Impact of Conflictive Thought and depression on Gender

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Abstract

To study "Impact of Conflictive Thought and depression on Gender. Objectives: - To investigate "Impact of Conflictive Thought and depression on Gender. Hypothesis: - There will be no significant difference between the Male & Female on Conflictive Thought and depression. Sample: -For the present study purposive sampling method opted & 40 samples selected from Dagdojirao Deshmukh college, Waluj, Aurangabad, the sample age group between 25 to 40 years taken for present research. Tool: - Conflictive Thoughts Analysis Inventory (CTAI) & Beck Depression Inventory (BDI) is a widely used instrument in present study. Statistical Analysis: -t-test was used for the statistical analysis of data. Conclusion: - There was no Significant difference found between Male and female on Conflictive Thought and depression

Keyword: *Gender, Conflictive Thought, Depression.*

Introduction:

Conflict Thought of differing or contrastive feeling-based or inspirational drives in the same person. 2. with regard to psychoanalysis, the battle between unaware and aware drives, particularly between the superego, ego, and the id, which is thought to be a huge reserve of neuroses. Conflict in psychology the arousal of two or more strong motives that cannot be solved together. A youngster, for example, may want to go to a dance to feel that he belongs to a group and does what his friends do. Gender role conflict occurs when rigid, sexist, or restrictive gender roles result in personal restrictions, devaluation, or violation of others or self (O'Neil, et al., 1995, O'Neil, 2008). The way they resolve those conflicts also tends to differ. While men can be aggressive and combative, a new study shows that, from the tennis court to the boxing ring —modern equivalents of one-on-one conflict — men are more likely than women to make peace with their competitors after the competition ends.

Depression is a global health priority. According to the (World Health Organization 2016), depression accounts for fully 10 percent of the total non-fatal disease burden worldwide. Moreover, this burden falls disproportionately on girls and women. In one study, the global 12-month prevalence of major depressive disorder was 5.8% in females and 3.5% in males (Ferrari et al., 2013). The gender difference in depression – generally believed to be twice as many females experiencing major depression as males – represents a major health disparity. However, despite assertions that the gender difference in depression is among the most robust of findings in psychopathology research (e.g., Bebbington, 1996), and extensive empirical and theoretical work on gender differences in depression, this large body of sometimes inconsistent research has yet to be synthesized meta-analytically. The current set of meta-analyses advance previous work by including studies of depression diagnoses as well as symptoms to 1) estimate the magnitude of the gender difference in depression; 2) use a developmental lens to elucidate the patterns of gender differences across the lifespan; and 3) examine theory-driven, conceptually relevant moderators (e.g., nation-level gender equity).

Review of Literature:

Rachel H. Salk, Janet S. Hyde, and Lyn Y. Abramson (2017) In two meta-analyses on gender differences in depression in nationally representative samples we advance previous work by including studies of depression diagnoses and symptoms to 1) estimate the magnitude of the gender difference in depression across a wide array of nations and ages; 2) use a developmental perspective to elucidate patterns of gender differences across the lifespan; and 3) incorporate additional theory-driven moderators (e.g., gender equity). For major depression diagnoses and depression symptoms, respectively, we meta-analyzed data from 65 and 95 articles and their corresponding national datasets, representing data from 1,716,195 and 1,922,064 people in over 90 different nations. Overall, OR = 1.95, 95% CI [1.88, 2.03] and $d = 0.27$ [0.26, 0.29]. Age was the strongest predictor of effect size. The gender difference for diagnoses emerged earlier than previously thought, with OR = 2.37 at age 12. For both meta-analyses, the gender difference peaked in adolescence (OR = 3.02 for ages 13–15, and $d = 0.47$ for age 16) but then declined and remained stable in adulthood.

Cross-national analyses indicated that larger gender differences were found in nations with greater gender equity, for major depression, but not depression symptoms. The gender difference in depression represents a health disparity, especially in adolescence, yet the magnitude of the difference indicates that depression in males should not be overlooked.

Glenn E. Good, Phillip K. Wood(1995) : To investigate the previously untested hypothesis that college men with higher levels of male gender role conflict (MGRC) experience both increased risk of depression and more negative attitudes toward seeking counselling services, this study used latent variable modelling to examine these relations. Two components of MGRC were identified: restriction-related MGRC, which predicted 25% of the variance in help-seeking attitudes, and achievement-related MGRC, which predicted 21% of the variance in depression. It is suggested that outreach programs designed to increase college men's willingness to use counselling services attempt to counter the option-limiting aspects of male gender roles, whereas counselling with depressed college men incorporate an examination of their perceptions of success and achievement.

