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THE EFFECT OF AVARTAN DHYANA ON THE STRESS LEVEL AND RESPIRATORY RATE AMONG WORKING WOMEN IN THE MINISTRY

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ABSTRACT

Stress levels are increasing rapidly in women. Working women are more stressed than nonworking women. There is an increase in stress at both their office and their homes, as well as its Effect on the house and family environment, which impacts their feelings, mental, and overall Health. To fill this Gap, Avartan Dhyana (Meditation) is a unique technique that helps reduce the overcome stress and balance the respiratory rate. The present study showed the Effect of Avartan Dhyana on the stress level and respiratory rate among working women in the Ministry. A total number of thirty-one females working in the Ministry, with the age range of 21 to 45 years, were selected conveniently. The avartan dhyana was used for intervention for three months, five days a week. The single group pre-post design was used for this study. Results showed that after Avartan Dhyana, the significant improvement to decrease in stress at (p<0.05) level and respiratory rate (p<0.05) level. Conclusion: Avartan Dhyana is a healing intervention for elevated stress. Avartan dhyana is a best practice for overall Health.

Keywords: Avartan Dhyana, Stress, Respiratory rate, Ministerial Women.

INTRODUCTION

Work-related stress is a significant factor in medical issues across the globe. Psychological Health constitutes one of the most critical public health problems because it represents 14 per cent of the overall worldwide burden of disease (Panigrahi et al., 2014). Teaching staff in academic institutions, such as colleges, Ministries are also subjected to severe stress, which undoubtedly impacts their performance, selfhappiness, respiratory rate, anxiety, stress and well-being, and relationships with family (Rodríguez-Jiménez et al., 2022). Since ancient times, gender inequalities have always been present. Masculine and feminine work roles have historically been clearly defined. The concept of "work" and "domestic" or "home" area was segmented with industrialization whenever these two categories were considered to be highly distinctive. A man and a woman in residence were "breadwinners" and "housewives." Household duties and care for children were supposed to be the woman's duty, whereas the man was expected to go out and work to feed the family. There were minor changes in the family situation over time, but as Connell brings it, it's simply a "perfect husband" who works to help with the household work (Raj Lakshmi & Oinam, 2021). Nowadays, contemporary women working in each sector also fulfil their home responsibilities. But due to multitasking work in both the office and housework, the stress level and work pressure seem to be increased in women. Women working in the Ministry face elevated work stress and increased respiratory rates due to lengthy processes, targets, technology challenges, and crucial papers works in Ministry. To fill the gap Avartan Dhyan is a unique practice for overcoming stress. Various studies documented that yoga can help nurses enhance their general Health and provide improved care for patients

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(Sis Celik & Kılınç, 2022). The objective of the research is to see the Effect of avartan dhyana on the stress level and respiratory rate among working women in the Ministry.

Avartan Dhyana includes sets of postures, awareness, and relaxation techniques such as instant, quick, and deep relaxation techniques. Avartan Dhyana combines stimulation and relaxation, with the relaxation period lasting longer than the stimulation period. This practice is founded on two principles: depth of perception and awareness expansion. Depth of perception is an important aspects of vision and plays a vital role in many everyday tasks such as sports and navigating through the environment. Awareness expansion refers to the process of expanding one's conscious awareness beyond its current state. It involves becoming more aware of one's thoughts, emotions and surroundings, as well as developing a deeper understanding of oneself Avartan Dhyana activates the parasympathetic nervous system and relaxation (Anupama V, 2022).

METHODOLOGY

Research Design

A single experimental group with a Pre-post research design was used for this study. The total number of thirty-one working women in the Ministry aged 21-45 years was selected conveniently for this study. Avartan Dhyana was used as an Intervention module for this study. The intervention was conducted for three months, five days a week, for thirty-five minutes during lunch hours at Ministry premises. Data were collected pre and post the intervention. Before starting the intervention, permission was taken from the Director of the Ministry and participants filled out a written consent form with signed consent. The institutional committee approved the research study.

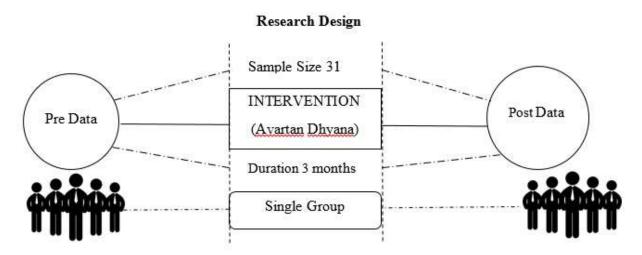


Figure 1: The figure shows the research design

1.2 Intervention Module

Avartan Dhyana is a unique practice that combines mind and physical body movements. Avartan Dhyan is based on stimulating and relaxation techniques. This technique was coined by Dr Hr Nagendra (Nagendra & Pradhan, 2010). The duration was 35 minutes.

1.3 Assessment Tools

ADSS (Anxiety Depression Stress Scale) Questionnaire was used to assess the stress levels of women working in the Ministry. This tool was developed by (Pallavi Bhatnagar, Megha Singh, Manoj Pandey, 2005), and the Counting method (Breath per Minute) was used for assessing the Respiratory rate (RR)—the total no of 48 items in this Questionnaire.

