*Original Research Article*

# A Study on Self Concept of the B.Ed. Trainees

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## ABSTRACT

The present study aims to measure that what extent the B.Ed. trainees have self concept in relation to their certain selected variables like gender, subject, residence, colleges locality, type of family and type of college. Data was collected from the B.Ed. trainees adopting stratified random sampling method. The total sample size was 400 and 6 colleges were selected for the study belonging to different types of management. The investigation made use of self concept inventory developed by Mukta Rastogi. They are 51 statements in the inventory, used in this study which comprise of both positive and negative statements. The researcher concluded that, the hostel trainees are having more self concept than day scholar trainees. The B.Ed., trainees of male and female, arts and science, urban and rural, government and private do not differ significantly in their self concept.

*Key words:* Self concept, B.Ed. trainees

## INTRODUCTION

Generally, Self-concept designates goal-seeking behaviour, where behavior operates under cognitive influence, while moral values are considered to be the effective aspect of behaviours, in the course of time human race these factors began to influence the behaviour mechanism of human being. The flight of the primitive man from the cave to the modern times reflects the idea of self concept and moral values.

Independent studies on self concept have been carried out in the field of psychodynamic literature it is necessary to investigate the influence of these potent factors in the field of education. So it is necessary to investigate these patent factors of human behaviour and their influence on the adolescent educates and B.Ed., trainees, with whose interests the onerous task of the educators are yoked. The study of these two factors could never be ignored, in that they play their active and interesting role as motivating and driving forces of human life.

Self concept comes in to play in the psychodynamic activity of an individual and serves as the fuel to seek his goal in the astounding march for the human progress in the field of science and technology and his mastery over nature.

### Self concept

One of the most significant and recent interpretations of human personality is located in self-concept theory, which is not an easy concept to define. The self-concept is what the individual refers to as 'I' or 'Me'. The self is the care of personality pattern, which provides its unity. It is the fullest description of oneself of which a person is capable of at any time. The self includes among other things, a system of

ideas, attitudes, values, feelings and commitments. The self constitutes a person's world as distinguished from the outer world consisting of all other people and things.

The term 'self-concept' was originally proposed by Lecky and later Carl Rogers adopted it in his non-directive counseling. The self is a system of attitudes, feelings, and perceptions that the individual has of himself / herself. All attitudes are important in determining behaviour but the attitude towards oneself, because it is 'ego-involved' is most potent in determining behaviour. The core of self-concept is the feeling which one has about one self and such a self evaluation greatly influences behaviour. Cattle (1950) accepted the notion of self as a key stone in personality and tried to tie it into his imposing set of factors. He distinguishes a felt self, and which is introspective, a contemplated self and a structured self. Rogers (1951) postulates self-concept as an organized set of internally consistent perception that refers to the individual and his relation with others.

### Need and Significance of the study

Self concept arrests the growth and development of different aspects such as physical mental and social. It is therefore important that such problems should be identified as early as possible and solutions to these problems should be worked out. If the problems are correctly identified and solved, we could help the B.Ed., teacher trainees to achieve normal growth and development and also enable them to make posture contribution to the society. Thus, this study on self-concept may be considered to be a great importance.

### Statement of the problem

The present study aims to measure that what extent the B.Ed. trainees have self concept in relation to their certain selected variables like gender, subject, residence, colleges locality, type of family and type of college in Pudukottai district.

### Objectives

1. To find out whether there is any significant difference between male and female trainees in self concept.
2. To find out whether there is any significant difference between arts and science trainees in self concept.
3. To find out whether there is any significant difference between urban and rural trainees in self concept.
4. To find out whether there is any significant difference between Government and private college trainees in self concept.
5. To find out whether there is any significant difference between day scholar and hostel trainees in self concept.
6. To find out whether there is any significant difference between joint family and nuclear family trainees in self concept.
7. To find out whether there is any significant difference in self concept of B.Ed., trainees based on their father's qualification.

### Hypotheses

There is no significant difference between the certain selected variables like gender, subject, locality, residence, type of family and type of college in self concept of the B.Ed. trainees.

## METHODOLOGY

### Population and Sampling

Data was collected from the B.Ed. trainees adopting stratified random sampling method. The total sample size was 400 and 6 colleges were selected for the study belonging to different types of management like Government and private colleges in Pudukottai, Tamil Nadu. Among six colleges one college is Government and another five colleges are self financing.

Among 400 samples 176 are males and 224 samples are females.

*Description and administration of the tool*

The investigation made use of self concept inventory developed by Mukta Rastogi. They are 51 statements in the inventory, used in this study which comprise of both positive and negative statements. There are 20 positive statements and 31 negative statements.

