

The Correlation between Gender Issues and Decisive Power at Adolescence Period

Amal Sankar Mukherjee

Assistant Professor

School Of Education, Adamas University, Barasat, West Bengal, India

Sanjoy Dutta

Assistant Professor

School Of Education, Adamas University, Barasat, West Bengal, India

Abstract- Stress and strain are the common symptoms of the adolescence period. Naturally, their lives are full of emotion and they cannot consider all the possible alternatives to be taken as their decision making. Behavioral states and emotional attitudes always obstruct adolescent learners to take proper decision at the right time. The investigator in this study has analyzed the responses of adolescent learners from rural schools for their irresolution in decision making based on various emotional changes. The study concludes that emotion largely affects the decision-making capacity of adolescent learners', especially female learners.

Keywords- Adolescent, Emotion, Learner, Gender bias, Decision making

I. INTRODUCTION

Human creation is the precious one. Human beings gradually evolved into a well-developed society where education is necessary for the survival of the society. It acts as a vital force in society. The age of adolescence denotes a very eventful period when the growing person transcends from childhood to adulthood. It is significant in various aspects, starting from a young person's innate capacities, goals and aspirants, psychological implications of the transition from the development of primary and secondary sex characteristics to the physical maturity and also the attainment of mental and emotional maturity (*Franz Alexander, 1967, p-3*). Thus in between adolescence and adulthood, a powerful formation takes place. Adolescence is the period of maximum growth concerning mental functioning (*Ducret & Jeans-Jacques, 1988 p 4-19*). Intellectual powers like long term memory, logical thinking, abstract reasoning, problem-solving, and decision-making^[1] ability are developed. Decision making^[1] is a component of not only personal life but also of many professions. The idea of decision making as a sophisticated skill may appear to be strange. Decision-making^[1] ability is necessary for successful adjustment.

II. LITERATURE REVIEWS AND RESEARCH GAP

Radford, M., Mann, L., OHTA, Y., & NAKANE, Y. (1989) analyzed decision-making Behaviors and Perceived Problem-Solving Skills in adolescents. The study has indicated that students from private schools are more skillful in cognitive processes such as decision making and problem-solving than the students from state high school^[3]. *Toor, G. (2014)* studied dysfunctional career thoughts of adolescents concerning their self-efficacy

emotional intelligence, and career indecision. Researchers found that adolescents were confused and anxious regarding the career decision-making process and they found it hard to balance the importance of ideas of self with that of others. Decision making confusion and commitment of anxiety reflects the impact of negative career thinking on the career decision-making process of adolescents ^[6]. *Srinivasa Murthy, A. (2012)* found that personality factors of adolescents influenced their adjustment behavior and decision-making process. When dimensions competitions and mental health examination of the adolescents from government schools were done, it is found to have a significantly better score compared to their private school counterparts ^[5]. *Pratiksha, S. (2007)* studied the social and emotional adjustment of adolescents studying in ISC and UP board higher secondary schools of Allahabad. The study indicates that there is a significant difference in the emotional adjustment score of adolescents, studying in ISC, UP government, and private higher secondary school. The result of the study concludes that the social adjustment increases with an increase in the emotional adjustment of higher secondary students studying higher secondary schools of urban areas ^[2]. *Bhalla, V. (2013)* studied the career decision-making difficulties of adolescents concerning their self-efficacy personality and decision-making style. The study indicates that the strongest predictors for the major categories and overall career decision-making difficulties are avoidance and panic. Thus adolescents' decision-making styles predict the career decision-making difficulties of the students. Students with avoidance decision making faced greater difficulties in making their career decisions ^[1]. *Shriram Varsha, K. (2017)* made a comparative study on the problems of adolescents in selected groups. She found that rural adolescents feel inferior due to the fear of committing mistakes. As a result, they are easily discouraged. Sometimes they even dwell in an imaginary world and cannot lead ^[4]. *Radford, M., Mann, L., OHTA, Y., & NAKANE, Y.* works on the decision-making behaviors and perceived problem-solving skills in Adolescents ^[3]. *Srinivasa Murthy, A.* works on the relationship between adolescent personalities to their decision making ^[5]. *Bhalla, V* focused on the career decision-making difficulties of adolescents ^[1]. *Shriram Varsha, K* works on the problems of adolescents ^[4]. *Pratiksha, S* works on the social and emotional adjustment of adolescents ^[2]. *Toor, G* works on dysfunctional career thoughts on adolescents ^[6]. The target of every research is to discuss how the mental physical and emotional problems of adolescent students create problems in making decisions. These studies are on the urban or developed area based adolescent learners but not on underdeveloped especially rural adolescent learners.

III. RESEARCH STRATEGIES AND METHODOLOGY

3.1 Population-

- Class VIII, IX learners of higher secondary schools.

