

A STUDY ON THE SELF CONFIDENCE LEVEL AMONG HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS IN MADURAI CITY

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Abstract

The study has been conducted on a sample of 100 students to examine the level of the Self-confidence among Higher Secondary School students in Madurai City. The sampling technique was utilized in this study. The data were collected on the basis of Standardized tool "Agnihotri's Self Confidence Inventory (ASCI) developed by Rekha (1987). The data was examined statistically by using mean, S.D. & t-test and the study revealed that there is no significant difference in the level of self-confidence among Higher Secondary School students based on their locality, sort of family, medium of instruction, father's qualification and mother's qualification.

Keywords: Self-confidence, Level of self-confidence, Higher Secondary school students.

Introduction

Self-confidence is an attitude that permits individuals to possess positive yet realistic views of themselves and their situations. Self-confident people trust their own abilities, have a general sense of control in their lives, and believe that, reasonably, they're going to be ready to do what they want, plan, and expect. Self confidence is central to sensible psychological adjustment, personal happiness and effective functioning in children and adults. The term self-worth is employed to ask individual's judgment about themselves. Children with over all high self concepts are confident about their abilities to accomplish their goals, academic competence and relationship with parents and peers. Children with low self-worth tend to be apprehensive concerning registration unpopular or uncommon concepts and avoid attracting attention. The long run of students depends completely on their confidence. Self-Confidence is the essential factor of personality. On the strength of self-confidence the scholars can solve the difficulties in individual, social, intellectual, educational fields.

Title of the study

The title of the study is presented as "*A Study on the Self-confidence level among Higher Secondary School Students in Madurai City*".

Significance of the study

Self-confidence level in students is an important factor in educational success. As more students face bullying and harassment, self-confidence in students can suffer and when this happens, grades often suffer. Making students self confident helps for the prevention of dropout rates, achievement of students, maintenance of their love towards learning. There is no denying to the very fact that the connection between a student's confidence and academic success is intertwined. Self-confidence is one's

ability to gauge his own social and private standing with reference to his environment. Self-confidence is some things that are influenced by factors like upbringing, work environment and therefore the level of dedication. High self-confidence is a crucial think about improving business ties and balancing personal life. Hence, the researcher has found it feasible to study the self-confidence level among Higher Secondary School students in Madurai City.

Objectives of the study

- To find out the level of self-confidence among Higher Secondary School students.
- To find out the significant difference in the level of self-confidence based on their locality, type of family, medium of instruction, father's qualification and mother's qualification.

Hypothesis of the study

1. Higher Secondary School students have the low level of self-confidence.
2. There is no significant difference in the level of self-confidence based on their locality, type of family, medium of instruction, father's qualification and mother's qualification.

Delimitations of the study

1. The present study is carried out on Higher Secondary School students only.
2. The present study is confined to Madurai city only.

Method of Research

Normative survey method was used as the method of research for the present study.

Tool Description

Standardized tool "Agnihotri's Self Confidence Inventory (ASCI) developed by Rekha (1987) in a three point rating scale was used as the tool for research. The tool consists of 25 questions for which the sample have to respond.

Validity of the Tool

Validity coefficient was found to be 0.78

Reliability of the Tool

Reliability coefficient was found to be 0.91.

Population and Sample

The population of the present study involves Higher Secondary school students in Madurai city. A sample of 100 students was selected using purposive random sampling as the sample for the study.

Statistical Techniques Used

The statistical techniques used in the study includes the following:

- Mean
- Standard Deviation
- 't' test

Data Analysis and Interpretation

The following data analysis were carried out:

Hypothesis 1 – *Higher Secondary School students have low level of self-confidence.*

Table 1 Showing the theoretical and calculated mean values of self-confidence level of Higher Secondary School students

Parameter	Theoretical Mean Value	Calculated Mean Value
Self-confidence	25	32.79

From the above table it is inferred that the calculated mean value 32.79 is greater than the theoretical mean value 25. This shows that the Higher Secondary School students have optimum level of self-confidence. Hence, the null hypothesis "*Higher Secondary School students have low level of self-confidence*" is rejected.

Hypothesis 2

There is no significant difference in self-confidence level among Higher Secondary School students based on their locality, type of family, medium of instruction, father's qualification and mother's qualification.

Table 2 Significant difference of the mean values of self-confidence level among Higher Secondary School students

Variable	Sub variable	N	Mean	SD	T values	Level of Significance
Locality	Rural	44	32.68	7.123	0.1378	Not Significant
	Urban	56	32.88	6.931		
Type of Family	Joint	23	35.13	6.573	0.1855	Not Significant
	Nuclear	77	32.09	6.987		
Medium of Instruction	Tamil	39	30.21	7.083	0.1085	Not Significant
	English	61	34.44	6.443		
Father's Qualification	Literate	43	33.44	6.497	0.2413	Not Significant
	Illiterate	57	32.30	7.344		
Mother's Qualification	Literate	50	32.86	7.100	0.2925	Not Significant
	Illiterate	50	32.72	6.931		

From the above table, it is evident that the calculate t value for the mean values of level of self-confidence among Higher Secondary School students 0.1378, 0.1855, 0.1085, 0.2413, 0.2925 are less than the table 't' value 1.96 at 0.05 level of significance. This shows that "there is no significant difference in the level of self-confidence among Higher Secondary School students based on their locality, type of family, medium of instruction, father's qualification and mother's qualification" is accepted.

Findings

1. Higher Secondary School students do not have low level of self-confidence.
2. There is no significant difference in the level of self-confidence among Higher Secondary School students based on locality.
3. There is no significant difference in the level of self-confidence among Higher Secondary School students based on type of family.
4. There is no significant difference in the level of self-confidence among Higher Secondary School students based on medium of instruction.
5. There is no significant difference in the level of self-confidence among Higher Secondary School students based on father's qualification.
6. There is no significant difference in the level of self-confidence among Higher Secondary School students based on mother's qualification.

Conclusion

The findings of the current study revealed that Higher Secondary School students have optimum level of self-confidence. By boosting self-confidence in students, children who may come from a less than desirable home setting can learn skills that foster a sense of community and respect. By ensuring that a student's level of self-confidence is healthy, the environment for learning becomes one where education and learning thrives.

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