Table 1. Showing the nature of the items of Self concept inventory.

| Nature of Statement | Item numbers |
| --- | --- |
| Positive | 1,2,6,7,8,9,18,20,22,24,25,27,33,42,43, 44,46,47,48,49 |
| Negative | 3,4,5,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,19, 21,23,26,28,29,30,31,32,34,35,36,37,38, 39,40,41,45,50,51 |

*Scoring*

Scoring of 5,4,3,2 and 1 were allotted for the categories Strongly Agree, Agree, Undecided, Disagree, and Strongly Disagree respectively for each of the 20 positive statement self concept scale. The order of weights was reversed for each of the 31 negative statements. The maximum score is 255.

*Establishing validity and reliability*

A test is said to be valid, it measures only what it intended to measures. In other words, it could, be said "A test is valid when the performance which it measures corresponds to the same performance as otherwise independently measured or objectively measured". The index of validity which is the square root of reliability was found to be 0.86. Hence Muktha Rastogi's Self Concept Inventory was considered to have highly valid.

In order to establish the reliability of the self concept inventory the split half method was used. The reliability of self concept inventory was found to be 0.74. Hence self concept inventory is considered as a highly reliable tool.

***Analysis and Interpretation of the data***

*Hypothesis:* There is no significant difference between male and female trainees in self concept.

Table 2. Showing the Mean, S.D and "t" value for male and female trainees.

| Variable | Gender | N | Mean | S.D | S.E.M | "t" | Level of significant at 0.05 level |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Self Concept | Male | 176 | 161.3886 | 16.4004 | 1.2397 | 0.523 | Not Significant |
| | Female | 224 | 160.5625 | 15.0549 | 1.0059 | | |

From the above table the calculated 't' value (0.523) is less than the table value (1.96) at 0.05 level of significance with df (398). It shows that there is no significance of difference between male and female trainees in self concept. Hence, the null hypothesis is accepted.

Graph for mean score of Self Concept with respect to gender

Hypothesis: There is no significant difference between arts and science trainees in self concept.
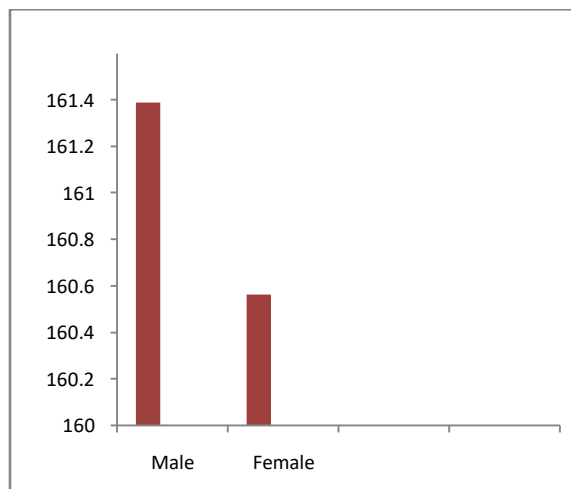


Graph 1. Mean of male and female trainees.

Table 3. Showing the Mean, S.D. and "t" value for arts and science trainees.

| Variable | Subject | N | Mean | S.D | S.E.M | "t" | Level of significant at 0.05 level |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Self Concept | arts | 227 | 161.0220 | 15.52174 | 1.0302 | 0.142 | Not Significant |
| | science | 173 | 160.5625 | 15.0549 | 1.0059 | | |

From the above table the calculated 't' value (0.142) is less than the table value (1.96) at 0.05 level of significance with df (398). It shows that there is no significance between arts and science trainees in self concept. Hence, the null hypothesis is accepted.

Hypothesis: There is no significant difference between government and private college trainees in self concept.

Table 4. Showing the Mean, S.D and "t"value for govt. and private trainees.

| variable | Type of college | N | Mean | S.D | S.E.M | "t" | Level of significant at 0.05 level |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Self Concept | govt. | 92 | 163.0109 | 16.8747 | 1.7593 | 1.460 | Not Significant |
| | private | 308 | 160.2997 | 15.2300 | 0.8692 | | |

From the above table the calculated 't' value (1.460) is less than the table value (1.96) at 0.05 level of significance with df (398). It shows that there is no significance between government and private college trainees in self concept. Hence, the null hypothesis is accepted.

Hypothesis: There is no significant difference between urban and rural trainees in self concept.

Table 5. Showing the Mean, S.D. and "t" value for urban and rural trainees.

| Variable | Students location | N | Mean | S.D | S.E.M | "t" | Level of significant at 0.05 level |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Self Concept | rural | 307 | 160.4118 | 15.8014 | 0.9033 | 1.189 | Not Significant |
| | urban | 93 | 162.6129 | 15.07664 | 1.5633 | | |

From the above table the calculated 't' value (1.189) is less than the table value (1.96) at 0.05 level of significance with df (398). It shows that there is no significance of difference between urban and rural trainees in self concept. Hence, the null hypothesis is accepted.

