

## A STUDY OF SELF CONCEPTS OF INTERMEDIATE STUDENTS IN RELATION WITH GROUP OF STUDY AND SIZE OF THE FAMILY



### Education

**KEYWORDS :** Self concepts, group of study, size of the family and Intermediate students.

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### ABSTRACT

*Today our self-concept, i.e., our knowledge assumptions, and feelings about ourselves, is central to most of the mental process. The self-awareness is one of the most important concepts in psychology. We know that each persons self concepts are different from all others. The main objective of the present study is to study the influence of group of study, size of the family on the self concepts of intermediate students. Self concepts questionnaire developed by Mukta Rani Rastogi (1974) was adopted. A sample of 320 Intermediate students representing all categories of intermediate colleges in Y.S.R. District by following the standardized procedures. 't' - test and ANOVA ('F' - test) were employed for analysis of the data. There is significant influence of group of study and size of the family at 0.01 level of significance on the self concepts of intermediate students.*

### INTRODUCTION

The self-concept is probably primarily learned or acquired, but basic tendencies, such as to like or dislike others or ones self, might be inherited as well. The self-concept may have conscious and unconscious facets; it is a safe but that the former is more socially acceptable than the later. Sorely very few of us would consider even our conscious selves to be perfect. Some think the "self" we know is just a highly verbal part of us that tries to understand our other parts. Obviously, there are many different notions about the self.

The concept of good self-concept becomes clearer, however, if you think of it as having to parts: (a) a generally positive but realistic self evaluation and (b) the generally positive belief that one can handle life's problem. Currently, there is a national debate between two groups of theorizes: (i) those who believe low self-concept causes most social problems school failure, strained relationships, drug use, unwanted pregnancy, delinquency and all kinds of troubles. They, of course, advocate building children's self concept but mostly by giving rewards and praise even for easy tasks in school, self-concept is considered so vital that some even say "don't make your kids feel bad if they lie and steal" (2) the other theorists tasks it is the other way around i.e.; that failing in school, getting in trouble, fighting in the street and at home, being irresponsible and anti-social etc. cause low self-esteem. I suspect both views are right to some extent, i.e. self-concept can be both cause and consequence of undesirable behaviour. Having self-concept would help with many social problems, but it will take more than teachers full of praise to develop motivated students and good citizens, with high self esteem. It will a supportive (perhaps even demanding) environment, removal of fears and relationships, life plans, useful, life skills, knowledge, actual praise-worthy achievements and on and on.

### REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Purdie, N and Mc. Crindle, A (2004), Frank C. et al (2008), Yara (2010) and Maarten Pinxten et al (2011) reported that group of study of individuals do have significant difference on self concepts. However, Winnie Mucherah et al (2010), Yamuna (2011) and Padakanti Bal Raju (2012), reported that group of study of individuals do not have significant difference on self concepts.

Purdie, N and Mc. Crindle, A (2004), Frank C. et al (2008), Yamuna (2011) and Padakanti Bal Raju (2012), reported that size of the family of individuals do have significant difference on self

concepts. Guo Cheng et al (2006), Hui - Ju Liu (2009) and Yara (2010), reported that size of the family of individuals do not have significant difference on self concepts.

### Scope of the Study:

The main intention of the present study is to find the relation of self concepts of intermediate students with group of study and size of the family.

### Objective of the Study:

To study the impact of group of study and size of the family on the self concepts of intermediate students.

### Hypotheses of the study

1. There would be no significant impact of 'group of study' on the self concepts of intermediate students.
2. There would be no significant impact of 'size of the family' on the self concepts of intermediate students.

### Tools for the Study

1. The attitude towards self concepts questionnaire was developed by **Mukta Rani Rastogi (1974)**. The tool was highly reliable for the investigation. The total items are 51. There were 23 positive and 28 negative items. For the purpose of scoring numerical values (weightages) were assigned to each of the five categories namely Strongly Agree (S.A.), Agree (A.), Undecided (U.D.), Disagree (D.A.) and Strongly Disagree (S.D.A.) based on the Likert (1932) method.
2. Personal data regarding the student - 1. Name, 2. Group of study, 3. Size of the family.

