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To study the impact of regional difference (R D) and sex-difference (SD) on the adolescent's power value

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Abstract

Power value is defined as the conception of desirability of ruling over others and also of leading others. In this study shows that Adolescents belonging to western region of Uttar Pradesh have significantly higher power value Boys are significantly higher power value than girls.

Keywords: Regional difference, sex-difference, adolescent's power value

Introduction

“Values are a type of norms and are closely related to altitudes. Value is very important factor in the motivation of a Persons behavior. Power value is the conception of desirability of ruling over others and also a leading others. The persons of higher power value prefer a job where he gets opportunity to exercise authority over others, that he prefers to rule a small place rather than serve in a big place, there goal is to rule others.

Methodology

The present study is “Ex-Post-Facto” correlational research with manipulated through selection are Regional difference and sex difference which have two level each e.g. Eastern and Western adolescents and male-female respectively. So the design of present study is 2 X 2 Factorial.

Null hypotheses

1. Regional Difference (RD) does not affect adolescent's power value.
2. Sex-Difference (SD) does not affect Adolescent's power value.
3. Regional Difference (RD) and Sex-Difference (SD) do not interact while affecting adolescent's power value.

Table 1: Cell wise total scores, Total squares. N and Mean of Power Value.

		Eastern U.P Resional Differences		Western U.P.
BOY	EX ₁	=	1913	EX ₂ = 2085
	EX ₁ ²	=	46969	EX ₂ ² = 55151
	Mean	=	23.91	Mean = 26.06
	N	=	80	N = 80
Girls	EX ₃	=	1698	EX ₄ = 1823
	EX ₃ ²	=	37350	EX ₄ ² = 42661
	Mean	=	21.22	Mean = 22.78
	N	=	80	N = 80

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Table 2: Summary of Analysis of Variance of Adolescent power value scores in a 2 X2 Factorial Experiment.

Source	SS	DF	M.Sq.	F	Sig. level
Treatment	993.57	3			
R.D.	275.65	1	275.65	10.28	.01
S.D.	711.02	1	711.02	26.54	.01
R.D. x S.D.	6.90	1	6.90	0.25	N.S.
Error	8468.43	316	26.79		
Total	9462.00	319			

Findings

The above ANOVA Table reveals the following findings.
The null hypothesis no. 3 is retained as its F-value is not significant even at .05 level.
The null hypothesis no. 1 is rejected as its F-value (10.28) is significant at .01 levels which denoted that the regional-difference in terms of eastern and western region of Uttar Pradesh play an important role in adolescent's power value. . The cell wise statistic reveal that the adolescents belonging to the western Uttar Pradesh have more significantly more power value ($M=24.42$) in comparison to those adolescent who belong or reside in eastern part of Uttar ($M=22.56$).
The Null hypothesis No.2 is rejected as its F-value (26.54) is significant at .01 level which denotes that the sex difference in terms of boys and girls significantly effect the magnitude of power value. The cell wise statistic reveal that the boys have more power value ($M=24.98$) in comparison to the girls ($M=22$).

Conclusion & Discussion

Regional difference and power value show that westerns U.P adolescents have more power value than adolescents residing in eastern U.P. This indicates, that adolescents residing in western U.P are fond of ruling others they prefer a job where they get the opportunity to rule like political person, administrator, etc. Result regarding to Sex difference shows that male adolescents posses more power value than the female adolescents.

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