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SELF ESTEEM OF B.Ed. TEACHER TRAINEES WITH CERTAIN SELECTED DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES

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ABSTRACT

   The study aimed to find out the self-esteem of B.Ed teacher trainees. The 223 B.Ed teacher trainees have been selected from Thajavur District, Taminadu, India by using simple random sampling technique. The dependent variable is Self Esteem and the special type of independent variables has been used that is demographic variables such as Gender, Age, Locality, Parents Educational Qualification, Parents Occupation and Family Monthly Income. Data were collected through Descriptive Method with Survey Technique and they are subjected to Descriptive (Mean) and Inferential (t-test and ANOVA) analyses. The results reveal that the B.Ed teacher trainees having self esteem satisfactorily and there exists no significant difference in self esteem with respect to demographic variables.

KEYWORDS: self-esteem, feelings, Descriptive, Demographic, Education

1.1 INTRODUCTION

   In the present era, the teacher education needs skilled and efficient teachers. The teacher having confidence to face students in classroom is essential factor of teaching. The teacher having skill to teach but they do not have internal respective motives about them. This produces the teaching process as efficient. The teacher first minded that I will able to teach this lesson successfully. It leads higher performance of teaching. The intuitive and respective motives or feelings or attitude is called as self esteem. So, the self esteem of an individual plays a vital role in producing confidence of a teacher. Teacher education is a mother profession of all other professions of education. This education produces the teacher for future teaching society. In this place we have to make awareness about self esteem. The authors of this paper have interested to measure the level of self esteem of B.Ed teacher trainees.

1.2 BRIEF ABOUT SELF ESTEEM

   The term self esteem originated from the Greek word 'Reverence for self'. Self esteem combines the words 'self' and 'esteem'. Self means values, beliefs and attitudes of our selves. The 'esteem' meant the value or worth of one gives oneself. It is simply defined as one's self -image or how one feels about him or herself. According to Coppersmith (1967) defined self-esteem as "the

evaluation, which the individual makes and customarily maintains with regards to him/herself". The Oxford English Dictionary (OED) traces the use of the word "self-esteem" in English back as far as 1657. After a career in the proto-psychological phrenology in the 19th century the term entered more mainstream psychological use in the work of the American psychologist and philosophers Lorne Park and William James in 1980. In the year 1993 Campell and Lavallee defined self esteem as "a self-reflective attitude that is the product of viewing the self as an object of evaluation". It may be meant as it is an affective phenomenon which is lived as a feelings or an emotions or an internal sources or an attitude about ourselves. Self esteem is classified under two categories. They are

Positive Self Esteem: The more positive feelings of an individual that ones have a high respective feeling about ourselves. For example: I am smart, I learnt from my mistakes, and I am fun etc.

Negative Self esteem: The more negative feelings of an individual that ones have low irrespective feelings about ourselves. For example: I am afraid to fail, I am stupid, I am ugly, and I am Boring etc.

Self esteem play a vital role of every individual life because it has individuality that the feelings are being an output of an individual. If our feeling is good, the output of our activities always success. In teaching-Learning Process, the output of teaching is depends on the teachers feeling that is self esteem. This paper envisages of self esteem of B.Ed teacher trainees with certain selected demographic variables.

1.3 RATIONALE BEHIND THE STUDY

We are now live in a global economy characterized by rapid change, accelerating scientific and technological breakthroughs and an unprecedented level of competitiveness. These developments create demands for higher levels of education and training. These developments also create new demands on our psychological resources. Specifically, these developments ask for a greater capacity for innovation, self-management, personal skills, responsibility and self-direction. This is not just asked at the top. It is asked at every level of a business enterprise.

Modern business cannot be run by a few people who think and many people who do what they are told (the traditional, military command and control model). Today, organization need not only an unprecedented high level of knowledge and skill among all those who participate, but also a higher

level of independence, self reliance, self-trust and the capacity to exercise initiative in the word self esteem. Persons with high levels of self esteem are now needed economically in large numbers. Historically, this is a new phenomenon and so in a very real sense, self esteem in an idea whose time has come. With these sense, the investigators of this study attempted to know the level of self esteem of B.Ed teacher-trainees.

