



A STUDY ON SELF ESTEEM OF B.Ed. COLLEGE STUDENTS IN VELLORE DISTRICT

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ABSTRACT

This study examined the study on self confidence of B.Ed. college students in Vellore district. The tools used for the present study are Self Esteem Inventory by M.S.Prasad and G.P. Thakur. The study comprises of 150 B.Ed. students (50 male and 100 female students) from Government and self finance colleges of Education in Vellore district. Simple random method of sampling was adopted to collect the data. There is no significant difference between male and female B.Ed. college students with respect to their self confidence.

KEY WORDS: *Self Esteem, B.Ed. College Students*

INTRODUCTION

"Self-esteem is a set of attitudes and beliefs that a person brings with him or herself when facing the world. It includes beliefs as to whether he or she can accept success or failure, how much effort should be put forth, whether failure at a task will hurt and whether he or she will become more capable as a result of different experiences. In psychological terms, self-esteem provides a mental set that prepares the person to respond according to expectations of success, acceptance and personal strength" (Cooper smith, 1981).

"The term *self-esteem* refers to the evaluation a person makes and customarily maintains with regard to him or herself. *Self-esteem* expresses an attitude of approval or disapproval and indicate the extent to which a person believes him or herself capable, significantly successful and worthy. "Self-esteem is not something separate from performance in reading math, social and physical skills. It is an important and integral part of performance. Studies indicate that students who are unsure of themselves or who expect to fail are inclined to stop trying and just give up. These studies support the conclusion that feelings of confidence and self-respect are as important in school performance as they are in other areas of life."

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

One of the most important aspects of the self-concept is our self-esteem the personal evaluation of ourselves and the resulting feeling of worth associated with our self-concept. Self-esteem exerts a powerful influence on people's expectations their judgements about themselves and other and their behavior people with high self-esteem are willing to test the validity of their inferences about themselves. Having a high level of self-acceptance, they tend to be accepting of others, including those with different opinions than themselves and enjoy satisfying relationships with other people. They also expect to do well in accomplish their try hard and tend to be successful in their careers. They are inclined to attribute their success to their abilities and to make due allowance for circumstances in interpreting their failure. As a result, people with high self-esteem generally enjoy a great deal of self-confidence and have a realistic assessment of their strengths and weaknesses. Since self-confidence is one of the important factors affecting overall personality of the individual the researcher is keen to study the self-esteem among B.Ed. College students.

TITLE OF THE STUDY

The researcher has been titled as "A Study on Self Esteem of B.Ed. College Students in Vellore District".

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The following are the objectives of the study

1. To find the difference in the self esteem of B.Ed..college students between male and female students.
2. To find the difference in the self esteem of B.Ed. college students between rural and urban students.
3. To find the difference in the self esteem of B.Ed. college students between Government and self financing college students.
4. To find the difference in the self esteem of B.Ed. college students between students living in rural and urban areas.
5. To find the difference in the self esteem of B.Ed. college students between first year and second year students.
6. To find the difference in the self esteem of B.Ed. college students between under graduate and post graduate students.



HYPOTHESIS OF THE STUDY

Suitable hypothesis framed

POPULATION AND SAMPLE

The total sample selected for the study comprises of 150 B.Ed. students (50 male and 100 female students) from Government and self financed colleges of Education in Vellore district. The researcher has used stratified random sampling technique to select B.Ed. colleges for the study and these colleges consisted of different types of management namely Government and self finance in Rural and Urban locality of colleges. Simple random method of sampling was adopted to collect the data.

TOOLS USED IN THE PRESENT STUDY

- Self Esteem Inventory by M.S.Prasad and G.P. Thakur, Psychology Department, University of Bihar, Muzaffarpur.

Differential Analysis -Self Esteem

Table - 1
Mean, SD and “t” Values on Gender towards Self Esteem

Gender	N	Mean	SD	‘t’ Value	Level of Significance
Male	50	134.94	28.71	0.813	NS
Female	100	138.23	20.20		

It is evident from the Table -1 the calculated ‘t’ value is 0.813, which is not significant at 0.05 level. Hence, the framed null hypothesis is accepted and research hypothesis is rejected. It is found that there is no significant difference between male and female B.Ed. college students with respect to their self esteem. It is inferred from the above analysis that both boys and girls do feel proud about their B.Ed. course.