Barrera, M., Chassin, L., & Rogosch, F. (1993) Studies of positive and negative social ties usually are done in isolation of each other, precluding an understanding of their relative contributions to psychological functioning. This research evaluated the effects of adolescents' conflict with and social support from key relationships (parents, siblings, and best friends) on adolescents' self-esteem, substance use, and externalizing symptoms. Ss were 296 adolescents and their parents; 145 families had alcoholic fathers, and 151 had non-alcoholic parents. Support and conflict provided by each network member showed only a mild negative correlation. Support from parents, but not siblings or best friends, was related to adolescents' reports of substance use and externalizing. Conflict with parents was consistently related to externalizing behaviours. There was no evidence that conflict within a relationship neutralizes the effectiveness of the support it provides. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2019 APA, all rights reserved)

♦**Research Methodology: -**

♦**Statement of the problem:**

 "To Study the Impact of Conflictive Thought and depression on Gender"

♦**Objectives:**

1)   To Investigate the Impact of Conflictive Thought on Male & Female
2)   To Search the Impact of depression on Male & Female

  ♦**Hypothesis:**

1)   There will be no significant difference between the Male & Female on Conflictive Thought.
2)   There will be no significant difference between the Male & Female on Depression.

♦**Sample:**

For the present research 40 sample were selected from Dagdojirao Deshmukh College, Waluj, Aurangabad district among them 20 sample were Male and 20 were Female. The sample age range between 25-40 years taken for the present research. purposive sampling is opted for the study.

♦**Variable:**

Independent variable: Gender   1) Male &   2) Female

Dependent Variable: 1) Conflictive Thought 2) Depression

Controlled variable: 1) Age – 25 to 40

Procedures of data collection

For data collection permission has been taken from respective sources than the Male & Female have been selected for data collection. Personal data sheet (PDS) has been given for the preliminary information with respect to related variables then standardized test. And they have been told that their responses will keep confidential and the information will be used for research purpose only.

Tool: -

Conflictive Thoughts Analysis Inventory (CTAI): Will Incomplete Sentence it aims to assess the conflictive or stressful thoughts. Analysis of Conflictive Thoughts be helpful for Counselling.

Beck Depression Inventory (BDI) : The BDI-II contains 21 items on a 4-point scale from symptom absent to 3 severe symptoms. Anxiety symptoms are not assessed but affective, cognitive, somatic and vegetative symptoms are covered, reflecting the DSM-IV criteria for major depression. Scoring is achieved by adding the highest rating for all 21 items. The minimum score is 0 and maximum Score is 63. Higher scores indicate greater symptom severity. In non-clinical populations, Score above 20 indicate depression. In those diagnosed

with depression, scores of 0-13 indicate minimum depression, 14-19 (mild depression), 20-28 (moderate depression) and 29-63 (severe depression).

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS:

The present study data was analysed by using statistical techniques like Mean, S.D and t-test.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:

- *Hypothesis 1:* There will be no significant difference between the Male & Female on Conflictive Thought.

Table No - 1 Showing mean and standard deviation and t values among Male & Female on Conflictive Thought.

Students	N	Mean	SD	t - Value	Sign
Male	20	29.50	5.54	0.59	No Sign.
Female	20	29.40	5.15		

Table no. 1 indicates that the mean scores on the Conflictive thought levels of male and Female are found to be 29.50 & 29.40 and the standard deviation is 5.54 & 5.15 respectively. The t value of such groups is found to be 0.59 which is not significant at 0.01 level. On the basis of the obtained result, it can be concluded that the no significant different found between Male and Female students on Conflictive Thought.

- *Hypothesis 2:* There will be no significant difference between the Male & Female on Depression.

Table No - 2 Showing mean and standard deviation and t values among Male & Female on depression.

Students	N	Mean	SD	t - Value	Sign
Male	20	32.65	5.76	0.87	No Sign.
Female	20	31.00	6.27		

Table no. 2 indicates that the mean scores on the depresssion levels of Male and Female are found to be 32.65 & 31.00 and the standard deviation is 5.76 & 6.27 respectively. The t value of such groups is found to be 0.87 which is not significant at 0.01 level. On the basis of the obtained result, it can be concluded that the no significant different found between Male and Female on depression.

Conclusion

There was no significant difference found between Male and female on Conflictive Thought and depression

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