

**A STUDY ON SELF-ESTEEM OF B.ED. COLLEGE STUDENTS IN PUDUCHERRY
REGION**

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Abstract

The main purpose of the present study was to investigate self-esteem of B.Ed. college students in Puducherry region. 495 students studying in B.Ed. colleges of Puducherry Region, India formed the sample for the present study. The tool used for collecting the data was Self-Esteem Scale developed by Dr.Santhosh Dhar and Dr.Upinder Dhar (2015). Data was analysed using Mean, Standard deviation and 't' test. Findings revealed that the level of B.Ed. college students self-esteem is high. There is significant difference in the self-esteem of B.Ed. college students with regard to gender, educational qualification and student residence. There is no significant difference in the self-esteem of B.Ed. college students with regard to optional subject.

Key Words: B.Ed. College Students, Educational Qualification, Gender, Optional Subject, Self-Esteem and Student Residence

1. Introduction

Self esteem is now a household concept and high self-esteem is regarded as something that cause a fruitful result in life in general and in specific situation. Peart, et al. (2005) adds the assessment of self within the framework of the person's experiences and the environment in which he/ she lives. It is also explained as a sense of self-worth. In other words, this is an emotional side of the self-system, which is created by one's self-concept. These two components (self-esteem and self-concept) can be differentiated only theoretically, because emotional experience is always linked with thoughtful content, which is applied by a person to his\herself. (Macek & Lacinova, (2006). Self-esteem is a pointer of one's emotional side and adjustment to life difficulties, has a relation to the subjective well-being and happiness and is connected to positive independence, leadership, adaptability, and stress resistance; moreover, it is associated to involvement in health care activities.

2. Significance of the Study

The study highlights the relationship between B Ed students' learning difficulties and their self-esteem. The study would enable teachers and counsellors to get a realistic picture of self-esteem of student-teachers. Teacher educators will be sensitized to work on boosting the self-image and self-esteem of students so as to enhance their confidence and levels of aspirations and through that, their motivation to become competent and professional teachers. The study would be of special significance to the school management and teacher educators whose attention would be drawn towards enhancing the self-esteem of the students.

3. Review of Related Literature

Mohd Moshahid (2017) studied the relationship between self-esteem and teaching skills of arts and science prospective teachers. A sample of 120 Arts and Sciences B. Ed students were selected from the Malappuram Districts of Kerala. Findings showed that there is a significant correlation between self-esteem and teaching skills among prospective teachers. However, there exists no significant difference in the self-esteem and teaching skills of arts and science prospective teachers. Also, there is no significant difference in the self-esteem and teaching skills of male and female prospective teachers. It can be concluded that self-esteem plays an important role in developing effective teaching skills among prospective teachers. Findings showed that the self-esteem of prospective teachers is positively correlated with their teaching skills.

Navaneetham (2014) conducted a study on influence of knowledge of IT and self-esteem among B.Ed. students. Randomly selected 300 B.Ed students from six various B.Ed., colleges in Madurai district, Tamilnadu, India. Findings revealed that there is no significant difference between the male and female B.Ed. students in their self-esteem and knowledge of IT; there is no significant difference in the self-esteem and knowledge of IT of B.Ed. students with respect to subject.

Babu M (2007) investigated the relationship between self-esteem and emotional intelligence among B.Ed. Trainees of Tsunami affected coastal belt of Alappay Districts of Kerala. The results of the study revealed that there is no significant difference among students based on stream of study, marital status and expect in the comparison of them in their self-esteem based on age.

4. Operational Definitions of the Study

Self-Esteem

Self-esteem is a measure of self-acceptance and the ability of self-actualization which has an influence on the well-being of an individual.

B.Ed. Students

It refers to secondary level teacher preparation programme conducted under various universities approved by National Council of teacher Education, India.

5. Objectives of the Study

1. To study the level of self-esteem of B.Ed. college students.
2. To study the significant difference, if any in the self-esteem of B.Ed. college students with regard to gender.
3. To study the significant difference, if any in the self-esteem of B.Ed. college students with regard to educational qualification.
4. To study the significant difference, if any in the self-esteem of B.Ed. college students with regard to optional subject.
5. To study the significant difference, if any in the self-esteem of B.Ed. college students with regard to student residence.

6. Hypotheses of the Study

1. The level of self-esteem of B.Ed. college students is average.
2. There is no significant difference in the self-esteem of B.Ed. college students with regard to gender.
3. There is no significant difference in the self-esteem of B.Ed. college students with regard to educational qualification.
4. There is no significant difference in the self-esteem of B.Ed. college students with regard to optional subject.
5. There is no significant difference in the self-esteem of B.Ed. college students with regard to student residence.

