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SELF-ESTEEM AND JOB ASPIRATION: A STUDY AMONG THE PROSPECTIVE TEACHERS AT SECONDARY SCHOOL LEVEL

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ABSTRACT

The study attempts to find out the Self-Esteem and job Aspiration of Prospective teachers of kanyakumari District. Normative survey method was adopted for the investigation. The main objectives of the investigation was to study whether there is any significant difference in the self-esteem with respect to male-female sample, rural- urban sample, postgraduate -undergraduate sample of Prospective teachers.

KEYWORDS : *Self-Esteem and job Aspiration of Prospective teachers , male-female sample.*



INTRODUCTION

Self-esteem can be defined as the overall evaluation of oneself in either a positive or negative way. It indicates the extent to which an individual believes himself or herself to be competent and worthy of living. That means, self-esteem is essentially one's feeling of self-competence and self-worth. Self-esteem has become a household word. Teachers, parents, therapists and others have focused efforts on boosting self-esteem, on the assumption that high self-esteem will cause many positive outcomes and benefits.

For people of all ages, the development of full human potential is enhanced through high self-esteem. High self-esteem can begin to develop when the acceptance of all individuals and their personal and group recognized and vaulted. Self-esteem is the one key ingredient that affects the level of proficiency in all fields of endeavor. Self-esteem has been correlated to job success, school achievement, inters personal compatibility, and general happiness. Self-esteem is used to describe a person's overall sense of self-worth or personal value. Self-esteem is often seen as a personality trait which means that it tends to be stable and enduring. Self-esteem can involve a variety of beliefs about the self, such as the appraisal of one's own appearance, beliefs, emotions and behaviors. The process of job development is continuous and ongoing, job preference and competencies influences the situation in which people live and hence their self concepts change with time and experience, making choice and adjustment a continuous process. The job preferences of the developing child are subjected to continued changes. For the young child , the chosen job is often one which is identified with adults. Status preferences may be the child's identification with that part of the adult world that he sees as being most pleasurable. As the child develops a greater degree of individuality and as a growing awareness of the self involves, interests, capacities and values.

OBJECTIVES

To find out whether there is any significant difference in the relationship between self-esteem and job aspiration among prospective teachers for the following pairs of sample

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|
| a) Male sample | - | Female sample |
| b) Rural college sample | - | Urban college sample |
| c) Post graduate student sample | - | Under graduate student sample |

HYPOTHESES

There is no significant relationship between self-esteem and job aspiration of

- Male sample
- Female sample
- Rural sample
- Urban sample
- U.G Prospective teachers
- P.G Prospective teachers

METHODOLOGY

Normative survey method was adopted in the study. The sample for the study was 400 B.Ed., prospective teachers in different colleges of Kanyakumari District based on male, female, rural, urban, UG student teachers, PG student teachers the prospective teachers were selected by stratified proportionate Random sampling technique. The investigator selected 8 colleges for present study, 4 colleges were rural and 4 colleges were urban and 225 prospective teachers were UG and 175 Prospective teachers were PG out of 400 prospective teachers 120 were boys and 280 were girls. Self esteem scale and aspiration scale was used.

For testing the hypothesis the obtained 'r' values for the pairs of samples were tested for their significance of difference.

(a) COMPARISON OF THE CORRELATION COEFFICIENT FOR THE MALE AND FEMALE SAMPLES

TABLE 1

Sample wise 'r' values, 'z' values CR in terms of 'z' value. Significance of difference between two 'z' values.

Sample category	r value	z value	N	CR in terms of (Z)	Significance of differences between two 'z' values
Male sample	0.47	0.51	180	2.1739	Not significant at 0.05 level
Female sample	0.62	0.73	220		

The above table shows that 'r' values are 0.47 and 0.62. From table 'c' read that 'r' values of 0.47 and 0.62 correspond to 'z' values of 0.51 and 0.73 respectively. The obtained CR in terms 'z' was 2.1739 below 1.96 at 0.05 level and hence it is not significant at the 0.05 level.

(b) COMPARISON OF THE COLLELATION COEFFICIENT OBTAINED FOR THE RURAL AND URBAN SAMPLE

TABLE 2

Sample wise 'r' values z values CR in terms of 'z' value of significance of difference between two 'z' values.

Sample category	r value	z value	N	CR in terms of (z)	significance of differences between two 'z' values
Rural sample	0.25	0.26	185	1.8811	Not significance
Urban sample	0.42	0.45	215		

The above table shows that 'r' values are 0.25 and 0.42 from table 'c' read that 'r' value 0.25 and 0.42 corresponds to z values of 0.26 and 0.45 respectively. The obtained CR in terms 'z' was 1.8811 and hence not significant at 0.05 level.

(c) COMPARISON OF THE CORRELATION COEFFICIENT OBTAINED FOR THE POST GRADUATE PROSPECTIVE TEACHERS SAMPLE AND UNDER GRADUATE PROSPECTIVE TEACHERS SAMPLE

TABLE 3

Sample wise 'r' values 'z' values, CR in terms of 'z' values significance of difference between two 'z' values

Sample category	r value	z value	N	CR in terms of (z)	significance of differences between two 'z' values
post Graduate sample	0.31	0.32	175	7.3861	Significance at 0.01 level
under graduate sample	0.79	1.07	225		

The above table shows that 'r' values are post graduate sample and under graduate sample are 0.31 and 0.79 the corresponding z values are 0.32 and 1.07. The obtained CR value is 7.3861 which is greater than the table value 2.58 at 0.01 level. So it is significant at 0.01 level.

SUMMARY OF THE TESTING HYPOTHESIS

TABLE 4

Sample, r value, z value CR and significance level

Pairs of samples	r value	Z value	CR in terms of (z)	Significance difference between two z value
Male sample	0.47	0.51	2.1739	Not significant
Female sample	0.62	0.73		
Rural sample	0.25	0.26	1.8811	Not significant
Urban sample	0.42	0.45		
Post graduate sample	0.31	0.32	7.3861	Significant at 0.01 level
Under graduate	0.79	1.07		

FINDINGS

- (i) There is no significant difference in the relationship between self esteem and job aspiration for male and female sample was not significant at 0.05 level. Hence the null hypothesis was accepted.
- (ii) There is no significant difference in the relationship between and job aspiration for rural and urban sample was not significant at 0.05 level. Hence the null hypothesis was accepted.
- (iii) There is no significant difference in the relationship between self esteem and job aspiration for post graduate sample and under graduate sample was significant at 0.01 level. Hence the null hypothesis was rejected.

CONCLUSION

Conclusion is based on the findings of the study. It is seen that there is significant relationship between self esteem and job aspiration of male and female sample and rural and urban sample and different post graduate and under graduate sample.

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