of Charles Darwin. Karl Pearson’s (1896) work is important in Statistics. Correlation is the degree of association between two variables and it is

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represented in terms of a coefficient known as correlation coefficient. The range of the correlation coefficient is in -1 to 0 to +1. If the correlation coefficient is negative, then the variables are inversely proportional and it is the maximum when it is -1. If the coefficient is 0, there is no association between the variables. If the coefficient is positive, then the variables are associated directly and it is the maximum when it is +1.

What is Anxiety?

Etymologically, the word Anxiety comes from the Latin ‘ango’, which means “I cause physical pain” or “I torment, trouble, vex, or distress”. ‘Anxiety is physiological state characterized by cognitive somatic, emotional and behavioural components’ (Seligman Walker and Risenhan, 2001). Generally we know that Anxiety is an Emotional reaction of Stress. The concept of Anxiety: A simple Psychologically Orienting Deliberation on the dogmatic Issue of Hereditary Sin, is a philosophical work written by Denmark’s Soren Kierkegaard (1813-1855) in Danish language in 1844. According by Kierkegaard, Adam’s choice to eat from God’s forbidden tree of knowledge or not, that was the first anxiety experienced by man. Kierkegaard also mentioned that Anxiety is the presupposition for hereditary sin.

What is Managing Relationship?

Etymologically, the English verb ‘manage’ comes from the Italian ‘maneggiare’ (to handle, especially tools or a horse), which derives from the two Latin words ‘manus’ (hand) and ‘agere’ (to act). According to Henri Fayol (1841 – 1925), ‘to manage is to forecast and to plan, to organise, to command, to co-ordinate and to control.’ Effective Managing relationship is important for our success at work. Successful management of relationship is the key factor for making strong Emotional Intelligence in person. Many more time our relationship management style is decide our social image. It is useful for our Mental and social health and well being. It is provide future life security to us. Informal relationship, formal relationship, Senior- Junior relationship, Child-Parent relationship, Teacher-Student’s teaching-learning relationship, Doctor-Patient relationship, Friendly relationship with our friend, Relational relationship with relatives or with others, Husband wife relationship, Lovers relationship, Heart relationship, Nearer relationship, Longer relationship, Mental relationship, Physical relationship, etc. are some different types of relationships. The competencies associated with relationship management include: influence, leadership, communication, conflict management, teamwork, and collaboration.

The present research was depending on Anxiety and Managing Relationship of B.H.M.S. Medical College Students. This is the useful and important research in co relational research field. In present research the Managing Relationship factor selected from Hyde, Pethe & Dhar’s Emotional Intelligence Scale (E.I.S., 2002) by present researchers.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Boon-How Chew, Azhar Md. Zain & Faezah Hassan (2014) negative relationships might exist between emotional social intelligence and academic success in undergraduate medical students.

Dr. Jayshree P. Sontakke (2016) was found that Achievement motivation and emotional intelligence of undergraduate students were positively and very strongly related to each other. Achievement and Managing relationship showed strong and positive relationships (0.82).

Mr. Pitchaiah (2009) was found that Heart rate changes before and after the unsupported upper limb exercise test (UULEX) was measured by counting radial artery pulse. The purpose of the study was to find the correlation between Pre-anxiety level and Heart rate changes during upper limb Exercise Testing in Pulmonary patients. 80 subjects were participated in the study after adopting Purposive sampling technique. Pre- anxiety changes were measured using State -Trait Anxiety Inventory for adults. Pearson product moment correlation 'r' value was found between the Variables. P value was taken as < 0.05 for statistical significance.

Nandeesh Y.D, Deepa Kulkarni and Shanmukh V. Kamble (2016) focused on the significant relationship existing between Anxiety and Spirituality ($r=.28$; $P < .01$).

Shirish K. Shitole (1974) The Correlation between Emotional intelligence and strategic learning is found to be significant and positive in case of both male and female civil services career aspirants.

METHODOLOGY

Objectives

Following objectives has been investigated in the present investigation.

1. To identify the Correlation in the Anxiety and Managing Relationship of B.H.M.S. Medical College students.
2. To identify the Correlation in the Anxiety and Managing Relationship of Male B.H.M.S. Medical College students.
3. To identify the Correlation in the Anxiety and Managing Relationship of Female B.H.M.S. Medical College students.

Problem

Find out the Correlation of Anxiety and Managing Relationship of B.H.M.S. Medical College students.

Hypotheses

1. There will be Negative Correlation in the Managing Relationship and Anxiety of B.H.M.S. Medical College students.
2. There will be Positive Correlation in the Managing Relationship and Anxiety of Male B.H.M.S. Medical College students.

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3. There will be Negative Correlation in the Managing Relationship and Anxiety of Female B.H.M.S. Medical College students.

Variables

***Independent Variable:** i) All B.H.M.S. Medical College students, ii) Male B.H.M.S. Medical College students; iii) Female B.H.M.S. Medical College students.

***Dependent variable:** i) Anxiety, ii) Managing Relationship.

Operational Definitions of included concept in study

Anxiety

“Anxiety is an unpleasant emotional reaction of Stress to an expected danger.”(Sayyed S.G. & Ghoti R.M., 2016).