7 Method of the Study and Sample Used

The normative survey method was adopted in the present study. In order to collect the required data, Self-Esteem Scale (SES) developed by Santhosh Dhar and Upinder Dhar (2015). Stratified random sampling technique has been employed to collect the data from 495 B.Ed. college students studying in different colleges of Puducherry Region. The data collected has been subjected to descriptive and differential analysis.

8. Analysis of Data and Interpretation

The data collected were descriptively analyzed by employing the following statistical techniques:

1. Descriptive Analyses

- i. Measures of central tendency (Mean)
 - ii. Measures of variability (Standard Deviation) and
2. Differential Analyses ('t' test and 'F' test)

Descriptive Analysis

Result of Hypothesis 1

The level of self-esteem of B.Ed. college students is average.

Table 2

Mean and Standard Deviation for the Self-Esteem Scores of B.Ed. College Students

Variable	N	Mean	SD
Self-Esteem	495	104.06	16.30

From table 4.2, the calculated mean and standard deviation for self-esteem scores of the entire sample is found to be 104.06 and 16.30 respectively, which is higher than the value of 98 & above. Hence, the framed hypothesis (2) is rejected and it is concluded that the high level of self-esteem of B.Ed. college students.

Differential Analysis

Result of Hypothesis 2

There is no significant difference in the self-esteem of B.Ed. college students with regard to gender.

Table 2

Comparison of Mean Self-Esteem Scores of B.Ed. College Students in respect of their Gender

Variable	Gender	N	Mean	SD	't' Value	Level of Significance at 0.05 Level
Self-Esteem	Male	201	101.92	18.21	4.92	Significant
	Female	294	104.94	13.43		

It is inferred from the above table that the 't' value calculated is 4.92, which is greater than the table value 1.96 at 0.05 level of significance. Hence, the null hypothesis is rejected and it is concluded that there is significant difference between the male and female B.Ed. college students in respect of their self-esteem. It is also inferred that female students are having more self-esteem than the male students.

Result of Hypothesis 3

There is no significant difference in the self-esteem of B.Ed. college students with regard to educational qualification.

Table-3

Comparison of Mean Self-Esteem Scores of B.Ed. College Students in respect of their Educational Qualification

Variable	Educational Qualification	N	Mean	SD	't' Value	Level of Significance at 0.05 Level
Self-Esteem	Undergraduate	319	102.86	17.52	2.68	Significant
	Postgraduate	176	104.96	13.52		

It is seen from the above table that the 't' value calculated is 2.68, which is greater than the table value 1.96 at 0.05 level of significance. Hence, the hypothesis is rejected and it is concluded that there is significant difference between the undergraduate and post graduate B.Ed. college students in respect of their self-esteem. It is also inferred that postgraduate students are having more self-esteem than the undergraduate students.

Result of Hypothesis 4

There is no significant difference in the self-esteem of B.Ed. college students with regard to optional subject.

Table-4

Comparison of Mean Self-Esteem Scores of B.Ed. College Students in respect of their Optional Subject

Variable	Optional Subject	N	Mean	SD	't' Value	Level of Significance at 0.05 Level
Self-Esteem	Arts	200	103.57	17.00	0.80	Not Significant
	Science	295	103.96	17.72		

It is seen from the above table that the 't' value calculated is 0.80, which is lesser than the table value 1.96 at 0.05 level of significance. Hence, the hypothesis is accepted and it is concluded that there is no significant difference between the arts and science subject B.Ed. college students in respect of their self-esteem.

Result of Hypothesis 5

There is no significant difference in the self-esteem of B.Ed. college students with respect to their student residence.

Table-5

Comparison of Mean Self-Esteem Scores of B.Ed. College Students in respect of their Student Residence

Variable	Student Residence	N	Mean	SD	't' Value	Level of Significance at 0.05 Level
Self-Esteem	Rural	108	96.07	16.01	4.32	Significant
	Urban	387	105.84	13.50		

It is seen from the above table that the 't' value calculated is 4.32, which is higher than the table value 1.96 at 0.05 level of significance. Hence, the hypothesis is rejected and it is concluded that there is significant difference between the rural and urban resident B.Ed. college students in respect of their self-esteem. It is also inferred that urban resident students are having more self-esteem than the rural resident students.

9. Findings of the Study

- The B.Ed. college students have higher level of self-esteem.
- There is significant difference between the male and female B.Ed. college students in respect of their self-esteem.
- There is significant difference between the undergraduate and post graduate B.Ed. college students in respect of their self-esteem.
- There is no significant difference between the arts and science subject B.Ed. college students in respect of their self-esteem.
- There is significant difference between the rural and urban resident B.Ed. college students in respect of their self-esteem

10. Conclusion

In the present study self-esteem of B.Ed. college students in Puducherry region, findings revealed that the level of self-esteem of B.Ed. college students is high. There is significant difference in the self-esteem of B.Ed. college students with regard to gender, educational qualification and student residence. There is no significant difference in the self-esteem of B.Ed. college students with regard to optional subject.

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