



SELF-ESTEEM OF PROSPECTIVE TEACHERS IN COIMBATORE DISTRICT

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ABSTRACT :

The present study was explored to find out the self-esteem of prospective teachers. Study method was conducted on a sample of 250 prospective teachers in Coimbatore District. Self-esteem Inventory by S. Karunanidhi (1996) was used for data collection. Data was analyzed by using t-test. Results found that there is significant difference in self-esteem of prospective teachers with respect to gender and medium of instruction. Findings also indicated that there is no significant difference in self-esteem of prospective teachers in respect of residence, marital status, academic qualification and academic stream.

KEYWORDS : Self-esteem, Prospective teachers.

INTRODUCTION

Learning is a sequence of mental events or conditions leading to changes in the learner. As a sequence of events, the learning process consists of growth of intellectual, physical, psychological, social, spiritual, and combinations of those. In every aspect of this learning process there is the potential to damage, maintain or increase self-esteem. Self-esteem is a term used in psychology to reflect a person's overall evaluation or appraisal of his or her own worth. It is the package of beliefs that we carry around in our head that we accept to be the truth about oneself, whether it is or not. According to Smith and Mackie (2007), "the self-concept is what we think about the self; self-esteem is the positive or negative evaluations of the self, as in how we feel about it".

NEED AND SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PROBLEM

An individual's self-esteem is based on a combination of objective information about oneself and subjective evaluation of that information. So it is important to empower the prospective teachers to develop their potential as individuals and to make informed and responsible decisions for living and working in the 21st century. Hence the present study is taken up.



OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To find out the significant difference in self-esteem among prospective teachers in terms of selected independent variables.

HYPOTHESES

METHODOLOGY

Method: Normative Study Method is adopted to describe and interpret the present condition of the

self-esteem of prospective teachers.

Sample: A random sample of 250 prospective teachers in Coimbatore district with due representation to the variables viz., gender, residence, marital status, academic qualification, academic stream and medium of instruction.

Tool: Self-esteem Inventory by S. Karunanidhi (1996).

Statistical Technique: t-test.

DATA ANALYSIS

Table 1: Self-esteem among Prospective Teachers based on Background Variables

Variable	Sub-variable	N	Mean	SD	t-value	Remark
Gender	Male	164	162.34	7.75	2.003	Significant
	Female	86	160.15	8.45		
Residence	Hosteller	98	162.19	7.35	0.985	Not Significant
	Day Scholar	152	161.19	8.47		
Marital Status	Married	45	161.31	8.07	0.527	Not Significant
	Unmarried	205	161.85	8.05		
Academic Qualification	UG	166	161.41	8.26	0.969	Not Significant
	PG	84	162.59	6.71		
Academic Stream	Arts	159	161.29	8.68	1.462	Not Significant
	Science	91	159.27	9.05		
Medium of Instruction	Tamil	88	163.92	5.47	3.949	Significant
	English	162	160.32	8.91		

From Table-1,

The calculated t-value (2.003) is higher than the table value (1.96) at 0.05 level of significance. This shows that there is significant difference between male and female prospective teachers in possession of self-esteem.

The calculated t-value (0.985) is lower than the table value (1.96) at 0.05 level of significance. This shows that there is no significant difference between hosteller and day scholar prospective teachers in possession of self-esteem.

The calculated t-value (-0.527) is lower than the table value (1.96) at 0.05 level of significance. This shows that there is no significant difference between married and unmarried prospective teachers in possession of self-esteem.

The calculated t-value (-0.969) is lower than the table value (1.96) at 0.05 level of significance. This shows that there is no significant difference between undergraduate and post graduate prospective teachers in possession of self-esteem.

The calculated t-value (1.462) is lower than the table value (1.96) at 0.05 level of significance. This shows that there is no significant difference between Arts and Science academic stream of prospective teachers in possession of self-esteem.

The calculated t-value (3.949) is higher than the table value (1.96) at 0.05 level of significance. This shows that there is significant difference between Tamil and English medium prospective teachers in possession of self-esteem.

FINDINGS

- Self-esteem of prospective teachers is dependent upon Gender and Medium of Instruction.
- Self-esteem of prospective teachers is found independent upon Residence, Marital Status, Academic Qualification and Academic Stream.

CONCLUSION

The study has concluded that the gender of prospective teachers play an important role on self-esteem. Male prospective teachers possess more self-esteem than female prospective teachers. So, the parents, relatives, friends, and concerned authorities should undertake appropriate programs for enhancing the level of self-esteem among female prospective teachers. Tamil medium prospective teachers play a vital role in self-esteem than English medium prospective teachers. Efforts should be taken for the upliftment of the self-esteem of English medium prospective teachers also immediately.

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