



ACADEMIC- ACHIEVEMENTS OF DEGREE COLLEGE GIRL'S STUDENTS WITH RESPECT TO SELF -CONCEPT



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ABSTRACT

The present study is Academic- Achievements of Degree college Girl's Students is relation their self-Concept with respect to some selected demographic variable. The present study is survey type investigation. Degree College Girls' Students were considered as the sample in the study to investigate the relationship and examine the effects between independent variable. Tools The following tools were used for the present investigation; Self - Concept Scale; (SCS-DP); Dr.(Mrs.)Paraiba DoeMumbai, National Psychological CorporatioSelf - Esteem Scale; (SES-DSDU) Dr.Santosh Dhar and Dr. Upinder Dhar Indore National Psychological Corporation Social -Adjustment Scale; (SAS- KA)Dr. Ashutosh Kumar Patna National Psychological Corporation "Academic -Achievement prepared a Student personal Performa" After the data has been collected, it was processed and tabulated using \Microsoft Excel - 2010 Software. The data collected on academic Achievement, self concept, scores from Girls' students of degree colleges. Then the data were systematically analyzed according to the objectives and hypotheses by using descriptive statistics, differential analysis including independent t-test, One way ANOVA, two way ANOVA followed by Tukey's multiple Post hoc procedures, Pearson's correlation coefficient for relationships, multiple linear regression analysis for assessing the combined effects of independent variables by using SPSS 20.0 statistical software and the results obtained thereby have been interpreted.

KEYWORDS: Academic Achivement of Degree College Girls Students, Self Concept.

INTRODUCTION

Education helps women to be more productive in her work. Acknowledgeable women have the skills, information, talent, and self-confidence that she requires to be a superior mother, employee, and resident. Women constitute almost half the population of our country. Men and women are like two sides of the coin and need identical opportunity to contribute to the country's development .One cannot survive without the other. Girl's education is necessary for making the homes a happy place. A man's life blossom he is blessed with well-educated women as wife and mother. Educated girls can brighten the future of their country by the good upbringing of their children. Education gives a woman freedom of thought it broadens her outlook and makes her aware of her duties and responsibilities. Researchers debate over when self-concept development begins. Some assert that gender stereotypes and expectations set by parents for their children affect children's understanding of themselves by approximately age 3 However, at this developmental stage, children have a very broad sense of self, typically, they use words such as big or nice to describe themselves to others While this represents the beginnings of self-concept, others suggest that self-concept develops later, around age 7 or 8. At this point, children are developmentally prepared to interpret their own feelings and abilities, as well as receive and consider feedback from peers, teachers, and family. In adolescence, the self-concept undergoes a significant time of change. Generally, self-concept changes more gradually, and instead, existing concepts are refined and solidified. However, the development of self-concept during

adolescence shows a "U"-shaped curve, in which general self-concept decreases in early adolescence, followed by an increase in later adolescence.

Academic self-concept refers to the personal beliefs about their academic abilities or skills. Some research suggests that it begins developing from ages 3 to 5 due to influence from parents and early educators. By age 10 or 11, children assess their academic abilities by comparing themselves to their peers. These social comparisons are also referred to as *self-estimates*. Self-estimates of cognitive ability are most accurate when evaluating subjects that deal with numbers, such as math. Self-estimates were more likely to be poor in other areas, such as reasoning speed. Some researchers suggest that, to raise academic self-concept, parents and teachers need to provide children with specific feedback that focuses on their particular skills or abilities. Others also state that learning opportunities should be conducted in groups (both mixed-ability and like-ability) that downplay social comparison, as too much of either type of grouping can have adverse effects on children's academic self-concept and the way they view themselves in relation to their peers.

DEFINITION OF TECHNICAL TERMS

Definition of self-concept: *Noun* Psychology noun: **self-concept** plur noun: **Self-concepts** An idea of the self constructed from the beliefs one holds about oneself and the responses of others. "a self-concept is largely a reflection of the reactions of others towards the individual "Translate self concept.

Academic-Achievement: "Academic achievement": Accomplishments relating to education, learning and study, specially in schools and higher educational institutions. Accomplishments relating to education, learning and study, especially in schools and higher educational institutions.

