

A study on self esteem and home environment of B.ED. Students in dharmapuri district

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ABSTRACT

Self esteem is individual's common sensation of personal worthiness and it is imitated to positive mind sets about oneself and it is the value the individuals place on them. Good relation, family bonding, warmth, health and proper management of home activities and cultural values are creating conducive atmosphere for improving self esteem among members in the family especially children and youngsters. The results reveal that significant difference exists amongst self esteem of B.Ed. students and their profile excluding locality of college. Self esteem has positive and significant relation with home environment of B.Ed. students. Hence, B.Ed. colleges should conduct specific training programmes and give instructions to B.Ed. students for improving their self esteem and they must organize need based orientation programmes for creating positive self esteem among them. Further, B.Ed. colleges should conduct workshops and seminars for enhancing self esteem among their students. Faculty members in B.Ed. colleges should adopt effective strategies and ways for developing self esteem in B.Ed. students and they must take efficient initiatives to improve self esteem among them.

Key Words: B.Ed. Students, Home Environment, Self Esteem

1. INTRODUCTION

Self esteem is the views of individuals about themselves and it is the overall worthiness about them as they perceive and it is also referring to what individuals believe to be factual things about them not truths about them. Self esteem is the self belief along with happiness in individual (Ahmad et al 2013). Self esteem is one's common sensation of personal worthiness and it is imitated to positive mind sets about oneself and it is the value the individuals place on them (Polce-Lynch et al 2001). Self esteem is viewing one's views on him or her in different ways and exhibiting confidence in her or his capability, worthiness, judgment and personal value (Dhar and Dhar 2005) thus, it is self assessment of individuals. Self-esteem is the insight of individuals on themselves and it is a mental representation of the individuals and it is highly necessary for emotional strength of individuals. Self esteem is the degree of extent, individuals recognize them negatively or positively and it is their thoughts on themselves (Baron et al 2010). Self esteem is the stance of individual about him or her and it has associated with capacity, skills, conviction and anticipated outcomes (Heatherton and Wyland, 2003) and it is also the estimation of emotion and feeling of individual persons (Bagley et al 2007) and it is a group of faiths and thoughts that individual feels within him or her while they face the globe and it is the continual liking of individuals on them and it is also the belief on capability by individuals for attaining their personal values.

Self-esteem of individuals is influenced by an array factors and home environment is the prime factor among them. Home environment is highly important for all kinds of development of individuals and they are taken by the family members and environment (Rani and Singh, 2013). Home environment is unique in nature and each and every family is having exclusive and different atmosphere and make individuals in various outlook (Paul, 2015). Home environment is the home atmosphere that associates with maintaining family members and activities that are taking place in it (Miller and Maxwell, 2003). Good relation, family bonding, warmth, health and proper management of home activities and cultural values are creating conducive atmosphere for improving self esteem among members in the family especially children and youngsters (Arti Bakhshi and Dharvinder Singh, 2017). Home environment is playing a significant role in self esteem of B.Ed. students, thus, it is imperative to examine self esteem and home environment of B.Ed. students.

2. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Bikal Shrestha et al (2019) concluded that higher than two third of medical students were possessing average self esteem and female students had low self esteem than male medical students and significant difference existed in self esteem among gender of medical students and year of study and educational levels of students were having similar degree of self esteem.

Shahanaz Begum (2019) found that most of B.Ed. students had average degree of self esteem and 20% boys and 23.30% girls students had greater degree of self esteem and they are differing in self esteem among their gender and self esteem had negative, high and significant relation with their locus of control.

María del Mar Ferradás et al (2019) revealed that university students had low degree of self esteem and it has positive, significant and direct relation with their goals in academics and defensive pessimism had no mediating relation among them and self esteem was differing significantly amongst gender and year of study of university students.

Mercy Nkinga Kariuk et al (2019) indicated that secondary school students had average degree of self esteem and they had above normal level of performance in their academic activities and they were differing in self esteem amongst their gender and it had no significant effect on their performance in academics.

