

# Assess Resilience Behavior with Interpersonal Relationship among Faculties - A Correlational Study

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**Abstract:-** Transformational leadership motivate members of organization to establish and come up with a new ways to grow and improve the success of organization. In this method the leader gives freedom to trusted employees to take decisions and support problem solving skills. This helps the individual to change in self interest and increase the level of maturity as well as their concern for achievement. Psychological resilience is the ability to recover from difficult circumstances and become stronger as a result of them, transformational leadership influence and interact with psychological resilience, and what theoretical frameworks and mechanisms underlie this relationship in the organizational context. There is restrained study regarding this element; so, the investigator is interested to conduct a look at on this factor as an ordeal with small sample.

## ➤ Methodology

The research approach used for this study Quantitative-investigation in nature. a complete of forty faculties have been decided on using Non probability convenient sampling technique. Resilience assessment executed the usage of Standardized Rathus assessment device and Interpersonal dating evaluation scale (IRAS) have been used. Findings assist that resilience and higher interpersonal relationships are protective factors towards depressive symptoms in youth. The high-quality association among the two protectors implies that interpersonal relationships may boom resilience and then alleviate melancholy amongst teens (Lee TSet.al., 2021)

## ➤ Conclusion

The examiner concludes that resilience and interpersonal relationship positively correlate with each other. Nursing schools turned into proven excessive resilience relatively having properly interpersonal courting.

**Keywords:** Resilience, Interpersonal Relationship, Assertiveness, Adversity

## I. INTRODUCTION

Transformational leadership is a theory of leadership where a leader works with teams or followers beyond their immediate self-interests to identify needed change, creating a vision to guide the change through influence, inspiration, and executing the change in tandem with committed members of a group; This change in self-interests elevates the follower's levels of maturity and ideals, as well as their concerns for the achievement.

Resilience has end up a crucial detail in the success and properly-being of employees in nowadays speedy-paced and demanding paintings environment. Resilience is commonly known as the capability to get over adversity, warfare, or failure. it could additionally observe to nice occasions, development, and multiplied duties. Resilience isn't always innate however can be nurtured via different factors. Nurturing relationships is a key aspect in developing resilience, believe, communicate and reciprocity are critical in wholesome relationships. these qualities from the foundation for resilience. expertise interpersonal dynamics empowers person to build support networks.

Khalid Salim Almahri (2023) conducted a conceptual study in the field of leadership and organisational dynamics, transformational leadership and psychological resilience stand out as key ideas. According to definitions, transformational leadership is a type of leadership characterised by actions that motivate and empower followers to go above and beyond expectations. Psychological resilience is the ability to recover from difficult circumstances and become stronger as a result of them. transformational leadership influence and interact with psychological resilience, and what theoretical frameworks and mechanisms underlie this relationship in the organizational context.

Imagine a global wherein the bond we forge with others grow to be the catalysts for resilience, assisting us navigate lifestyle's assignment with unwavering strength and determination. healthy interpersonal relationships significantly affect our wellbeing and ability to conquer lifestyle's demanding situations. healthy and supportive care vital for resilience.

Interpersonal relationships talk over with reciprocal social and emotional interactions among one individual and different folks inside the surroundings. Interpersonal relationships have a profound effect on our universal wellbeing and first-class of lifestyles. these connections provide emotional help, social connection and sense of belonging. healthy relationships create a network of caring man or woman who guide our wellbeing. robust interpersonal relationships end up obtrusive throughout adversity. considering above issue that resilience and interpersonal courting had been needed for higher paintings engagement & task pride. There is restrained study regarding this element; so, the investigator is interested to conduct a look at on this factor as an ordeal with small sample.

#### ➤ Problem Statement

A correlational approach to observe resilience behaviour with interpersonal relationship among faculties in selected settings.

#### ➤ Objectives

- To assess resilience behaviour with interpersonal relationship among faculties.
- To correlate the resilience behaviour with interpersonal relationship among colleges.
- To associate the resilience conduct with interpersonal relationship among faculties with selected on independent variables.

## II. METHODOLOGY

The research approach used for this study Quantitative-investigation in nature. a complete of forty faculties have been decided on using Non probability convenient sampling technique. Resilience assessment executed the usage of Standardized Rathus assessment device and Interpersonal dating evaluation scale (IRAS) have been used. The take a look at become authorized by using the ethical committee constituted with the aid of the college. Permission obtained from authority for selecting settings in Salem. informed consent was obtained from the samples for their willingness to take part in this study.