3.2 Population location-

- Schools of two different districts

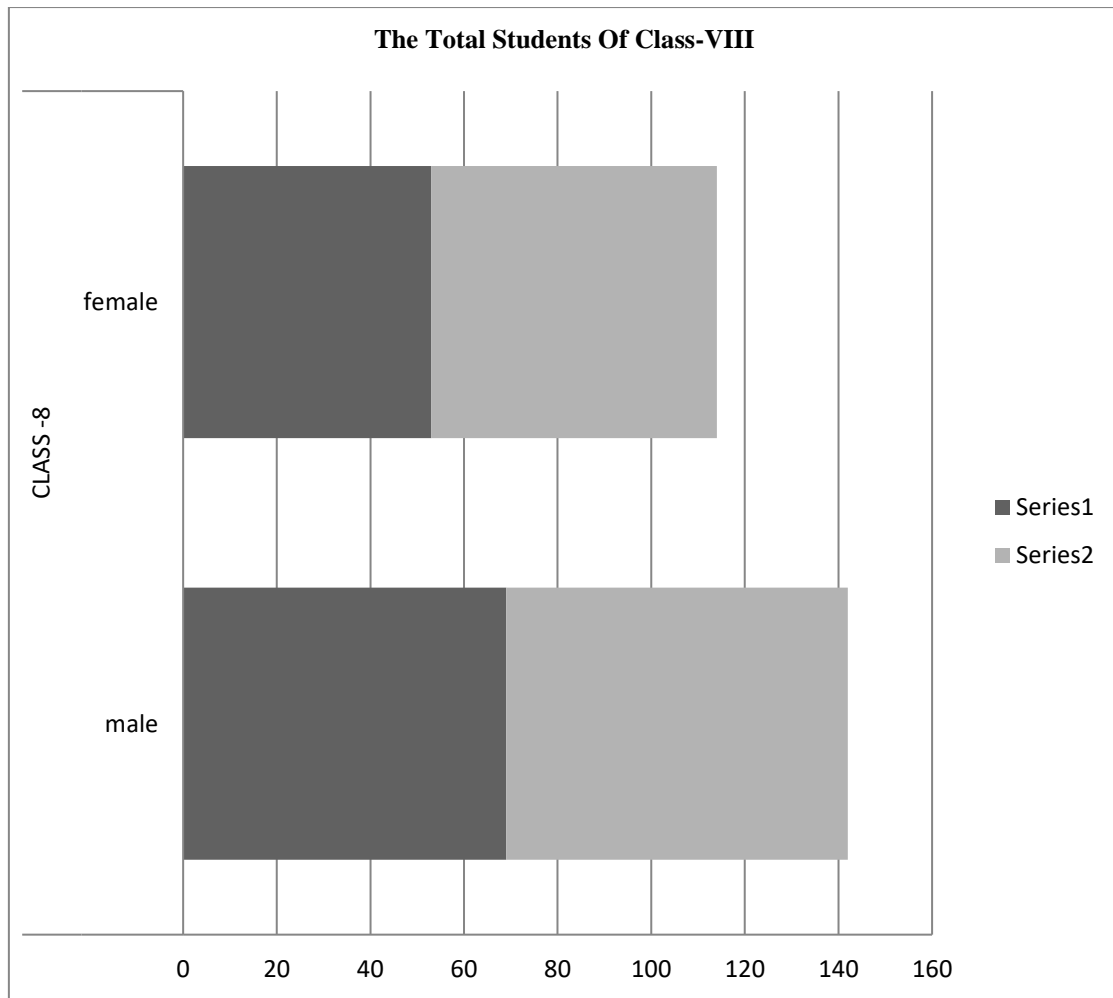
3.3 Population density-

- 495 Students (in terms of strength)

3.4 Population Study (Demographic)-

Table-1 Population Table Describing Gender Status (Demographic)

