

SELF CONFIDENCE AMONG SENIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL GOING STUDENTS

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Abstract

The present study was conducted to study self confidence among senior secondary school going students. The total sample of 200 secondary school students was taken from the Moga and Ferozepur district of Punjab to collect the requisite data through random sampling. Agnihotri's Self-Confidence Inventory (ASCI) by Rekha Gupta (1985) was used to collect data. Statistical techniques used Mean, Standard Deviation, t-test. It was found that there was significant mean difference in self-confidence between government and private, and between boys and girls. But, there was insignificant mean difference in self-confidence between rural and urban.

Keywords: Self Confidence, Senior Secondary School Students

Education is a powerful instrument of social, economic and political change. It has to be related to the long term national development in which the country is engaged and the problem it is called upon to face. Other agencies may help, but the only instrument that can reach all people is the education. But our education system is anti-creative. The unchallenging classroom activities fail to produce self-confident and emotionally maturity among persons. Self-Confidence is related with success in general and academic achievement in particular. A confident attitude, a belief and a faith in one's capacities and ideals are essentials for success but it is also remembered that self-confidence grows with means it is desirable to develop the qualities like emotional maturity and courage within ourselves to be successful. Moreover, after analyzing the research literature it has been found that very little work has been done in this field and therefore there is scope to explore this field further. Walia (2006) conducted a study on Self-Confidence in relation to Academic Achievement of urban adolescents and found there is a positive correlation between academic achievement and self-confidence. Parathamma and Sharanamma (2010) studied the anxiety level and level of self-confidence

and their relation with academic achievement. They found that there was significant difference in the anxiety level of boys and girls also there was significant difference in the self-confidence levels also. Srivastava (2012) in his study Interaction effects of Sex locality and self-confidence on emotional intelligence among prospective teachers and revealed that the main effects of sex and self-confidence are found to be non-significant. Tomas Chamorro and Premuzic (2012) in their study, " and found that lower self-confidence makes to pay attention to negative feedback and be self – criteria and concluded lower self- confidence can motivate to work harder and prepare more. High school student' and concluded that there is a significant relationship between organizational Climate and self-confidence.

OBJECTIVES

- To study the Self-Confidence between government and private among senior secondary school going students.
- To study the self-confidence between rural and urban among senior secondary school going students.
- To study the self-confidence between male and female among senior secondary school going

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students.

METHOD

SAMPLE

The sample of present study was consisted 200 senior secondary school students belonging to Moga and Ferozepur district which was taken through random sampling technique. Both male and female students were included. The study was delimited to two hundred senior secondary students of different schools of Moga and Ferozepur districts.

PROCEDURE

The data was collected from rural and urban schools students. The prior permission from the Principals of

the selected school was taken. The instructions of the tool were made clear to them. After that the tool was administered on them according to the instructions given in the respective manual and the response-sheets were collected. After collecting the required data from the students, scoring was done according to the instructions given in the manuals of respective tool. Data was analyzed with descriptive and inferential statistics (t-test).

MEASURES

Agnihotri's Self-Confidence Inventory (ASCI) by Gupta (1985) was used to collect data.

RESULT AND ANALYSIS

Table 1: Showing the comparative view of self-confidence of govt. and private sr. Sec. School going Students.

Organization of School	N	Mean	SD	Mean	S.E. (d)	t-value
				Diff (d)		
Government	100	30.50	7.68	3.33	1.16	2.88
Private	100	27.17	8.62			

Significant at 0.01 level

Table 1 shows that there is significant difference in the mean scores of govt. and private among sr. sec. school going students. It can be seen from table 1 that the mean score of govt. School students is 30.50 and private school students is 27.17. The S.D. of both groups is 7.68 and 8.62 respectively. The calculated t-value is 2.88, the tabulated t-value at 0.01 level and 0.05 level are 2.58

and 1.98 respectively. Since the calculated value is higher at 0.01 level than tabulated value. This indicates that there is significant mean difference in self-confidence between government and private. Therefore the hypothesis "There exists no significant difference in self-confidence between government and private senior secondary school going students." is rejected.

Table 2: Showing the comparative view of self confidence rural and urban sr. Sec. School going Students.

Locale	N	Mean	SD	Mean Diff .	S.E. (d)	t-value
Rural	100	28.78	8.13	-0.11	1.22	0.09 not significant at 0.05 level
Urban	100	28.89	8.54			

Table 2 shows that there is no significant difference in the mean scores of rural and urban among sr. sec. school going students. It can be seen from table 4.2 that the mean score of male School students is 28.78 and urban school students is 28.89. The S.D. of both groups is 8.13 and 8.54 respectively. The calculated t-value is 0.09, the tabulated t-value at 0.01 level and 0.05 level are 2.58 and 1.98

respectively. Since the calculated value is lower than at 0.05 table value at .05 level.. This indicates that there is insignificant mean difference in self-confidence between rural and urban. Therefore the hypothesis "There exists no significant difference in self-confidence between rural and urban senior secondary school going students" is accepted.

Table 3: Showing the comparative view of self confidence of male and female sen.sec. school going students.

Gender differential of self-confidence among senior secondary school going students						
Gender	N	Mean	SD	Mean Diff (d)	S.E. (d)	t-value
Boys	100	27.30	7.72	-3.07	1.16	2.65 significant at the level of 0.01
Girls	100	30.37	8.63			

Table 3 shows that there is significant difference in the mean scores of boys and girls among sr. sec. school going students. It can be seen from table 3 that the mean score of boys School students is 27.30 and girls school students is 30.37. The S.D. of both groups is 7.72 and 8.63 respectively. The calculated t-value is 2.65, the tabulated t-value at 0.01 level and 0.05 level are 2.58 and 1.98 respectively. since the calculated value is higher than at 0.01 level than tabulated value. This indicates that there is significant mean difference in self-confidence between boys and girls.

Therefore the hypothesis “ There exists no significant difference in self-confidence between male and female Senior secondary school going students” is rejected. There exists no significant difference in the parental encouragement between government and private senior secondary school going students.

MAJOR FINDINGS

- There is significant difference in self confidence between government and private sr. sec. school going students.
- There is no significant difference in self confidence between rural and urban sr. sec. school going students.
- There is significant difference in self confidence between male and female sr. Sec. school going students.

EDUCATIONAL IMPLICATIONS

- The present study will help the teacher and parents to understand the self confidence among sr. Sec. Students.
- The finding of investigation helps the parents to help their children to channels their every useful

and productive areas. The study also helps the parents to inculcate moral ethical, self confidence among their own children for better life in worry sphere of life.

- The present study also helps the teachers in knowing and evaluating the behaviour of their children in the light of their self confidence.
- It also encourages the teachers to become a role model before their students and inculcating good self confidence among them for their better life.

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