1.4 HYPOTHESES OF THE STUDY

Hypothesis is a scientific assumption towards the result of the research and it could be tested through relevant statistics. It occupies an essential part of research. No quantitative research has been done without hypothesis. The following hypotheses has formulated for quantitative analysis by the investigators.

- ✓ The self esteem of B.Ed teacher trainees is satisfactory.
- ✓ There exist no significant difference in self esteem of B.Ed teacher trainees with respect to the demographic variables such as
- Gender
- Age
- Locality
- Parents Educational Qualification
- Parents Occupation
- Family Monthly Income

1.5 VARIABLES OF THE STUDY

Ones it varies its values is called as variables. Here the investigator used two different types of variables. Such as,

1.5.1 Demographic Variables:-

Demographic variables are a special type of Independent Variable. The changes of its values does not depending on other is called independent variables. According to Best and Khan (2006), the independent variable defined as "It is a conditions or characteristics that the experimenter manipulates or controls in his or her attempt to ascertain their relationship to observed phenomena" (Best & Kahn, 2006). The Demographic variables of the study are

- ✓ Gender,
- ✓ Age,
- ✓ Locality,
- ✓ Parents Educational Qualification,
- ✓ Parents Occupation, and
- ✓ Family Monthly Income.

1.5.2 Dependent variables:-

The variation of values is depending with other (independent variable) is called dependent variables. According to Best and Khan (2006), the dependent variable as "It is a conditions or characteristics that appear, disappear or change as the experimenter introduces, removes or changes independent variables" (Best & Kahn, 2006). The dependent variable of the study is

✓ Self Esteem

1.6 METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY

Methodology is the heart of a research. It includes method of data collection, Sample and sampling techniques, description of tools, data collection, statistics and interpretation. According to New Webster dictionary of English language, the methodology is described as "The system of methods or of classification as it is applied by a science or art, while a method is "Systematic or clearly defined way of accomplish on end" (Babu, 2008). The description of Methodology is below,

1.6.1 Method:-

The investigators have used Descriptive Method with Survey technique for data collection.

1.6.2 Sample and Sampling Technique:-

The sample of 233 B.Ed teacher trainees has been selected from Educational Colleges of Thanjavur District, Tamilnadu, India by using simple random sampling technique.

1.6.3 Tools of the study:-

Tool is an instrument or device used to collect data and it may be a questionnaire, schedule, rating scale and tests. The following tools were used by the investigator for data collection.

1.6.3.1 Description of Self Esteem Scale:-

The tool of Self Esteem Scale was constructed and standardized by M.S.Prasad and G.P. Thakur. It contains 30 items with 'Likert type' responses such as 'Totally Correct', 'Correct to a Large Extent', 'Partially Correct', 'Uncertain Partially Wrong', 'Wrong to a Large Extent' and 'Totally Wrong'. It has face and content validity and the reliability of the scale is 0.82, 0.78 by using split-half and test-retest methods.

1.7 FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

Findings are the precise effect of the research process by testing hypotheses through some useful statistics (Suresh, 2014). It is highlights of the research where we are focused before investigation. The followings are the findings,

✓ The mean score of Self Esteem of B.Ed Teacher Trainee is 135.19. It is lies in satisfactory level and hence the research hypothesis is accepted. Thus, the Self Esteem of B.Ed Teacher Trainee is satisfactory.

✓ The t-value of Self Esteem of B.Ed Teacher Trainee with respect to the Gender is 1.16 with the degrees of freedom 222. It is less than the critical value 1.96 with the same degrees of freedom at 0.05 levels and hence the Null hypothesis is accepted. Thus, there exists no significant difference in Self Esteem of B.Ed Teacher Trainee with respect to Gender.

✓ The F-value of Self Esteem of B.Ed Teacher Trainee with respect to the Age is 1.089 with the degrees of freedom (3, 219). It is less than the critical value 2.64 with the same degrees of freedom at 0.05 levels and hence the Null hypothesis is accepted. Thus, there exists no significant difference in Self Esteem of B.Ed Teacher Trainee with respect to Age.