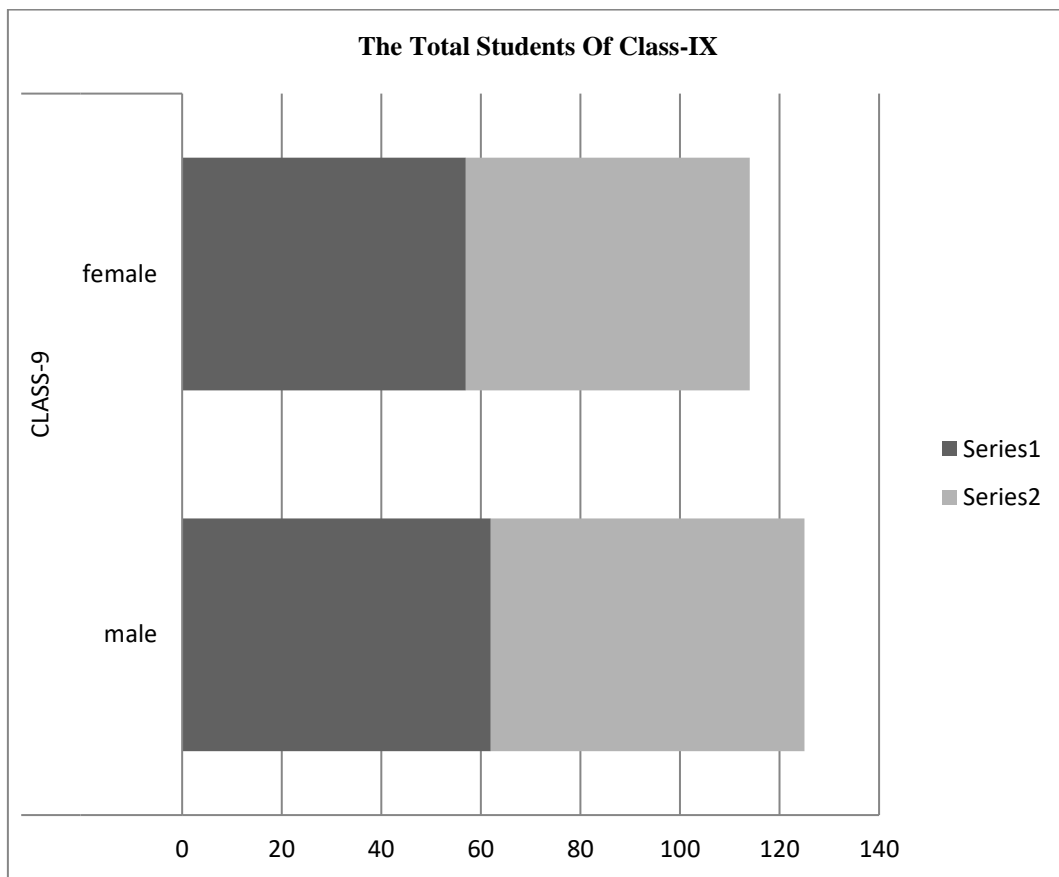
Schools	Class-VIII		Class-IX		Total Students	
	Male	Female	Male	Female		
1. School A_District I	69	53	62	57	241	495
2. School B_District II	73	61	63	57	254	



Graph footnote: Series 1 represents School A_District I

Series 2 represents School B_District II

Figure 1. Graph representing Table-I for Class VIII (Demographic)



Graph footnote: Series 1 represents School A _District I

Series 2 represents School B _District II

Figure 2. Graph representing Table-I for Class IX (Demographic)

3.5 Sample Study (Demographic)-

3.5.1 Hypothesis- There is no significant difference in emotional attitudes between rural male and female adolescent students on decision making.

3.5.2 Sample Technique Used- Clustered Random Sampling Technique

3.5.3 Sample Size- 200

3.5.4 Techniques Used- Chi-square

Components: F_0 – Observed frequency

F_e – Expected Frequency

$$\text{Chi-square} = \sum [(F_0 - F_e)^2 / F_e]$$

Table –2 Sample Table Describing Gender Status (Demographic)

Schools	Class-VIII		Class -IX		Total Students	
	Male	Female	Male	Female		
1. School A _District I	25	25	25	25	100	200
2.School B _District II	25	25	25	25	100	



Figure 3. Graph Representation of Table-2 for Class VIII (Demographic)

