

A STUDY OF GENDER AND AREA OF RESIDENCE ON SELF-ESTEEM AMONG STUDENTS

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Abstract: - *Self-Esteem as the characteristic property of one personality, which enables one to be competence-oriented yet open to change. This Study purpose that a Study of Self-Esteem among Students. Objectives:- 1) To examine Gender and Area of Residence and Interaction Gender and Area of residence on Self-Esteem among Students. Hypotheses:- 1) There is no significant difference between Male and Female Students on Self-Esteem.2) There is no significant difference between Urban and Rural Students on Self-Esteem. 3) There is no significant interaction between Gender and Area of Residence on Self-Esteem among Students. Methodology- Sample: Total sample of present study 100 College Students, in which 50 were Male College Students (25 Urban and 25 Rural Students) and 50 Female College Students (25 Urban and 25 Rural Students) from Aurangabad Dist. in Maharashtra. The subject selected in this sample was used in the age group of 18 years to 21 years and Ratio 1:1. Variables- The independent variables are 1) Gender (1) Male Students2) Female Students) 2) Area of Residence (1) Urban Students 2) Rural Students Students and Dependent variables are Self-Esteem. Research Design: the present study 2x2 factorial design was used. Research Tools- Self- Esteem Scale by Dr. R .N. Singh and Dr. Ankita Srivastava. Statistical Treatment: Mean SD and ANOVA. Conclusions: 1) Male Students high Self-Esteem than Female Students. 2) Rural Students high Self-Esteem than Urban Students. 3) There is no significant Interaction between Gender and Area of Residence (Male Urban Students, Female Urban Students, Male Rural Students and Female Rural Students) on Self-Esteem.*

Key words: - *Self-Esteem, Male, Female, Urban, Rural.*

1. INTRODUCTION

The basic concept of self-esteem is that each individual has an internal worth and has internalized certain values. These internal values make the people feel that they are significant as human beings. Everyone regularly aspires to improve that worth. It is related to the ego and people with low self-esteem are assumed to be suffering from an inferiority complex. In general term, people with moderate self-esteem generally feel their life worthy, while those with low self-esteem feel they are less worthy of good life.

Self Esteem is evaluative aspect of the self-concept of the corresponds to an overall view of the self as worthy or unworthy. This is embodied in coppermith's classical definition of self-esteem. The evaluation which the individual makes and customarily maintains with regard to himself, it extent an attitude of approval and indicates the

extent to which an individual believes himself to be capable significant, successful and worthy.

Self-esteem as a function of identity development that results from successfully addressing the tasks associated with each of the developmental stages of life. Thus one's sense of developing, growing and confronting lives tasks leads to feeling of worth. To him one with healthy personality actively masters his/her environment showing a certain unity of personality and one can perceive the world and him/her in a correct way.

Self-esteem is a significant contributor to one's success as a person or a professional. As a person, our relationship with others depends upon our self-esteem and as a worker/professional also the quality of our work output depends upon the self-confidence, which we posit in our own capabilities, and it is the direct consequence of our self-esteem.

2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Gender on Self-Esteem

Anirudh Ramesh and Vandana Jain, (2018) this Study indicates there is no significance difference in the level of self-esteem between boys and girls pre university students. Robin. (2002), Joshi & Srivatsava (2009),; Srivastava & Agarwal,(2013), Singh, Haasan & Wani, (2017), Robin., 2002; Joshi & Srivatsava (2009); Srivastava & Agarwal,(2013); Singh, Haasan & Wani, (2017), Malik, S. and Saida (2013), Rajesh Kumar & Beenu Varma, (2018), Arshad, Zaidi and Mahmood (2015), Quatman and Watson (2001), Rajesh Kumar & Beenu Varma, (2018), this study found that the male students significantly higher level of self esteem as compared to the female university students. Baumeister (1993), Hossaini, (2002), Marcotte et al. (2002), Pipher (1994), Pollack (1998), SarAbadaniTafreshi (2006), and Zareh (1994) this study found that females average, have a lower sense of self-esteem than males. Mohd Moshahid, (2017), Vishavpreet Kaur and Gurbinder Singh, (2016) , Mohammed (2010), Ramesh. A & Jain. V (2018) this study found that No significant differences were found in self-esteem between males and females.

Area of Residence on Self-Esteem

Anirudh Ramesh and Vandana Jain, (2018), Ramesh. A & Jain. V (2018), this Study indicates that rural area have higher level self-esteem than urban area. Jahnabee Lahkar Boruah, (2016) this study found that Comparison of urban and rural students in their levels of Self-esteem showed a significant difference. Muhammad Faisal Farid and Mumtaz Akhtar, (2013) this study found that Urban students showed higher self-esteem than rural students. Ponmozhi1, D. & S.

