



A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF SELF PERCEPTION AMONG SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS

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ABSTRACT

The present study was carried out to study the impact of self-perception on secondary school students. A sample of 100 secondary school students from diverse backgrounds in Sonipat district was selected. The number of male and female students was kept same. For measurement of self-perception, Self-Perception Scale by Susan Harter (2012) was used. The descriptive method was used for the study. Mean, standard deviation, Coefficient of correlation and t-test were used to analyze the data. The result showed a positive correlation between self-perception of boys and girls students and also there was no significant difference between self-concept of boys and girls students.

INTRODUCTION

Self-perception usually refers how people view and understand their own view ideas, feelings, aptitudes and traits. People's perceptions of their own identity, value and ability are important in determining their behavior, worldviews and general well-being. It can be influenced by many factors, such as personal experiences, cultural and societal norms, feedback from others and social comparison. It plays crucial role in shaping individual's behaviors, beliefs and well-being. It can have a significant impact on various aspects of life, including self-esteem, self-confidence, self-confidence, self-management, self-motivation and decision making. Self-perception can affect our life positively and negatively both. A positive self-perception will lead to greater sense-worth, more confidence and belief that one has ability to achieve to their goals. Contrarily, a negative self-perception will result in low self-esteem, self-doubt and a lack of confidence in one's abilities. It is important to be noted that self-perception is not fixed, and it can change over time.

Elements of Self-Perception

Self-Identity: The fundamental aspect of one's self-perception, self-perception, self-identity deals with how one defines oneself. Personal values, beliefs, personality and roles that one identifies with are some of its components (examples: student, father, artist)

Self-Esteem: A person's overall assessment and sense of worth are referred to as their self-esteem. It involves one's self-worth and perception of themselves, including their self-assurance, self-acceptance, and self-respect.

Self-Image: Self-image refers to the mental image or view one has of themselves, including their physical characteristics,

skills and qualities. It covers how people perceive themselves and other people.

Self-Efficacy: It is the belief in one's ability to successfully accomplish specific tasks or goals. It involves the confidence in one's own skills, competence and effectiveness to handle various situations.

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

A study conducted by Dr. Monika, Meenaxi, Priyanka in 2022 found that boys of secondary school have higher self-concept compared to girls of secondary school. It was also found that girls of secondary school possess more social skills as compared to boys of secondary school.

A study conducted by Anthony T. Soares and Louise M. Soares found that students of elementary and secondary level possess positive self-concept; the results depend on the methodology of teaching.

Similarly, a study conducted by R. Melissa and D.S.W. Lavitt found that self-perception is strongly interrelated for girls and not for boys. Also, girls did not appear to value the competencies which they possess while holding in high regard those they felt they lacked.

JUSTIFICATION OF THIS STUDY

The study of self-perception related to secondary school students. The positive impact of self-perception in secondary school students. Students during their secondary education period had to face several problems, because of this their perception keeps on changing so it become important for all the



parents, teachers and others educated to develop a better self-perception among learners.

STATEMENT OF THE STUDY

“A Comparative Study of Self-Perception among Secondary School Students”

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

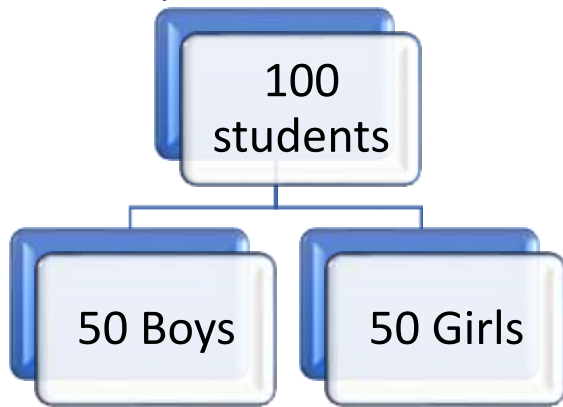
1. To compare the self- perception among boys and girls of secondary school students.
2. To find out the relationship of self -perception between boys and girls of senior secondary students.

HYPOTHESIS

1. There is no significant difference of self -perception among boys and girls of secondary school students.
2. There is no significant relation of self -perception among boys and girls of senior secondary students.

SAMPLE OF THE STUDY

A sample of 100 secondary school students of Sonipat district were selected randomly



VARIABLE USED IN STUDY

There is one variable in this study which is self-perception.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study falls under the category of descriptive research. A standardised tool was used for data collection. The students at secondary school completed a questionnaire which included various questions about self-perception. Students marked X in one box of each question. There is little negative type of statements whose scoring was done as 1,2,3,4, depending on the box which students have marked. Similarly, those statements which are positive in nature are marked as 4,3,2,1 as per the box chosen by the students.

TOOLS USED

Self-perception questionnaire by Susan Harter (2012)

STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES

- Mean
- Standard Deviation
- T-test
- Correlation

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Objective: To compare the self- perception among boys and girls of secondary school students

STUDENTS	Mean	S.D.	t-test value
BOYS	52.82	4.260	0.3730
GIRLS	51.98	4.688	

Table 1 shows the value of mean of boys is 52.82, the mean of girls is 51.98 and the standard deviation of boys and girls is 4.260 and 4.688 respectively and t- test value is 0.3730 which

shows that hypothesis “There is no significant difference of self -perception among boys and girls of secondary school students” is accepted.

Objective: To find out the relationship of self -perception between boys and girls of senior secondary students.

STUDENTS	Coefficient of Correlation
BOYS	0.075
GIRLS	

Table 2 shows that the coefficient of correlation between girls and boys is 0.075 which shows that the relation is positively weak. This means the hypothesis “There is no significant relation of self -perception among boys and girls of senior secondary students” is accepted.

CONCLUSION

The study showed that there is no significant relation to self -perception among boys and girls of senior secondary students.



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