## III. RESULTS

**Table 1: Distribution of the Faculties Based on Demographic Data N = 40**

DEMOGRAPHIC DATA	(F)	(%)
1. Age in years		
a) 20 - 25	23	57.5
b) 26 - 30	10	25.0
c) 31- 35	02	05.0
d) More than 35	05	12.5
2. Qualification		
a) UG	29	72.5
b) PG	11	27.5
3. Designation		
a) Professor	01	02.5
b) Assistant professor	02	05.0
c) Associate professor	01	02.5
d) Tutor	36	90.0
4. Marital status		
a) Married	14	35.0
b) Unmarried	26	65.0
5. Residence		
a) Hostel	15	37.5
b) House	25	62.5
6. Years of experience		
a) Less than 3 yrs	30	75.0
b) 3 - 5 yrs	05	12.5
c) 6 - 8 yrs	01	02.5
d) More than 8 yrs	04	10.0
7. Course		
a) Nursing	26	65.0
b) Allied health courses	14	35.0

**Table 1:** Majority, (57.5%) of the faculties age between 20 - 25 year, 25% of them were between the 26-30, 12.5% were between the age group more than 35 and 5% were between 31-35. Most of them (90%) of the faculties were Tutor, 5% of them were assistant professor and 2.5% were Associate professor and professor respectively. 65% of the faculties were unmarried and 35% of the faculties were married. 62.5% of the faculties were staying at house and only 37.5% were staying at hostel. 75% of the faculties had less than 3 yrs of experience, 12.5 had 3-5 yrs of experience, 10% had more than 8 yrs experience and only 2-5% had 6-8 yrs of experience. 65% of faculties tutoring nursing and 35% were tutoring allied health nursing.

**Table 2: Distribution of Resilience Behavior among Faculties. N = 40**

LEVEL OF RESILIENCE	(F)	(%)
High (>75%)	26	65.0
Moderate (50 - 75%)	11	27.5
Low (<50%)	03	07.5

**Table 2:** Majority (65%) of the faculties had high level of resilience, 27.5% of the faculties had moderate level of resilience and 7.5% of the faculties had low level of resilience.

**Table 3: Distribution of Interpersonal Relationship among Faculties N = 40**

LEVEL OF INTERPERSONAL RELATIONSHIP	(F)	(%)
Good (>75%)	30	75.0
Average (50 - 75%)	08	20.0
Poor (<50%)	02	05.0

**Table 3:** Majority (75%) of the faculties had good level of Interpersonal relationship, 20% of the faculties had average level of interpersonal relationship and only 05% of the faculties had poor level of interpersonal relationship.

**Table 4: Co-Relation of Resilience Behavior with Communication Satisfaction among Faculties. N = 40**

S. No	VARIABLES	MEAN	STANDARD DEVIATION	r- TEST
1	Resilience behavior	74.85	17.24	r = 0.0476 The P-Value is 0.771 NS
2	Interpersonal relationship	76.75	12.14	

Table 4 there was a weak positive correlation between resilience behavior with Interpersonal relationship ( $r = 0.0476$ ) which were not significant at  $p < 0.05$  level of significance.

**Table 5:** Resilience Behavior With Interpersonal Relationship Among Faculties, Associated With Selected Demographic Variables.

**Table 5:** Association of Resilience Behavior among Faculties with Selected Demographic Variables.

S. No	Demographic variables	Level of resilience						Chi Square
		High		Moderate		Low		
		F	%	F	%	F	%	
5.1.1	Age in years							$\chi^2 =$ d.f = P =
	a) 20 - 25	16	40.0	05	12.5	02	05.0	
	b) 26 - 30	07	17.5	02	05.0	01	02.5	
	c) 31- 35	01	02.5	01	02.5	00	00.0	
	d) More than 35	02	05.0	03	07.5	00	00.0	
5.1.2	Qualification							$\chi^2 =$ d.f = P =
	a. UG	22	55.0	04	10.0	03	07.5	
	b. PG	04	10.0	07	17.5	00	00.0	
5.1.3	Designation							$\chi^2 =$ d.f = P =
	a) Professor	00	00.0	01	02.5	00	00.0	
	b) Assistant professor	01	02.5	01	02.5	00	00.0	
	c) Associate professor	00	00.0	01	02.5	00	00.0	
	d) Tutor	25	62.5	08	20.2	03	07.5	