Research Method: The present study was survey type investigation .Various procedures that are followed in the construction and standardization of data and effect of different variables that are included in the study and dependent variable.

The sample : Degree College Girls' Students were considered as the sample in the study to investigate the relationship and examine the effects between independent variable.

Tools: The following tools were used for the present investigation;

Collection of Data: he investigator personally visited to Degree College with the different branch of Girls' Students and given them the Self-Concept, Self-Esteem, Social- Adjustment Scale and Personal performs were administered. All the Degree College Girls, Students Co-operated and given honest and frank answers.

Statistical Techniques used: Before going ahead with the analysis the purpose for which different statistical techniques were used in the course of analysis of data was given so that the frame of reference of the analysis become clear.

Sl. No.	Statistical Techniques	Purpose
1	t-test Analysis	In pursuance of the specific Objectives – 1 to 32, 't' test was calculated to find out whether differences in the demographic variables, location nature of family, Govt-Private- Aided colleges, Arts & Commerce, Category's-ST-OBC-Others, Rural Urban. For significant difference in the variables
2	Correlation	In pursuance of special objectives 1 to 4 the persons product moment coefficient of correlation technique was

		used to find the relationship between self-concept, self-Esteem & academic achievement
3	3- way ANOVA	In pursuance of Special objectives 1-6 the 3 way analysis of variance technique was used. This was provided and indication regarding the main effects and interaction effects of selected independent variables on dependent variable

OBJECTIVES

A Study of Academic Achievement of Girls' Students in Degree College Relation to their Self-Concept, with respect to some selected demographic variable.

DIFFERENTIAL ANALYSIS

I Self-Concept

- 1 To Study the difference between B.A and B.Com Degree College Girls' Students with respect to Self-Concept.
- 2 To Study the difference between Joint Family and Nuclear Family Degree College Girls' Students with respect to Self-Concept.
- 3 To Study the difference between Rural and Urban Degree College Girls' Students with respect to Self-Concept. To Study the difference between Minority and Scheduled Degree College Girls' Students with respect to Self-Concept.
- 4 To Study the difference between General-Merits and Scheduled Degree College Girls' Students with respect to Self-Concept.
- 5 To Study the difference between Minority and General-Merit Degree College Girls' Students with respect to Self-Concept.
- 6 To Study the difference between Govt and Private Degree College Girls' Students with respect to Self-Concept.
- 7 To Study the difference between Private and Aided Degree College Girls' Students with respect to Self-Concept.
- 8 To Study the difference between Govt and Aided Degree College Girls' Students with respect to Self-Concept.
- 9 To Study the difference between Kannada and English Degree College Girls' Students with respect to Self-Concept.
- 10 To Study the difference between Higher and Lower Socio-Economic Statues in Degree College Girls' Students with respect to Self-Concept

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE:

Students' Self-Concept and Academic Achievement in Zimbabwe: A Preliminary Study : Students' personal beliefs about their capabilities to learn influence their motivation and learning. This study determined the relationship between self-concept and academic achievement of Zimbabwean primary school students. A qualitative approach was used to collect data from 75 pupils (36 girls, 39 boys: age range 9–12 years). Data were also collected from five of the students' teachers. Pupils' perceptions of comments or feedback from classmates and teachers comprised the self-concept measures. Academic achievement was measured using teachers' ratings of pupils' academic performance. Pupils who reported receiving positive comments from classmates and teachers were more likely to be rated by their teachers as having higher academic achievement compared to those who perceived themselves to be less favourably regarded by teachers.

IMPORTANTANCE AND RELEVANCE OF WOMEN EDUCATION

Education plays a critical role in the development of a nation whether it is social or economic growth. A nation can be educated in the real sense of the term, when its entire population is educated. Over the years, India's literacy rate has improved manifold from 12% in 1947 to 74.4% in 2011. Even

though, the literacy rate is still below the average of 84% around the world. As per 2011 census report, out of 77,84,54,120 individuals who are considered literate in India, 44,42,03,762 of them are male and 33,42,50,358 are female. If you look at the percentage of educated people, there is a huge gap between male (82.14%, in 2011) and female (65.46%, in 2011) literacy rates in India. Low women literacy rate has a huge negative impact on the overall growth and development of the society – where women are majorly responsible for child care and development. As per research results, it is proved that children who are taken care by educated mom are well-nourished and have all-rounded development. Though slow, in the last decade (2001-2011) the gender gap is seen to be narrowing rapidly – women literacy rate has been growing at 11.8% and men at 6.9%.