✓ The F-value of Self Esteem of B.Ed Teacher Trainee with respect to the Locality is 0.778 with the degrees of freedom (2, 220). It is less than the critical value 3.03 with the same degrees of freedom at 0.05 levels and hence the Null hypothesis is accepted. Thus, there exists no significant difference in Self Esteem of B.Ed Teacher Trainee with respect to Locality.

✓ The F-value of Self Esteem of B.Ed Teacher Trainee with respect to the Parent Educational Qualification is 1.119 with the degrees of freedom (5, 217). It is less than the critical value 2.25 with the same degrees of freedom at 0.05 levels and hence the Null hypothesis is accepted. Thus, there exists no significant difference in Self Esteem of B.Ed Teacher Trainee with respect to Parent Educational Qualification.

✓ The F-value of Self Esteem of B.Ed Teacher Trainee with respect to the Parent

Occupation is 1.436 with the degrees of freedom (4, 218). It is less than the critical value 2.41 with the same degrees of freedom at 0.05 levels and hence the Null hypothesis is accepted. Thus, there exists no significant difference in Self Esteem of B.Ed Teacher Trainee with respect to Parent Occupation.

✓ The F-value of Self Esteem of B.Ed Teacher Trainee with respect to the Family Monthly Income is 0.797 with the degrees of freedom (3, 219). It is less than the critical value 2.64 with the same degrees of freedom at 0.05 levels and hence the Null hypothesis is accepted. Thus, there exists no significant difference in Self Esteem of B.Ed Teacher Trainee with respect to Family Monthly Income.

1.8 CONCLUSION

Conclusion is the scientific rationale which acts behind the result of findings. The following conclusion was made by the investigator based on the findings of the study.

✓ The Self Esteem of B.Ed Teacher Trainee is satisfactory.

• It may be due to positive attitude of the B.Ed teacher trainees. The teacher trainees might be attended seminars and workshops in teaching. And most of the persons may have teaching experiences. This may influence the self esteem as satisfactorily.

✓ There exist no significant difference in self esteem of B.Ed teacher trainees with respect to the demographic variables such as Gender, Age, Locality, Parents Educational Qualification, Parents Occupation and Family Monthly Income.

• There demographic variables such as Gender, Age, Locality, Parents Educational Qualification, Parents Occupation and Family Monthly Income does not make any influences on self esteem of B.Ed teacher trainees.

Table 1.1 Descriptive Analysis of Self Esteem of B.Ed Teacher Trainees

N	Mean	Median	Mode	S.D	Variances	Skewness	Kurtosis	Range
223	135.19	136	137	13.30	176.96	-0.719	3.347	111

Table 1.2 t-test of Self Esteem of B.Ed Teacher Trainees with Respect to Gender

Demographic Variable	Sub-Variables	N	df	Mean	S.D	t-Value	Significance @ 0.05 level
Self Esteem	Male	112	222	134.170	13.955	1.16	Not Significant
	Female	111		136.234	12.589		

Table 1.3 F-test of Self Esteem of B.Ed Teacher Trainees with Respect to Demographic Variables

Variables	Sum of Squares		df	Mean Square	F-ratio	Significance @0.05 level
Age	Between Groups	577.537	3	192.512	1.089	Not Significant
	Within Groups	38707.782	219	176.748		
	Total	39285.318	222	-		
Locality	Between Groups	275.977	2	137.989	0.778	Not Significant
	Within Groups	39009.341	220	177.315		
	Total	39285.318	222	-		
Parent Educational Qualification	Between Groups	987.273	5	197.445	1.119	Not Significant
	Within Groups	38298.046	217	176.489		
	Total	39285.318	222	-		

Parent Occupation	Between Groups	1008.645	4	252.161	1.436	Not Significant
	Within Groups	38276.673	218	175.581		
	Total	39285.318	222	-		
Family Monthly Income	Between Groups	424.202	3	141.401	0.797	Not Significant
	Within Groups	38861.116	219	177.448		
	Total	39285.318	222	-		

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