1.4 Data Analyzed

Data was entered in the excel sheet and analyzed by SPSS software using the paired t-test to analyze the Stress levels and respiratory rate. The sample size was calculated through G-power software, and Zotero software was used to cite the references.

Table 1 : The table shows the eight steps of Avartan Dhyana.

S.no.	Activity	Duration (Min)	Remarks
1	Opening Prayer	1 min	
2	IRT (Instant Relaxation Technique)	1 min	Relaxation
3	Standing postures	5 min	Stimulation
4	QRT (Quick Relaxation Technique)	3 min	Relaxation
5	Sitting Postures	5 min	Stimulation
6	DRT (Deep Relaxation Technique)	15-20 min	Relaxation
7	Resolve	1 min	Silence
8	Closing prayer	1 min	
	TOTAL	35 min	

FINDINGS

Result Tables

Table 2: The table shows the level of Stress & Respiratory rate of working women in the Ministry

Phase	Mean	SD	Sed	T Value	Level of Significance
Pre Stress	5.23	3.27	0.113	2.27	0.05*
Post Stress	4.97	3.25	0.110	2.27	0.00
Pre Respiratory Rate	18.16	5.34	0.696	4.406	0.01**
Post Respiratory Rate	15.10	4.37	3.070	17.00	

df = 30

[Note: The level of significance at (p<0.05)* and (p<0.01)** level.]

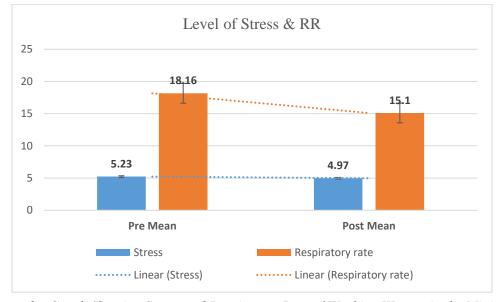


Figure 2: Graph Showing Stress and Respiratory Rate of Working Women in the Ministry.

DISCUSSION

The Present study showed that before and after the Avartan Dhyana Intervention, the pre-Mean ±SD (Standard Deviation) score of stress was 5.23±3.27, and the post-Mean±SD score was 4.97±3.25. The t-value of stress was 2.27; hence Avartan Dhyana showed a significant improvement in decreased stress level at (p<0.05), and the pre-Mean±SD score of RR (Respiratory rate) was 18.16±5.34 and post-Mean±SD score was 15.10±5.37. The t-value of RR was 4.406; hence Avartan Dhyana significantly decreased the respiratory rate at (p<0.01) among working women in the Ministry.

According to (Kumari & Ghosh, 2015), this Study," Effect of cyclic meditation on quality of life and perceived stress in female adolescence", found that after one month of cyclic meditation practice, the pre-Mean±SD and post-Mean±SD increased by 18.58±3.5 to 20.0±3.3; hence there was no significant improvement in decreasing perceived stress at (p>0.05) level among fifty-eight female adolescents... According to (Dr. V. Vallimurugan & J. Vijay, 2021), in the study" Influences Of Blood Pressure And Respiratory Rate Response To Yogic Programme Among Women Badminton Players" found that after six weeks of yoga training, the pre-Mean±SD and post-Mean±SD was decreased 18.85±1.57 to 17.50±1.57; hence there was significant improvement to reduce in Respiratory rate at (p<0.05) level among twenty women badminton players. According to (Dr.Babu.P., 2019), this Study," Effect of Swami Satyananda Saraswati Yoga Practices On Coordinative And Physiological Variables Among College Women Athletes", found that after eighteen sessions of SSY practice, the pre-Mean±SD and post-Mean±SD was decreased 12.68 to 11.05; hence there was significant improvement in heart rate reduction at (p<0.05) level among ten women. According to (Anderson et al., 2017), "Using Yoga Nidra to Improve Stress in Psychiatric Nurses in a Pilot Study" found that after six sessions of yoga Nidra intervention, the pre-means stress score was 1.82 and the post score was 1.00. Hence there was no significant change in stress levels at (p>0.05) among women working in Hospitals. According to (Kirca & Pasinlioglu, 2019), the study" The Effect of yoga on stress level in infertile women. Perspectives in Psychiatric Care" found that after Six weeks of yoga practice, the pre-means of (the COMPI) fertility problem stress scale was 23.55 and post mean was 44.94 in experiment group and control group the pre mean of COMPI fertility problem stress scale was 25.83 and post mean was 29.14. There was no statistically significant change (p>0.05) among sixty-four women.

Hence, the Present study proved that the Effect of Avartan dhyana on stress levels significantly improved to decrease at (p<0.05) and respiratory rate (p<0.01) levels among working women in the Ministry.

CONCLUSION

Avartan Dhyana is a healing intervention for stress reduction in the corporate sector. This study implies that Avartan Dhyana has anti-stress properties and that combining yoga postures interspersed with relaxation reduces arousal more than alone. As a result, Avartan dhyana is a best practice for integrative stress management and overall, Health. Further research should be conducted with various clinical variables for better outputs.

AUTHOR STATEMENT

There was no conflict of interest.

SOURCE OF FUNDING

There was no source of funds.

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APPENDICE

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