BENEFITS OF WOMEN EDUCATION

There are numerous benefits of women education. Here are few of them

- Women who are educated are able to take charge of their future
- They earn and contribute to their family income
- Women who are educated help reduce child and maternal mortality
- Educated women are better equipped to take care of their children
- They are less likely to be taken advantage of and lowers exposure to domestic abuse
- Have great confidence and takes right decisions.

The Roll of Academic –Achievements in Women Education Higher education- "A Boon to Woman"

Knowledge is life of every Indian woman. It results with the experience that she gains from environment and the supporting world around her, which allow her to live as knowledgeable productive members of the society. The homely environment with mother's love is the first source of learning for the child and an educated mother would create an environment, allowing her children to gather and analyse information, which helps in adapting to bigger society in future. Critical thinking and analysis will make the children better members of society. To educate someone is to deliberately teach them something new and higher education for women is most powerful means to evolve through/beyond current economical and social crisis in India and to teach her children the art of thinking and analysis before entering the school for education.

Higher education leads a woman to "Complete living" with Self-confidence: Higher Education helps the women not only in gaining knowledge but also enables her to earn a living.

1. **Necessity of life:** Money is necessity in maintaining life and education helps in preserving life.
2. **Family welfare** Money is necessity in maintaining life and education helps in preserving life.
3. **Family welfare:** An educated woman plays an important role in a family, dealing with both Health care and financial support to the family.
4. **Involvement in Social and political activities:** Higher education helps women to have a better understanding of social and political processes beyond the home in far-reaching social structure and makes her a wise citizen with effective social and political action.
5. **Complete Living:** Complete living includes, being physically strong, earning a living, being a responsible parent and an earnest citizen.

All these are not sufficient for a complete living if a woman does not consider:

- a. Ethical Value
- b. Spiritual value
- c. Social Value
- d. Intellectual Values.

The higher education helps women to be mentally and emotionally stronger and to face challenges and overcome obstacles in life and to be a complete woman. Indian Government continues to encourage higher education for women through programmes like, Indira Gandhi scholarship for single

girl child for pursuing higher and in order to support higher education through scholarships and by constructing women hostels and by capacity building for women managers in higher education. Women Leader Women appointed as Chairpersons, Board of Governors of apex technical education institutes and in National Institutes of Technology (Nits). For the first time in the history of IITs, two women scientist nominated on the IIT council.

Correlation between Accademic- Achievement and Self-Concept

Results of correlation coefficient between the academic achievement with self concept, scores of scheduled caste Girls' students of Degree Colleges

Variables	Correlation coefficient between academic achievement of scheduled caste Girls' students of Degree Colleges with			
	r-value	t-value	p-value	Sign.
Self concept	0.8233	11.5119	0.0001	S

From the results of the above table, it can be seen that,

- The relationship between the academic achievement and Self concept scores of Scheduled caste Girls' students of Degree Colleges is found to be positive and statistically significant ($r=0.8233$, $p<0.05$) at 5% level of significance. Hence, the null hypothesis is rejected and alternative hypothesis is accepted. It means that, the academic achievement and Self concept scores of Scheduled caste Girls' students of Degree Colleges are dependent on each other. In other words, the self concept scores are increases /decreases with increase/decrease in academic achievement scores of Scheduled caste Girls' students of Degree Colleges.

Hypothesis: There is no significant relationship between the academic achievements with self concept, cores of minority Girls' students of Degree Colleges

To achieve this hypothesis, the Karl Pearson's correlation coefficient method was applied and the results are presented in the following table.