Suvankar Biswas (2018) showed higher secondary students in boys category had higher degree of self esteem than girls students and they were not significantly differing in their self esteem. Higher secondary students residing in urban areas had higher degree of self esteem than rural areas and disparity amongst them in self esteem was indifferent and it had effect on their academic activities.

Hema R Bhadawkar (2017) found that B.Ed. students in male category, studying in aided colleges and commerce stream had higher degree of self esteem and it had positive and significant relation with achievement in their academics. Self esteem was differing significantly among gender of B.Ed. students.

Suresh et al (2016) concluded that B.Ed. teacher trainees had self esteem at satisfactory level and self esteem was not differing among their demographic features. Female B.Ed. teacher trainees had higher degree of self esteem than male teacher trainees and it had significantly affected their academic functions. Vasimalairaja (2015) revealed that two third of B.Ed. trainees had average degree of self esteem and B.Ed. trainees in female category had larger degree of self esteem than males and it was differing among their gender and significant relation existed among self esteem and awareness on ICT amongst female B.Ed. trainees.

Navaneetham (2014) indicated that female B.Ed. students had higher degree of self esteem than male students and self esteem was significantly differing amongst gender of B.Ed. students and it was not differing amongst their religion and community and also subject.

Sadia Malik (2013) showed that university students in the category of male had higher degree of self esteem than their counterparts and it was differing among gender of students significantly. Self esteem of students in university had positive and significant relation with their happiness.

3. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To examine the difference amongst self esteem of B.Ed. students and their gender, medium of study and locality of college.
2. To study the difference amongst self esteem of B.Ed. students and their father's education and type of family.
3. To find relation amongst self esteem of B.Ed. students and their home environment.

4. HYPOTHESES OF THE STUDY

1. There is no significant difference amongst self esteem of B.Ed. students and their gender, medium of study and locality of college.
2. There is no significant difference amongst self esteem of B.Ed. students and their father's education and type of family.
3. There is no significant relation amongst self esteem of B.Ed. students and their home environment.

5. METHODOLOGY

The present research is done in Dharmapuri district. B.Ed. students are randomly chosen and data are collected from 800 B.Ed. students through survey method. Percentage analysis is carried out to know profile of B.Ed. students. Mean, standard deviation, ANOVA and t-tests are employed to

scrutinizedifference amongst self esteem of B.Ed. students and their profile. Correlation analysis is applied to examine relation amongst self esteem of B.Ed. students and their home environment.

6. RESULTS

6.1. PROFILE OF B.ED. STUDENTS

The profile of B.Ed.students is shown in Table-1. The results show that 50.75% of them are females, 52.25% of them are studying in English medium, 54.13% of them are studying in colleges located in urban areas, 61.38% of their fathers are possessing school education and 72.75% of them are living in nuclear family.

Table-1. Profile of B.Ed. Students

Profile	Number(n=800)	Percentage
Gender		
Male	394	49.25
Female	406	50.75
Medium of Study		
Tamil	382	47.75
English	418	52.25
Locality of College		
Urban	433	54.13
Rural	367	45.87
Father's Education		
Illiterate	86	10.75
Primary	491	61.38
High School	223	27.87
Family Type		
Nuclear	218	27.25
Joint	582	72.75

6.2. PROFILE OF B.ED. STUDENTS AND THEIR SELF ESTEEM

The difference amongst profile of B.Ed.students and their self esteem is shown as below.

6.2.1. Gender and Self Esteem

The difference amongst gender of B.Ed. students and their self esteem is shown in Table-2.

Table-2. Gender and Self Esteem

Gender	N	M	SD	t-value	Sig.
Male	394	171.08	8.87	4.265	.000
Female	406	168.46	8.53		

The mean value for gender shows that male B.Ed. students (M=171.08) are having larger degree of self esteem than female B.Ed. students (M=168.46). The t-value of 4.265 is revealing that significant difference exists amongst gender of B.Ed. students and their self esteem in 1% level. Hence, the null hypothesis is rejected.

