

Assessment of Self Confidence Level among Rural and Urban Polytechnic Students in Kerala

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Abstract

The purpose of the study was to assess self confidence level among rural and urban polytechnic students in Kerala. To achieve the purpose of the study, 250 boys and 250 girls each from rural and urban area totally 1000 polytechnic students from kerala were selected as subjects for this study and their age ranged from 16 to 23 years. In this study, the self confidence was assessed by Robin S.Valley self confidence inventory. Collected data was subjected to statistical analysis viz. descriptive statistics and 2 x 2 factorial analysis were computed. The results revealed that urban girls are having higher level of self confidence followed by rural boys, urban boys and rural girls.

KEYWORDS: Self Confidence, Assessment, Locality, Gender, Polytechnic Students.

INTRODUCTION

Self-confidence is an individual's characteristic (a self-construct) which enables a person to have a positive or realistic view of themselves or situations that they are in (Sieler, 1998). According to Neill (2005), self-esteem and self-efficacy in combination is what constitute self-confidence. Self-esteem is how people feel about themselves and how much they like themselves, especially socially and academically when it comes to college students. Having one's self confidence is a major key to most college students' self-esteem. Having a high self-esteem has many positive effects and benefits, especially among college students. Students who feel positive about themselves have fewer sleepless nights, succumb less easily to pressures of conformity by peers, are less likely to use drugs and alcohol, are more persistent at difficult tasks, are happier and more sociable, and most pertinent to this study is that they tend to perform better academically. On the other hand, college students with a low self-esteem tend to be unhappy, less sociable, more likely to use drugs and alcohol, and are more vulnerable to depression, which are all correlated with lower self confidence. College life is all about new beginnings for a student. The environment of a college campus varies greatly from that of a high school. Academic challenges that students face in college are far greater than what they were accustomed to that in school. Settling in the new environment and to successfully steer their boat in the challenges posed by the college life students need to build up their confidence level. In the highly competitive environment of college there is little room for doubt and having a strong self-esteem and self-confidence are the key to success. College life means meeting various new people and establishing various kinds of new relationships. To ensure that they are healthy and conflict free you require a strong level of self-confidence.

Methodology

The purpose of the study was to assess self confidence level among rural and urban polytechnic students in Kerala. To achieve the purpose of the study, 250 boys and 250 girls each from rural and urban area totally 1000 polytechnic students from Kerala were selected as subjects for this study and their age ranged from 16 to 23 years. In this study, the self confidence was assessed by Robin S.Valley self confidence inventory. Collected data was subjected to statistical analysis viz. descriptive statistics and 2 x 2 factorial analysis were computed.

Results

The descriptive statistics and 2 x 2 factorial analysis of self confidence on boys and girls at rural and urban area polytechnic students are presented the following tables I to II.

TABLE-I Descriptive Statistics of Self Confidence on Boys and Girls at Rural and Urban area Polytechnic Students

Locality	Gender	Mean	SD (\pm)
Rural	Boys	54.26	3.42
	Girls	51.84	3.18
Urban	Boys	52.28	3.38
	Girls	56.77	3.71
Total	Boys	106.54	6.80
	Girls	108.61	6.89

Table – 1 showed the descriptive statistics – Mean and Standard deviation of rural boys and girls & urban boys and girls.

Table II - 2 x 2 Factorial Analysis of Variance of Self Confidence of Boys and Girls at Rural and Urban Area Polytechnic Students

Source of Variance	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F
Factor 'A' (Locality)	616.804	1	616.804	15.33*
Factor 'B' (Gender)	1017.444	1	1017.444	25.28*
Factor 'AxB' (Interaction)	225.156	1	225.156	5.59*
Error	40072.096	996	40.23	

Table II shows the analysed data on self confidence. Factor 'A' shows the two categories of locality namely rural and urban. Factor 'B' shows the two categories of gender namely boys and girls. Factor 'AxB' (interaction) shows the two categories of locality and two categories of gender. The obtained F-ratio of self confidence for factor 'A' was 15.33 and the table F-ratio was 3.85. As the obtained F-ratio was greater than the table F-ratio the study was significant at 0.05 level of confidence for the degrees of freedom 1 and 996. The obtained F-ratio of self confidence for factor 'B' was 25.28 and the table F-ratio was 3.85. As the obtained F-ratio was greater than the table F-ratio the study was significant at 0.05 level of confidence for the degrees of freedom 1 and 996. The obtained F-ratio of self confidence for factor 'AxB' was 5.59 and the table F-ratio was 3.85. As the obtained F-ratio was greater than the table F-ratio the study was significant at 0.05 level of confidence for the degrees of freedom 1 and 996.

The mean values of self confidence of boys and girls at rural and urban area polytechnic students as shown in Figure 1.

Figure – 1 Bar Diagram shows the Self Confidence of Boys And Girls at Rural and Urban Area Polytechnic Students



CONCLUSION

1. There was a significant differences found on rural and urban students in self confidence.
2. There was a significant differences found on boys and girls in self confidence.
3. There was significant difference on the interaction effect (Locality & Gender).
4. The results revealed that urban girls are having higher level of self confidence followed by rural boys, urban boys and rural girls.

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