Table: Results of correlation coefficient between the academic achievement with self concept, self esteem and social adjustment and academic achievement scores of minority Girls' students of Degree Colleges

Variables	Correlation coefficient between academic achievement of minority Girls' students of Degree Colleges with			
	r-value	t-value	p-value	Sign.
Self concept	0.8833	17.1633	0.0001	S

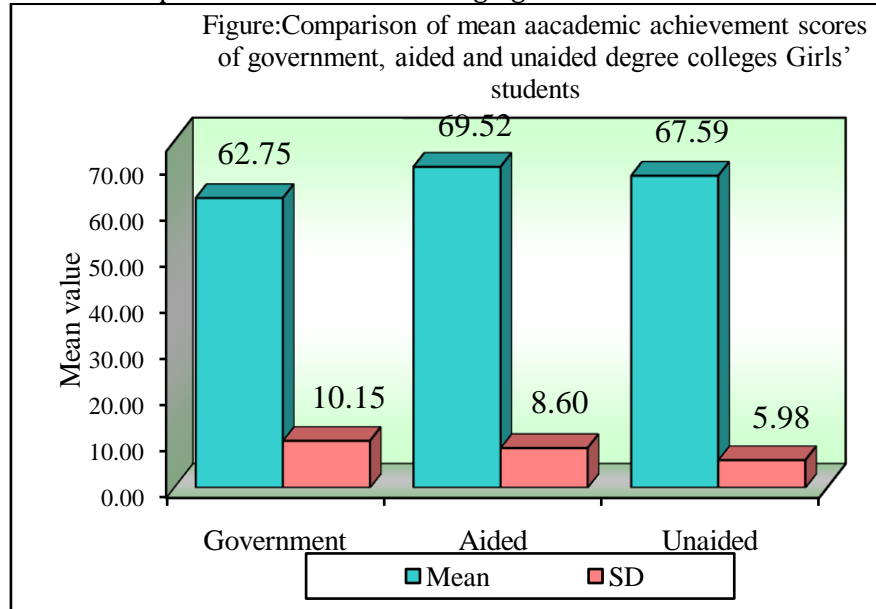
From the results of the above table, it can be seen that,

The relationship between the academic achievement and Self concept scores of Minority Girls' students of Degree Colleges is found to be positive and statistically significant ($r=0.8833$, $p<0.05$) at 5% level of significance. Hence, the null hypothesis is rejected and alternative hypothesis is accepted. It means that, the academic achievement and Self concept scores of Minority Girls' students of Degree Colleges are dependent on each other. In other words, the self concept scores are increases /decreases with increase/decrease in academic achievement scores of Minority Girls'

Table: Mean and SD of academic achievement scores of government, aided and unaided degree colleges Girls' students

Summery	Government	Aided	Unaided	Total
n	109	71	120	300
Mean	62.75	69.52	67.59	66.29
SD	10.15	8.60	5.98	8.75

The above table represents the Mean and SD of academic achievement scores of government, aided and unaided degree colleges Girls' students. The total mean academic achievement scores of Girls' students of degree colleges is 66.29 ± 8.75 , in which the Girls' students of aided degree colleges (69.52 ± 8.60) have higher academic achievement scores as compared to Girls' students of government degree colleges (62.75 ± 10.15) followed by Girls' students of unaided degree colleges (67.59 ± 5.98). The mean and SD scores are also presented in the following figure.



CONCLUSION: Education is an essential part of a living being, whether it's a boy or a girl. Education helps an individual to be smarter, to learn new things and to know about the facts of the world. Education plays one of the most important roles in Women Empowerment. It also helps to put a stop to discrimination based on gender. Education is the first step to give women the power to choose the way of life she wants to lead. Physical self-concept is the individual's perception of themselves in areas of physical ability and appearance. Physical ability includes concepts such as physical strength and endurance, while appearance refers to attractiveness. Adolescents experience significant changes in general physical self-concept at the on-set of puberty, about 11 years old for girls and about 15 years old for boys. The bodily changes during puberty, in conjunction with the various psychological of this period, makes adolescence especially significant for the development of physical self-concept. An important factor of physical self-concept development is participation in physical activities. It has even been suggested that adolescent involvement in competitive sports increases physical self-concept.

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