6.2.2. Medium of Study and Self Esteem

The difference amongst medium of study of B.Ed. students and their self esteem is shown in Table-3.

Table-3. Medium of Study and Self Esteem

Medium of Study	N	M	SD	t-value	Sig.
Tamil	382	168.02	8.25	5.428	.000
English	418	171.34	8.98		

The mean value for medium of study shows that B.Ed. students in English medium (M=171.34) are having larger degree of self esteem than Tamil medium (M=168.02). The t-value of 5.428 is revealing that

significant difference exists amongst medium of study of B.Ed. students and their self esteem in 1% level. Hence, the null hypothesis is rejected.

6.2.3. Locality of College and Self esteem

The difference amongst locality of college of B.Ed. students and their self esteem are shown in Table-4.

Table-4. Locality of College and Self esteem

Locality of College	N	M	SD	t-value	Sig.
Urban	433	170.14	8.95	1.358	.175
Rural	367	169.29	8.59		

The mean value for locality of college shows that B.Ed. students studying in colleges located in urban area (M=170.14) are having larger degree of self esteem than rural area (M=169.29). The t-value of 1.358 is revealing that no significant difference exists amongst locality of college of B.Ed. students and their self esteem since it is not significant. Hence, the null hypothesis is accepted.

6.2.4. Father's Education and Self esteem

The difference amongst father's education of B.Ed. students and their self esteem is shown in Table-5.

Table-5. Father's Education and Self esteem

Father's Education	N	M	SD	F-value	Sig.
College	223	171.26	11.60	5.631	.004
School	491	168.95	7.63		
Literate	86	170.42	5.38		

The mean value for father's education shows that B.Ed. students with their father's education of college (M=171.26) are having larger degree of self esteem than illiterate (M=170.42) and school (M=168.95). The F-value of 5.631 is revealing that significant difference exists amongst father's education of B.Ed. students and their self esteem in 1% level. Hence, the null hypothesis is rejected.

6.2.5. Type of Family and Self esteem

The difference amongst type of family of B.Ed. students and their self esteem is shown in Table-6.

Table-6. Type of Family and Self esteem

Type of Family	N	M	SD	t-value	Sig.
Nuclear	582	170.60	8.07	4.488	.000
Joint	218	167.50	10.16		

The mean value for type of family shows that B.Ed. students living in nuclear (M=170.60) are having larger degree self esteem than joint family (M=167.50). The t-value of 4.488 is revealing that significant difference exists amongst type of family of B.Ed. students and their self esteem in 1% level. Hence, the null hypothesis is rejected.

6.3. RELATION AMONGST SELF ESTEEM OF B.ED. STUDENTS AND THEIR HOME ENVIRONMENT

The correlation analysis is applied to examine relation amongst self esteem of B.Ed. students and their home environment and the result is shown in Table-7.

Table-7. Self Esteem of B.Ed. Students and Their Home Environment

Particulars	Correlation Coefficient(r)
Self Esteem of B.Ed. Students and Their Home Environment	0.62**

** Significance in 1% level

The correlation coefficient amongst self esteem and home environment of B.Ed. students is 0.62 which reveals that they are positively, highly and significantly correlated in 1% level. Hence the null hypothesis is rejected

7. CONCLUSION

The foregoing analysis elucidates that significant difference exists among self-esteem of B.Ed. students and their profile excluding locality of college. Self-esteem has positive and significant relation with home environment of B.Ed. students. Hence, B.Ed. colleges should conduct specific training programmes and give instructions to B.Ed. students for improving their self-esteem and they must organize need based orientation programmes for creating positive self-esteem among them. Further, B.Ed. colleges should conduct workshops and seminars for enhancing self-esteem among their students. Faculty members in B.Ed. colleges should adopt effective strategies and ways for developing self-esteem in B.Ed. students and they must take efficient initiatives to improve self-esteem among them. At the same time, B.Ed. students should improve their self-esteem by adopting effectual practices and their parents must also give favourable home environment and necessary support for enhancing their self-esteem. In addition, family members should protect their B.Ed. students in suitable ways for improving their self-esteem.

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