



A STUDY ON DECISION-MAKING OF B.Ed STUDENTS

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ABSTRACT

The main objectives of the study were to found out the level of decision-making of B.Ed students and difference between male and female B.Ed students in their decision-making. Survey method was used for the study. The sample consists of 983 B.Ed students selected randomly from 24 colleges of education from three districts of Tamil Nadu namely Tirunelveli, Tuticorin and Kanyakumari. Decision-making scale developed by the investigator was used to collect data. The research reveals that the level of decision-making of B.Ed students is average and there is no significant difference found between male and female B.Ed students in their decision-making.

KEYWORDS : Decision-making, B.Ed students

INTRODUCTION

Decision-making is the process of making a choice between a number of options and committing to a future course of actions. Everyone tries to make good decisions. Decision-making is important to everybody at every stage of life for their growth and progress as it is essential to an individual, for the institution, organization and the community for advancing forward. Without decision-making skill an individual as well as institution or organization cannot grow and develop. If the individual is a teacher, then, the quality and responsibility in decision-making expected to be high. A professional teacher needs to understand the moral aspects of teaching and how to make ethical decisions relating to their profession for the welfare of their students. A good teacher can impact present and future generations positively to improve their decision-making abilities. Not only for students, teachers' also need the decision-making skill for their profession and welfare of the students (Hunter, 1979).

OBJECTIVES

1. To find out the level of decision-making of B.Ed students.
2. To find out the significant difference, if any, between male and female B.Ed students in their decision-making.

METHOD ADOPTED

The method adopted for the present study is the survey method.

POPULATION & SAMPLE

The population for the study consists of all the B.Ed students studying in colleges of education in Tirunelveli, Tuticorin and Kanyakumari districts in Tamil Nadu.

The sample consists of 983 B.Ed students. The students were selected from 24 Colleges of Education, affiliated to Tamil Nadu Teachers Education University, Chennai.

TOOLS USED

The tool used for the present study was Decision-making Scale developed by T. Ranjith Kumar (Investigator). Decision-making Scale consists of 36 items distributed under five dimensions viz., Righteous decisions, Unbiased decisions, Acceptable decisions, Instinctive decisions, Efficient decisions.

ANALYSIS OF DATA

The statistics employed in the study were percentage analysis and 't' test. The analyses were presented in the following tables.

Table 1
Level of decision-making of B.Ed students

Decision-making	Low		Moderate		High	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Righteous decisions	141	14.34	675	68.67	167	16.99
Unbiased decisions	144	14.65	661	67.24	178	18.11
Acceptable decisions	144	14.65	660	67.14	179	18.21
Instinctive decisions	134	13.63	694	70.60	155	15.77

Efficient decisions	171	17.39	629	63.99	183	18.62
Decision-making	159	16.17	650	66.12	174	17.71

It is inferred from the above table (1) that 14.34% of the B.Ed students have low, 68.67% of them have moderate and 16.99% of them have high level of making righteous decisions. 14.65% of the B.Ed students have low, 67.24% of them have moderate and 18.11% of them have high level of making unbiased decisions. 14.65% of the B.Ed students have low, 67.14% of them have moderate and 18.21% of them have high level of making acceptable decisions. 13.63% of the B.Ed students have low, 70.60% of them have moderate and 15.77% of them have high level of making instinctive decisions. 17.39% of the B.Ed students have low, 63.99% of them have moderate and 18.62% of them have high level of making efficient decisions.

Further, it is inferred that 16.17% of the B.Ed students have low, 66.12% of them have moderate and 17.71% of them have high level of decision-making.

Table 2
Difference between male and female B.Ed students in their decision-making

Decision-making and its dimensions	Male (N=220)		Female (N=763)		Calculated 't' value	Remarks at 5% level
	Mean	S.D	Mean	S.D		
Righteous decisions	33.38	4.414	34.18	4.345	2.376	S
Unbiased decisions	26.99	4.204	26.71	3.945	0.865	NS
Acceptable decisions	27.58	4.322	27.56	4.083	0.058	NS
Instinctive decisions	27.82	4.552	28.05	4.228	0.679	NS
Efficient decisions	25.45	4.723	25.55	4.357	0.281	NS
Decision-making	141.21	18.049	142.05	16.704	0.617	NS

NS – Not Significant, S – Significant. Table value of 't' is 1.96, for df 981 (Biswal & Dash, 2006).

It is inferred from the above table (2) that there is no significant difference between male and female B.Ed students in their decision-making except the dimension Righteous decisions.

While comparing the mean scores of male (33.38) and female (34.18) B.Ed students in their righteous decision-making, the female students are better than the male students.

FINDINGS

1. Level of decision-making:

- 14.34% of the B.Ed students have low, 68.67% of them have moderate and 16.99% of them have high level of making righteous decisions.

- 14.65% of the B.Ed students have low, 67.24% of them have moderate and 18.11% of them have high level of making unbiased decisions.
- 14.65% of the B.Ed students have low, 67.14% of them have moderate and 18.21% of them have high level of making acceptable decisions.
- 13.63% of the B.Ed students have low, 70.60% of them have moderate and 15.77% of them have high level of making instinctive decisions.
- 17.39% of the B.Ed students have low, 63.99% of them have moderate and 18.62% of them have high level of making efficient decisions.
- 16.17% of the B.Ed students have low, 66.12% of them have moderate and 17.71% of them have high level of decision-making.

There is no significant difference between male and female B.Ed students in their decision-making except the dimension righteous decisions.

IMPLICATIONS

From the study, it has been found that, the decision-making of B.Ed students was moderate. It is necessary to improve the decision-making of the future teachers. Then only their decision-making will be effective in solving the classroom problems. Female students are better than the male students in righteous decision-making. So, proper practice and imaginary situations should be given to the male B.Ed students to improve their righteous decision-making nature.

REFERENCES

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