Table - 2
Mean, SD and “t” Values on Locality of College towards Self Esteem

Locality of College	N	Mean	SD	‘t’ Value	Level of Significance
Rural	120	137.02	24.30	0.113	NS
Urban	30	137.56	19.37		

It is evident from the Table - 2 the calculated ‘t’ value is 0.113, which is not significant at 0.05 level. Hence, the framed null hypothesis is accepted and research hypothesis is rejected. It is found that there is no significant difference between rural and urban B.Ed. college students with respect to their self esteem. It is inferred that whether the B.Ed. College is situated in rural areas or urban areas, the way the B.Ed. students study the true feel great.

Table - 3
Mean, SD and “t” Values on Type of Management towards Self Confidence

Type of Management	N	Mean	SD	‘t’ Value	Level of Significance
Government	69	136.36	19.27	0.372	NS
Self finance	81	137.79	26.42		

It is evident from the Table - 3 the calculated ‘t’ value is 0.372, which is not significant at 0.05 level. Hence, the framed null hypothesis is accepted and research hypothesis is rejected. It is found that there is no significant difference between government and self financed of B.Ed. college students with respect to their self esteem. It implies that there will be much difference in the self esteem between students in Government B.Ed. colleges and students in self financing B.Ed. colleges.

Table - 4
Mean, SD and “t” Values on Student Residence towards Self Esteem

Student Residence	N	Mean	SD	‘t’ Value	Level of Significance
Rural	103	140.53	23.23	2.696	S
Urban	47	129.68	22.02		

It is evident from the Table - 4 the calculated ‘t’ value is 2.696, which is significant at 0.05 level. Hence, the framed null hypothesis is rejected and research hypothesis is accepted. It is found that there is significant difference between rural and urban of B.Ed. college students with respect to their self esteem.



Table - 5
Mean, SD and “t” Values on Year of Study towards Self Esteem

Year of study	N	Mean	SD	‘t’ Value	Level of Significance
First	40	127.72	22.85	3.059	S
Second	110	140.55	22.66		

It is evident from the Table - 5 the calculated ‘t’ value is 3.059, which is not significant at 0.05 level. Hence, the framed null hypothesis is rejected and research hypothesis is accepted. It is found that there is significant difference between first and second year of study of B.Ed. college students with respect to their self esteem. It implies that first year B.Ed. students will have low self esteem and the second year B.Ed. students will have high self esteem.

Table - 6
Mean, SD And “t” Values on Degree Qualified Towards Self Confidence

Degree Qualified	N	Mean	SD	‘t’ Value	Level of Significance
Under graduate	108	135.72	22.12	1.189	NS
Post graduate	42	140.76	26.15		

It is evident from the Table - 6 the calculated ‘t’ value is 1.189, which is not significant at 0.05 level. Hence, the framed null hypothesis is accepted and research hypothesis is rejected. It is found that there is no significant difference between under graduate and post graduate of B.Ed. college students with respect to their self esteem. It implies that both B.Ed. students with basic degree and B.Ed. students with basic PG degree will have same level of self esteem.

FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

1. There is no significant difference between male and female B.Ed. college students with respect to their self esteem. It is inferred from the above analysis that both boys and girls do feel proud about their B.Ed. course.
2. There is no significant difference between rural and urban B.Ed. college students with respect to their self esteem. It is inferred that whither the B.Ed. College is situated in rural areas or urban areas, the way the B.Ed. students study the true feel great.
3. There is no significant difference between government and self fiancé of B.Ed. college students with respect to their self esteem. It implies that there will be much difference in the self esteem between students in Government B.Ed. colleges and students in self financing B.Ed. colleges.
4. There is significant difference between rural and urban of B.Ed. college students with respect to their self esteem.
5. There is significant difference between first and second year of study of B.Ed. college students with respect to their self esteem. It implies that first year B.Ed. students will have low self esteem and the second year B.Ed. students will have high self esteem.
6. There is no significant difference between under graduate and post graduate of B.Ed. college students with respect to their self esteem. It implies that both B.Ed. students with basic degree and B.Ed. students with basic PG degree will have same level of self esteem.

CONCLUSION

It can be concluded on the basis of the present study that the level of self-esteem increases with increase in the age. So appropriate strategies must be adopted by the teacher educators to develop and improve self-esteem among B.Ed. teacher trainees

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