Managing Relationship

“Managing relations means skilful administration of relations.”

Sample Selection Techniques

The total sample consist 120 B.H.M.S. Medical College Students. 60 Male and 60 Female, drawn randomly from colleges of Aurangabad District (M.S.). Students selected by Simple Random and Stratified Random Sampling Method from B.H.M.S. colleges of Aurangabad District (M.S.). Respondent’s age group was taken between ages 18-22 years old.

Sample Distribution:

	B.H.M.S. Medical College Students
Male	60
Female	60
Total	120

Statistical Method

Descriptive statistics i.e. Mean (for Measure of central tendency) and SD (for Measure of dispersion) and Pearson’s Product Moment Correlation, etc. were used.

Research Design

Descriptive Survey and Correlation Method’s was used as a Research Design. Correlation Research Design as:

Group	Factor	Group	Factor	Group	Factor
G-1	F-1	G-2	F-1	G-3	F-1
	F-2		F-2		F-2

G-1 = All B.H.M.S. Students Group,

G-2 = Male Group,

G-3 = Female Group,

F-1 = Anxiety Factor,

F-2 = Managing Relationship Factor.

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Tools

1. Sinha's Comprehensive Anxiety Test (S.C.A.T.) By A.K.P. Sinha & L.N.K. Sinha.
2. Emotional Intelligence Scale (E.I.S.) By Hyde, Pethe & Dhar, Manuals, Pen, Paper, Pencils, etc.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In this study an attempt was made to test the hypotheses. These were related on Anxiety and Managing Relationship of B.H.M.S. Medical college students and Male-Female Medical college students. For computing all data Descriptive statistics (i.e. Mean and SD) and Product Moment Correlation etc. were used. Result tables as follows:

Table 4.1: Mean score of Managing Relationship		Table 4.2: Mean score of Anxiety	
	Mean		Mean
All B.H.M.S. Students	15.2	All B.H.M.S. Students	36.433
B.H.M.S. Male Students	13.933	B.H.M.S. Male Students	40.2
B.H.M.S. Female Students	16.467	B.H.M.S. Female Students	32.667

Table 4.3 Correlation in Managing Relationship and Anxiety of B.H.M.S. Medical college students

Variables	N	Df	Correlation	Significance Level
Anxiety	120	118	-0.2813	Significant at 0.05 and 0.01 level
Managing Relationship				

Table 4.4 Correlation in Managing Relationship and Anxiety of Male B.H.M.S. Medical college students

Variables	N	Df	Correlation	Significance Level
Anxiety	60	58	+0.0072	No Significant
Managing Relationship				

Table 4.5 Correlation in Managing Relationship and Anxiety of Female B.H.M.S. Medical college students.

Variables	N	Df	Correlation	Significance Level
Anxiety	60	58	-0.3417	Significant at 0.05 and 0.01 level
Managing Relationship				

DISCUSSION AND INTERPRETATION

1. There will be Negative Correlation in the Managing Relationship and Anxiety of B.H.M.S. Medical College students.

As per Table 4.1 and Table 4.2 the mean values of Managing Relationship and Anxiety of B.H.M.S. Medical college students are 15.2 and 36.433 respectively. Table 4.3 reveals Correlation value as -0.2813 ($p < 0.05$ and 0.01 levels) which indicates significant

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negative Correlation in Managing Relationship and Anxiety. Hence hypothesis one is accepted and null Hypothesis rejected. This result consistent with general expectation.

2. There will be Positive Correlation in the Managing Relationship and Anxiety of Male B.H.M.S. Medical College students.

As per Table 4.1 and Table 4.2 the mean values of Managing Relationship and Anxiety of Male B.H.M.S. Medical college students are 13.933 and 40.2 respectively. The mean value of Anxiety of Male B.H.M.S. Medical college students is higher than Anxiety of group1 and group3. Table 4.4 reveals Correlation value as +0.0072 ($p > 0.05$ table value) which is no significant and indicates Negligible negative Correlation in Managing Relationship and Anxiety. Hence hypothesis second is accepted.

3. There will be Negative Correlation in the Managing Relationship and Anxiety of Female B.H.M.S. Medical College students.

As per Table 4.1 and Table 4.2 the mean values of Managing Relationship and Anxiety of Female B.H.M.S. Medical college students are 16.467 and 32.667 respectively. Table 4.5 reveals Correlation value as -0.3417 ($p < 0.05$ and 0.01 levels) which is indicates significant negative Correlation in Managing Relationship and Anxiety. Hence null Hypothesis rejected and hypothesis third is accepted. This result consistent with general expectation. The mean value of Managing Relationship of Female B.H.M.S. Medical college students is higher than Managing Relationship of group1 and group2.

CONCLUSIONS

1. There is significant Negative Correlation in the Managing Relationship and Anxiety of B.H.M.S. Medical College students.
2. There is Positive Correlation in the Managing Relationship and Anxiety of Male B.H.M.S. Medical College students. But it is not significant.
3. There is significant Negative Correlation in the Managing Relationship and Anxiety of Female B.H.M.S. Medical College students.

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