### Data Collection

The sample for the investigation consisted of 320 intermediate students in Y.S.R. district. The stratified random sampling was applied in three stages. The first stage is management i.e. Government and Private and second stage is locality i.e. rural and urban and third stage gender i.e. male and female. It is a 2X2X2 factorial design with 320 sample subjects. The investigator personally visited intermediate colleges with the permission of the principals of the colleges. The Intermediate students who attended to the college on the day of collection of data are considered for the purpose of the investigation. It was provided to the concerned Intermediate students of the colleges. The Intermediate students were given necessary instructions about the instruments and motivated to respond genuinely to all the items. The self concepts questionnaire and personal data sheet were administered. The data on each variable in the investiga-

tion is properly coded to suit for computer analysis. The analysis was carried out on the basis of objectives of the investigation and hypotheses formulated by employing appropriate statistical techniques. The inferential statistical technique 'F' and 't' - tests was employed to test hypothesis.

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

**1. Group of study**

The relationship of self concept of intermediate students with their group of study is studied in the present investigation. Group of study means Intermediate students are taken some specializations for example M.P.C., Bi.P.C. C.E.C. and H.E.C. etc., On the basis of group of study, the students are divided into three groups. Group - I is formed with M.P.C. and Bi.P.C. students Group - II formed with C.E.C.students and Groups - III is formed with H.E.C. students. The corresponding self concept of intermediate students of the three groups were analyzed accordingly. The mean values of self concept of intermediate students for the three groups were tested for significance by employing 'F' - test. The following hypothesis is framed.

**Hypothesis - 1**

There would be no significant impact of 'group of study' on the self concept of intermediate students.

The above hypothesis is tested by employing 'F' - test. The results are presented in **Table - 1**.

**Table - 1: Influence of group of study on the self concept of intermediate students**

S. No.	Group of study	N	Mean	S.D.	'F' - Test
1.	Group - I	66	138.91	9.79	8.359**
2.	Group - II	154	142.84	15.19	
3.	Group - III	100	148.10	16.05	

\*\*Indicates significant at 0.01 level

It is clear from **Table - 1** that the computed value of 'F' for the self concept of intermediate students is (8.359). It is greater than table value of 'F' (4.680) for 2 and 317 df at 0.01 level. Hence **Hypothesis - 1 is rejected** at 0.01 level of significance. It is concluded that the group of study has significant influence on the self concept of intermediate students.

**2. Size of the family**

The relationship of self concept of intermediate students with their size of the family is studied in the present investigation. Size of the family means total members of the family. On the basis of size of the family, the students are divided into three groups. Group - I is formed with three members of the family, Group - II formed with four members of the family and Group - III is formed with five members and above. The corresponding self concept of intermediate students of the three groups were analyzed accordingly. The mean values of self concept of intermediate students for the three groups were tested for significance by employing 'F' - test. The following hypothesis is framed.

**Hypothesis - 2**

There would be no significant impact of 'size of the family' on the self concept of intermediate students.

The above hypothesis is tested by employing 'F' - test. The results are presented in **Table - 2**.

**Table - 2: Influence of size of the family on the self concept of intermediate students**

S. No.	Size of the family	N	Mean	S.D.	'F' - Test
1.	Group - I	94	141.36	15.92	5.641**
2.	Group - II	93	147.95	15.09	
3.	Group - III	133	142.32	13.35	

\*\* Indicates significant at 0.01 level

It is clear from **Table - 2** that the computed value of 'F' for the self concept of intermediate students is (5.641). It is greater than table value of 'F' (4.680) for 2 and 317 df at 0.01 level. Hence **Hypothesis - 2 is rejected** at 0.01 level of significance. It is concluded that the size of the family has significant influence on the self concept of intermediate students.

**Findings:**

There is significant influence of group of study and size of the family at 0.01 level of significance on the self concepts of intermediate students.

**Conclusions:**

In the light of the findings, the following conclusions are drawn. Group of study, size of the family have significant influence on the self concepts of intermediate students.

**EDUCATIONAL IMPLICATIONS**

The findings of the present research have raised some important questions related to the educational needs of the students with special reference to their self concepts of intermediate students.

1. Group of study is highly influence on the self concept of intermediate students. H.E.C. group students have positive self concepts than the M.P.C. and Bi.P.C. group students. The administrators to provide facilities for M.P.C. and Bi.P.C. students.
2. Size of the family is highly influence on the self concept of intermediate students. Small family group students have positive self concepts than the big family group students. The administrators to provide facilities for big families.

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