Seetha Lakshmi, (2017) this study found that the urban and rural student respondent do not differ in their Total Self-Esteem. Srivastava & Joshi, (2014) this study found that there is significant difference in terms of self esteem among students urban and rural area. Vandana Mishra and Dr. HGR Tripathi, (2020) this study found that Urban women showed greater amount of self-esteem than the rural women. Veena Gretta Tauro, Vijetha Kottari and , Princia Rolita D'Souza, (2018) this study found that urban Pre-university College had high level of Self-esteem compared to rural Pre-university College.

3. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

“A Study of Gender and Area of Residence on Self-Esteem among Students”

OBJECTIVES OF STUDY:

- To examine the Self-Esteem of Male and Female Students.
- To examine the Self –Esteem of Urban and Rural Students.
- To search the Interaction between gender and area of residence on self-Esteem among Students.

HYPOTHESES OF STUDY:

- There is no significant difference between Male and Female Students on Self-Esteem.
- There is no significant difference between Urban and Rural Students on Self-Esteem.
- There is no significant interaction between Gender and Area of Residence on Self-Esteem among Students.

4. METHODOLOGY

SAMPLE

Total sample of present study 100 College Students, in which 50 were Male College Students (25 Urban and 25 Rural Students) and 50 Female College Students (25 Urban and 25 Rural Students) from Aurangabad Dist. in Maharashtra. The subject selected in this sample was used in the age group of 18 years to 21 years and Ratio 1:1.

RESEARCH DESIGN

In the present study a 2x2 factorial design was used.

VARIABLES OF THE STUDY

Independent Variables 1) Gender – 1) Male Students 2) Female Students
 Independent Variables 2) Area of Residence- 1) Urban Students 2) Rural Students
 Dependent variables- Self-Esteem

RESEARCH TOOLS:-

Table No- 01 - Self- Esteem Scale

Aspect	Name of the T est	Author	
Self-Esteem	Self- Esteem Scale	Dr. R. N. Singh	Item- 20
		Dr. Ankita Srivastava	Reliability - 0.86.
			Validity - .89

STATISTICAL TREATMENT

At the first stage descriptive Statistics that is Mean and S.D then ANOVA technique was used for the testing the Hypothesis.

Gender on Self-Esteem

Hypotheses-01

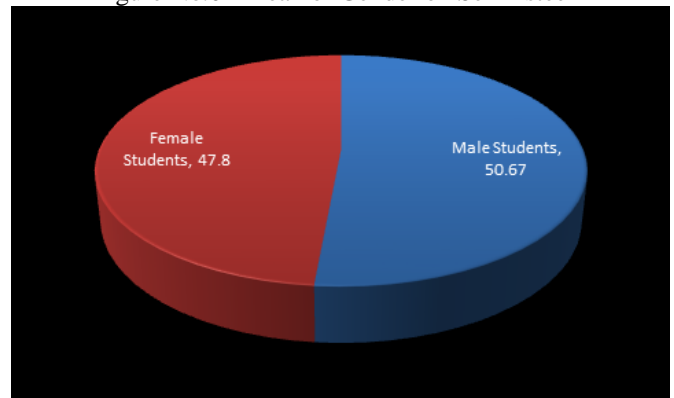
- There is no significant difference between Male and Female Students with Self dimension on Self Concept.

Table No.02 Show the Mean, SD and F Value of Gender on Self-Esteem

Factor	Gender	Mean	SD	N	DF	F	Sign.
Self-Esteem	Male Students	50.67	2.80	50	98	15.53	0.01
	Female Students	47.80	3.37	50			

(Critical value of “f” with df 98 at 0.01 = 3.84 and at 0.05 = 6.63 and NS- Not significant)

Figure No.01 Mean of Gender on Self-Esteem



Observation of the table No.02 and Figure No.01 indicated that the mean value of two classified group seems to differ from each other on Self-Esteem. The mean and SD value obtained by the Male Students was 50.67, SD 2.80 and Female Students was 47.80, SD 3.37. Both group ‘F’ ratio was 15.53 at a glance those Male Students shows high score than Female Students.

The F value between Male and Female Students on Self-Esteem is observed 15.53 at 98 degree of freedom. The table value of F value is 0.05 = 3.94 and at 0.01 = 6.90 levels of significance, this is null hypothesis is Rejected and Alternative hypothesis is Accepted (there is significant difference between Male and Female Students on Self-Esteem) because table value Low than calculated value. It means that Male Students high Self-Esteem than Female Students.