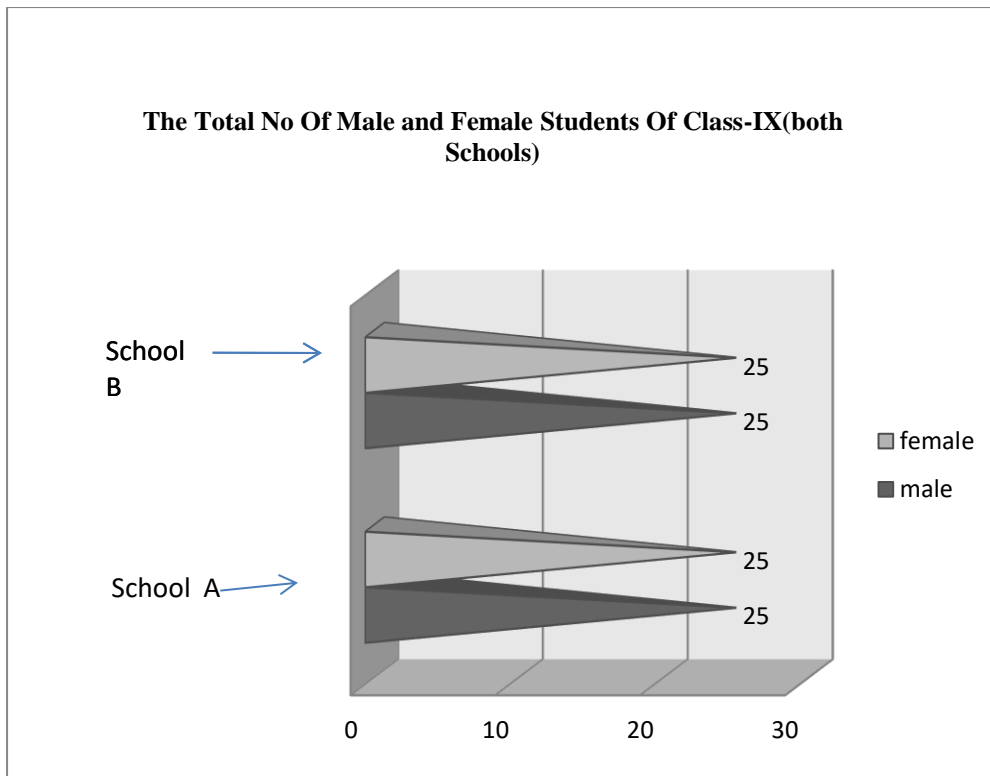


Figure 4. Graph representing Table-II for Class IX (Demographic)

IV. DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

4.1 Description- The Questionnaire tools consist of 31 items on the emotional attitudes of the learners inside school and 30 items on emotional changes of the learners outside school. The tools have been constructed for the sample age group of 13-15 years by the researcher. Two alternative responses of the learners are accepted namely 'Agree', 'Disagree'.

Table-3 Sample Table Describing Learner Response (Category: Emotion dependent decision making)

Student Type	Agree	Disagree	Total response (Gender Type)
1. Male	4758	1342	6100
2. Female	5246	854	6100
Total response (Response Type)	10004	2196	12200

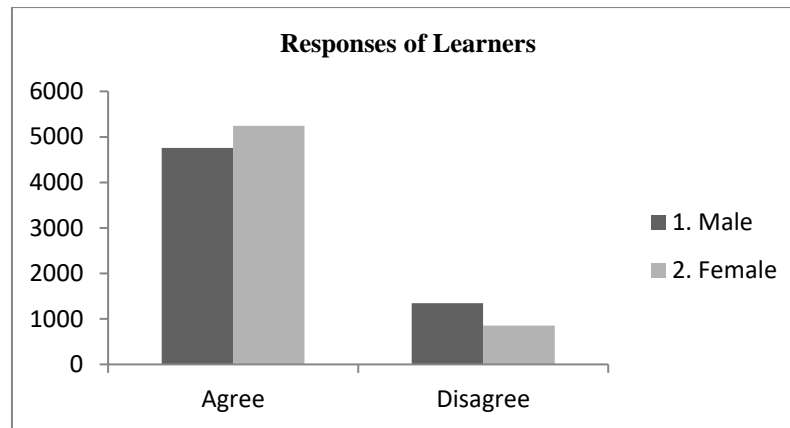


Figure 5. Graphical Representation of Student-Responses (Category: Emotion-based decision making) on Table -3

Table-4 Table showing Hypothesis testing through Chi-square Analysis

Observed Frequency	Expected Frequency	Chi-Square
4758	5002	132.24
5246	5002	
1342	1098	
854	1098	

4.2 Data Analysis (on Table-4)- Here, Degree of Freedom-1. From this table, it is observed that the calculated Chi-square value is 132.24 while the critical value is 3.841 at 0.05 level of significance and 6.635 at 0.01 level of significance. That means the chi-square value is higher than the critical value. Hence the hypothesis is rejected. That means there is a significant difference in emotional attitudes between rural male and female adolescent learners on decision making. There is a significant difference in emotional attitudes between rural male and female adolescent students on decision making.

V. RESULTS

Emotional attitudes vary on gender biases which strictly affect the decision-making of the learners, especially female learners.

5.1 Major Findings-

- The emotional attitudes of the rural adolescent learners equally influence the decision-making process.
- The emotional attitudes differ when compared between rural male and female adolescent learners.
- Emotional attitudes of rural female learners' in decision making affect more than that of male learners.

VI. CONCLUSION

Adolescence, the period of transition between childhood and adulthood, includes some big changes and is no-doubt an important time for the children. Abrupt mental, physical and emotional changes are noticed among the children in this period and they often fail to take the right decision for the implementation of any work they take up. Emotional attitudes play a vital role in the life of an adolescent as it helps them to take decisions. It has been observed that these emotional attitudes influence the decision making of rural adolescent learners. Emotional attitudes strongly affect the decision-making process of the rural female adolescent learners compared with male adolescent learners.

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