Hypothesis: There is no significant difference between day scholar and hostel trainees in self concept.
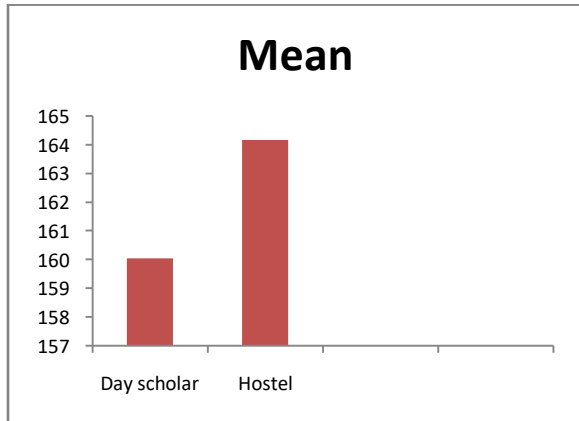
Table 6. Showing the Mean, S.D. and "t" value for urban and rural trainees.

| Variable | Students resident | N | Mean | S.D | S.E.M | "t" | Level of significant at 0.05 level |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Self Concept | Day scholar | 316 | 160.0571 | 14.9437 | 0.8419 | 2.155 | Significant |
| | hostel | 84 | 164.1786 | 17.7548 | 1.9372 | | |

From the above table the calculated 't' value (2.155) is greater than the table value (1.96) at 0.05 level of significance with df (398). It shows that there is

significance difference between day scholar and hostel trainees in self concept. Hence, the null hypothesis is rejected. Moreover, it is revealed that the hostel B.Ed. trainees have more self concept than their counterparts.



Graph 2. Shows mean score of Self Concept of trainees based on their residence.

Table 7. Showing the Mean, S.D. and "t" value for nuclear and joint family trainees.

| Variable | Type of family | N | Mean | S.D | S.E.M | "t" | Level of significant at 0.05 level |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Moral value | Nuclear | 278 | 160.6751 | 15.3663 | 0.9232 | 0.480 | Not Significant |
| | Joint | 122 | 161.4918 | 16.3091 | 1.4765 | | |

Table 8. Showing the 'F' value for self concept of B.Ed., trainees based on their father's qualification.

| Variable | Source of variable | Sum of squares | df | Mean squares | F Ratio | Level of significant at 0.05 level |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Self concept | Between groups | 384.268 | 2 | 192.134 | 0.784 | Not Significant |
| | Within groups | 97027.477 | 397 | 245.019 | | |
| | Total | 97411.744 | 399 | | | |

From the above table 8, it is clear that the calculated F - value (0.784) is less the table value 3.02 at 0.05 level of significance. It shows, there is no significance difference in self concept among B.Ed. trainees based on their father's qualification. Hence, the null hypothesis is accepted.

*Findings*

The male and female, arts and science, urban and rural, government and private B.Ed. trainees do not differ significantly in their self concept.

There is significant relationship between day scholar and hostel B.Ed. trainees in their self concept. While

Hypothesis: There is no significant difference between nuclear and joint family trainees in self concept.

From table 7, the calculated 't' value (0.480) is less than the table value (1.96) at 0.05 level of significance with df (398). It shows that there is no significance difference between nuclear and joint family trainees in self concept. Hence, the null hypothesis is accepted.
Hypothesis: There is no significant difference in self concept of B.Ed., trainees based on their father's qualification.

comparing the mean scores for day scholar (mean=160.05) and hostel (mean=164.17) trainees. Hostel trainees are better than day scholar trainees in their self concept
There is no significance difference in the self concept of the B.Ed. trainees based on their father's qualification.

## DISCUSSION

From the findings of the present investigation, the investigator found that, the B.Ed., trainees of male and female, arts and science, urban and rural, government and private do not differ significantly in their self concept.

The researcher concluded that, the hostel trainees are having more self concept than day scholar trainees. Due to the fact that hostel trainees are having more opportunity to reading newspapers, journals, magazine and also aware of technological learning resources. And also hostel trainees are spending more time for maintain their friendship and discuss with their friends about personal values, discipline, social justice and professional ethics of the teachers compared to the day scholars.

## CONCLUSION

The researcher concluded that, the hostel trainees are having more self concept than day scholar trainees. The B.Ed., trainees of male and female, arts and science, urban and rural, government and private do not differ significantly in their self concept.

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