5.1.4	Marital status a) Married b) Unmarried	08 18	20.0 37.5	05 06	12.5 15.0	01 02	02.5 05.0	$\chi^2=0.7367$ d.f = P = 0.6918 NS
5.1.5	Residence a) Hostel b) House	11 15	27.5 37.5	02 09	05.0 22.5	02 01	05.0 02.5	$\chi^2=3.0968$ d.f = P = 0.2125 NS
5.1.6	Work experience a) < 3 yrs b) 3 - 5 yrs c) 6 - 8 yrs d) > 8 yrs	22 03 00 01	55.0 07.5 00.0 02.5	06 01 01 03	15.0 02.5 02.5 07.5	02 01 00 00	05.0 02.5 00.0 00.0	$\chi^2 =$ d.f = P =
5.1.7	Course a. Nursing b. Allied health courses	16 10	32.5 25.0	07 04	17.5 10.0	03 00	07.5 00.0	$\chi^2 =$ d.f = P =

Table 5. there is no statistically significant association between level of resilience with marital status and area of residence. Chi square test is not possible since there is zero in the table (demographic variables like age, designation, qualification, Work experience and course).

**Table 6:** Association of interpersonal relationship among faculties with selected demographic variables.

S. No	Demographic variables	Level of interpersonal relationship						Chi Square
		Good		Average		Poor		
		F	%	F	%	F	%	
5.2.1	Age in years							
	a) 20 - 25	18	45.0	03	07.5	02	05.0	$\chi^2 =$
	b) 26 - 30	06	15.0	04	10.0	00	00.0	d.f =
	c) 31- 35	02	05.0	00	00.0	00	00.0	P =
	d) >35 yrs	04	10.0	01	02.5	00	00.0	
5.2.2	Qualification							$\chi^2 =$
	a. UG	23	57.5	04	10.0	02	05.0	d.f =
	b. PG	07	17.5	04	10.0	00	00.0	P =
5.2.3	Designation							$\chi^2 =$
	a) Professor	01	02.5	00	00.0	00	00.0	d.f =
	b) Assistant professor	02	05.0	00	00.0	00	00.0	P =
	c) Associate professor	00	00.0	01	02.5	00	00.0	
	d) Tutor	27	67.5	07	17.5	02	05.0	
5.2.4	Marital status							$\chi^2 =$
	a. Married	11	27.5	03	07.5	00	00.0	d.f =
	b. Unmarried	19	47.5	05	12.5	02	05.0	P =
5.2.5	Residence							$\chi^2=0.7467$
	a) Hostel	12	30.0	02	05.0	01	02.5	d.f =
	b) House	18	45.0	06	15.0	01	02.5	P = 0.6884 NS
5.2.6	Years of experience							$\chi^2 =$
	a. <3 yrs	21	52.5	07	17.5	02	05.0	d.f =
	b. 3 - 5 yrs	05	12.5	00	00.0	00	00.0	P =
	c. 6 - 8 yrs	01	02.5	00	00.0	00	00.0	
	d. >8 yrs	03	07.5	01	02.5	00	00.0	
5.2.7	Course							$\chi^2=2.6028$
	a) Nursing	17	42.5	07	17.5	02	05.0	d.f =
	b) Allied health courses	13	32.5	01	02.5	01	02.5	P = 0.2701 NS

Table 6 shows that there is a no statistically significant association between level of inter personal relationship with area of residence and course. Chi square test is not possible since there is zero in the table (demographic variables like

age, designation, qualification, marital status and years of experience).

#### IV. DISCUSSION

Majority, (57.5%) of the colleges age were among 20 - 25 year, 25% of them had been among the 26-30, maximum of them (90%) of the faculties were train, 65% of the faculties had been single, 62.5% of the faculties had been staying at residence and 75% of the faculties had much less than three yrs of experience, and only 2.5% had 6-8 yrs of experience. 65% of schools were tutoring nursing.

Majority (65%) of the faculties had excessive level of resilience, 27.5% of the schools had slight degree of resilience and 7.5% of the colleges had low stage of resilience. Majority (75%) of the faculties had right degree of Interpersonal dating, 20% of the schools had common level of interpersonal relationship and most effective 05% of the faculties had terrible level of interpersonal dating. there was a susceptible positive correlation between resilience behavior with Interpersonal relationship ( $r = 0.0476$ ) which had been now not sizable at  $p < 0.05$  level of significance.

Findings assist that resilience and higher interpersonal relationships are protective factors towards depressive symptoms in youth. The high-quality association among the two protectors implies that interpersonal relationships may boom resilience and then alleviate melancholy amongst teens (Lee TSet.al., 2021) .

There is a no statistically huge association among degree of inter non-public courting with location of residence and course.

#### V. CONCLUSION

The examine concludes that resilience and interpersonal relationship positively correlate with each other. Nursing schools turned into proven excessive resilience relatively having properly interpersonal courting. The demographic variables were now not statistically extensive association to resilience with interpersonal relationship. The study recommends that conducting studies with large sample length would beautify the generalization and statistical strength of the findings.

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