Area of Residence on Self-Esteem

Hypotheses-02

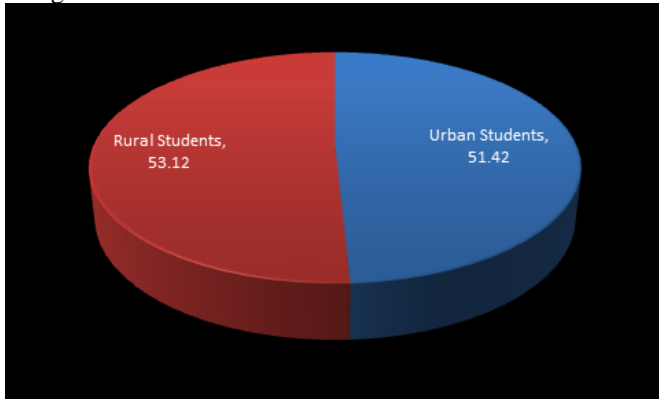
- There is no significant difference between Urban and Rural Students with Self dimension on Self-Esteem.

Table No.03 Show the Mean, SD and F Value of Area of Residence on Self-Esteem

Factor	Area of Residence	Mean	SD	N	DF	F	Sign.
Self-Esteem	Urban Students	51.42	1.82	50	98	7.19	0.01
	Rural Students	53.12	2.37	50			

(Critical value of "F" with df 98 at 0.01 = 3.84 and at 0.05 = 6.63 and NS- Not significant)

Figure No.02 Mean of Area of Residence on Self-Esteem



Observation of the table No.03 and Figure No.02 indicated that the mean value of two classified group seems to differ from each other on Self-Esteem. The mean and SD value obtained by the Urban Students was 51.42, SD 1.82 and Rural Students was 53.12, SD 2.37. Both group 'F' ratio was 7.19 at a glance those Rural Students shows high score than Urban Students.

The F value between Urban and Rural Students on Self-Esteem is observed 7.19 at 98 degree of freedom. The table value of F value is 0.05 = 3.94 and at 0.01 = 6.90 levels of significance, this is null hypothesis is Rejected and Alternative hypothesis is Accepted (there is significant difference between Urban and Rural Students on Self-Esteem) because table value Low than calculated value. It means that Rural Students high Self-Esteem than Urban Students.

Gender and Area of Residence on Self-Esteem

Hypotheses-03

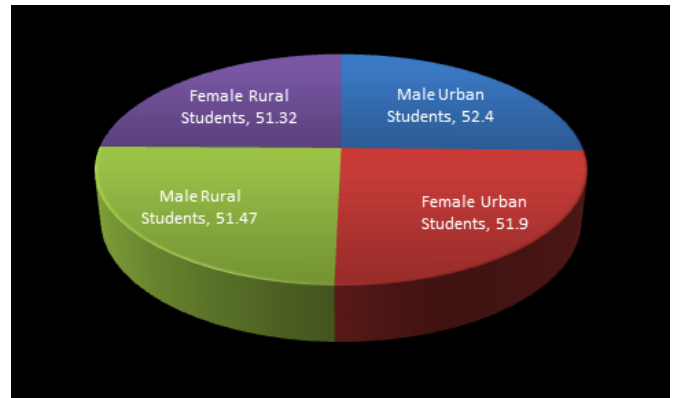
- There is no significant interaction between Gender and Area of Residence on Self-Esteem among Students.

Table No.04 Show the Mean, SD and F Value of Gender and Area of Residence on Self-Esteem

Factor	Gender	Mean	SD	N	DF	F	Sign.
Self-Esteem	Male Urban Students	52.40	1.80	25	96	3.28	NS
	Female Urban Students	51.90	2.17	25			
	Male Rural Students	51.47	3.18	25			
	Female Rural Students	51.32	2.19	25			

(Critical value of "F" with df 99 at 0.01 = 3.84 and at 0.05 = 6.63 and NS- Not significant)

Figure No.03 Mean of Gender X Area of Residence on Self-Esteem



Observation of the table No.04 and Figure No.03 indicated that Interaction Gender and Area of Residence, first Mean of Male Urban Students was 52.40 & SD 1.80 and Second Mean of Female Urban Students was 51.90 & SD 2.17, third Mean of Male Rural Students was 51.47 & SD 3.18 and Fourth Mean of Female Rural Students was 51.32 & SD 2.19 on Self –Esteem and Interaction Gender and Area of Residence is not significant $F(3, 96) = 3.28, p = NS$. Both levels not significant. And null hypothesis was Accepted it mean that There is no significant Interaction between Gender and Area of Residence (Male Urban Students, Female Urban Students, Male Rural Students and Female Rural Students) on Self-Esteem.

5. CONCLUSION

- 1) Male Students high Self-Esteem than Female Students.
- 2) Rural Students high Self-Esteem than Urban Students.
- 3) There is no significant Interaction between Gender and Area of Residence (Male Urban Students, Female Urban Students, Male Rural Students and Female Rural Students) on Self-Esteem.

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