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A STUDY ON SUPERSTITION AMONG HEART DISEASE AND PSORIASIS PATIENTS

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ABSTRACT:

The Present study aimed as assessing the superstition among gender between heart disease and psoriasis patients. The sample consist of 100, out of them 50 are male superstition patients and so are female superstition patients. Sampes were selected by using purposive sampling method. The result showed that there is a significant difference between superstition of male heart disease and psoriasis patients, and it was also found that there is significant difference between superstition of female heart disease and psoriasis patients.



KEYWORDS: Superstition, heart disease patients and psoriasis patients.

INTRODUCTION

Superstition in India is considered a wide spread social problem. Superstition refers to any belief or practice which is contradiction to modern science. Some beliefs and practices, which are considered superstitions by some, may not be considered so by others. The gap between what is superstitions and what is not, widens even more when considering the opinions of the general public and Scientists. Superstitions are usually attributed to a lack of education, but, in India educated people have also been observed following beliefs that may be considered superstitions. The beliefs and practices vary region to region, with many

regions having their own specific beliefs.

Superstition is an irrational fear of what is unknown or mysterious, especially in connection with religion. It's interesting to notice that almost everybody is fairly superstitions, but life of a true superstitions person become a never-ending fight against sober view of things.

Consequently, superstitions may become an obsessing to a person make his life a real nightmare, because he would notice superstitions everywhere around him. Mahatma Buddha way probably the first great man to expound and explain the value and significance of reason which eliminated superstition altogether. He emphasized that

everything should be thoroughly studied, judged, and tested before being belived. There are many kinds of superstitions which are observed by common people. The throbbing of eyes, a cat crossing our way coming across a Brahmin all these are believed to be inauspicious. Mysterious, unknown, and in explicable generally because fear and fear in its turn generates superstitions and blind, beliefs, superstitions and blind faith are two of the weakest mental quantity of any human being people believe in superstition because they think their lives are filled with bad luck every where they turn, superstitious belief leads stress and anxiety in human beings and stress and anxiety creates the heart diseases

in people. Superstition not only clouds our judgment but also impact our daily life in a major way. Father of medicine Hippocrates replaced superstition with knowledge in treating skin ailments by introducing tar into the mix-but he also prescribed topical arsenic psoriasis is a common skin cells. It causes cells to buildup rapidly on the surface of the skin. The extra skin cells from scales and red patches that are itchy and sometimes painfully.

For people with psoriasis, the risk of cardiovascular diseases is twice as high as if is for those without the disease psoriasis and some treatment also increase the risk of irregular heartbeat, stroke, high cholesterol.

OBJECTIVES:

1. To study the superstition between heart disease and psoriasis patients.
2. To study the superstition between male heart disease and psoriasis patients.
3. To study the superstition between female heart disease and psoriasis patients.

HYPOTHESIS:

1. There is significance difference in superstition between heart disease and psoriasis patients.
2. There is significant difference in superstition between male heart disease and psoriasis patients.
3. There is significant difference in superstition between female heart disease and psoriasis patients.

Samples :

The Present study consists of 100 samples, out of 50 are male, 50 are female heart disease and psoriasis patients. Selected by using purposive sampling method in Hyderabad Karnataka area in Kalaburagi city.

Tool :

Superstitious attitude scale by Dr. Smt. Shailaja Bhagwat, it has 24 statements with consist of five alternatives given against each statements.

“Strongly agree”, just “Agree”, “Undecided”, Just “Disagree”, and “ Strongly Disagree”, The reliability was to be 0.91

Statistical techniques:

Independent samples t-test was used to find out the significant difference in two groups i.e. male and female patients respected to heart disease and psoriasis.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION:

Table No. 1
Showing the mean SD and t-value of superstition between male heart disease and psoriasis patients.

	Heart disease	Psoriasis
Mean	35.72	38.72
SD	3.22	6.21
t-value	* 7.37	

*Significant at 0.01 level

A glance of the above table and figure illustrates the level of superstition of heart disease and psoriasis patients. The results indicates that the heart disease patients having lower mean score 35.72 and Sd 3.22 compared to psoriasis patients who scored higher mean score 38.72 and SD 6.21 respectively. The calculated t-value 7.37, which is significant at 0.01 level of significance. Thus it clearly indicates that psoriasis patients exhibited a higher level of superstition, compared to heart disease patients having lower level of superstition.

Table No. 2
Showing the mean SD and t-value of superstition between male heart disease and psoriasis patients.

	Heart disease	Psoriasis
Mean	38.22	45.23
SD	8.93	9.49
t-value	* 3.87	

*Significant at 0.01 level

The above table depicts superstition among male between heart disease and psoriasis patients. The result indicates that there is significant difference between superstition of male heart disease and psoriasis patients. This show psoriasis patients have a higher level of superstition than the superstition of heart disease patients. Hypothesis states that there is significant difference between superstition of male among heart disease and psoriasis patients, has been accepted.

Table No. 3
Showing the mean, SD and t-value of superstition of female between heart disease and psoriasis patients.

	Heart disease	Psoriasis
Mean	45.22	52.23
SD	15.93	16.49
t-value	* 10.49	

* Significant at 0.05 level

A perusal of the above table showing the different in superstition of female between heart disease and psoriasis patients. The result indicates that there is significant difference in superstition of female between heart disease and psoriasis patients, which show superstition in female psoriasis patients exhibited higher level of superstition as compared to heart disease patients, due to deterioration the hypothesis states that there is significant difference in superstition of female between heart disease and psoriasis patients has been accepted.

CONCLUSION :

- 1) Superstition level is higher among psoriasis patients when compared to heart disease patients.
- 2) Prevalence of psoriasis rate is higher among male patients due to the influence of personal as well as social factors.
- 3) The superstition is higher among female psoriasis patients.

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