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RESEARCH PAPER

## A Study of Self-Concept among Adolescent Students

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**Key words:** *Self-learning material in learning of selected topics in Hindi etc.*

### Abstract

In present research article the researcher is focused on the study of self-concept among adolescent students. The area of study was delimit to Udaipur district only. By random sampling method 400 adolescent students have been selected which were again diversified into two groups on the basis of gender. For data collection standardized tool (SCQ) self-concept questionnaire been opted. Results revealed that adolescent students have higher self-concept, while there is no significant difference, on the level of self-concept between the group of boy and girls adolescent students.

### Introduction:-

School education is an important segment of the total educational system contributing significantly to the individuals. A good school provides conducive environment for development of cognitive, affective and psychomotor (CAP) domain for all round development of individuals. And all that domains play an important role in a way to how to view or perceive himself and his relations to others, basically this perception and view called “self-concept”.

The self-concept or we can say the view about the self plays an important role in life to get success or failure.

The age of adolescent is very crucial stage as in this age growing individual wants affiliation and exploration from society and these two interpersonal processes are the basis for the psychological development of the child’s self-concept.

Self-concept is the cognitive or thinking aspect of self (related to one’s self-image) and generally refers to “The totality of a complex, organized and dynamic system of learned beliefs, attitudes and opinions that each person holds to be true about his or her personal existence.” (Purkey; 1988)

Self-concept is the totality of an individual's thoughts and feelings having references to himself/herself as an object (Hawkins et.al., 1998).

This is a period in which lot of changes occurs in the life and the individual becomes more self-aware.

So, in this light resource has been studied on the self-concept of adolescent students and tried to find the difference on the basis of gender differences.

**Objectives:-**

1. To find out the self-concept of total adolescent students.
2. To find out the self-concept of boy and girl adolescent students.
3. To compare the self-concept of boy and girls adolescent students.

**Operational Definition:-**Saraswat and Gaur (1981, as cited in Saraswat, 1999) described self-concept as "The self-concept is the individual's way of looking at himself. It also signifies his way of thinking, feeling and behaving." It includes what people come to know about themselves through experiences, reflection and feedback from others.

**Sample:-** 200 boys and 200 girls have been taken as a sample from senior secondary schools of Udaipur district.

**Tools:-** Self-concept questionnaire (SCQ), by Dr.RajkumarSaraswat standardized tool have been used to collect the data.

**Statistical techniques used in the study:-** Mean, Median, Standard Deviation and t-Test are used for the analysis of data.

**Analysis and Interpretation:-**

1. Results of the objective no.1 reveals that the total adolescent students have higher self-concept as their observed mean is found more than the cut point means for the total areal of the self-concept.
2. Results evident that all the boy and girl adolescent students have high self-concept as of the total areas of self-concept, their actual mean values higher from the cut point mean.

The observed mean values for the boy adolescent students are greater than the other group.

To realize the objective no.3 that null hypothesis have been formulated:-

There is no significant difference between the self concept of boy and girl adolescent students.

To test the null hypothesis, t-test has been employed and the details of the calculations are given in the following tables:-

**Comparison of the self-concept of boy and girls adolescent students**

Gender	Mean	SD	t-value	Significant on .05/.01
Boys (N=200)	178.46	23.66	1.12	Insignificant
Girls (N=200)	177.9	21.78		

Hence, the null hypothesis is selected at 0.01 level of confidence. There is no significant difference between the self-concept of adolescent boys and girls group.

**Conclusion:-**

1. Total Adolescent students have higher self-concept.
2. Boys and Girls adolescent students have higher self-concept.
3. There is no significant difference between the group of boys and girls adolescent students in the areas of self-concept.

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