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A STUDY OF SELF CONFIDENCE IN RELATION TO ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT AMONG SENIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS

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ABSTRACT :

The purpose of the present study was to investigate the self confidence of senior secondary school student in relation to academic achievement. Survey method was used for data collection. A sample of 100 student of senior secondary School was selected from Israna District Panipat. The investigator used Self confidence Inventory (1971) develop by Dr. Rekha Gupta (ASCI) and Academic Achievement was determined on the bases of the scores obtained by the student in previous year exam. Finding of the study showed significant correlation among some of the dimensions of self confidence, and academic achievement.

KEYWORDS : self confidence, academic achievement, senior secondary student.

INTRODUCTION:

Self confidence is a closely related to socio-psychology concept related to self esteem. Self confidence is essentially an attitude which allows us to have a positive and realistic perception of ourselves and our abilities. It is characterized by personal attributes such as assertiveness, optimism, enthusiasm, affection, pride, independence, trust and the ability to handle criticism and emotional maturity. Self confidence is a belief in yourself and your abilities, a mental attitude to trusting or relying on yourself. The beginning of the term self confidence has been little studied, but it is clear that a person is not born with self confidence, but it is formed and developed as a result of his experiences and his interaction with environment as a child grows and develops, he learn not only about the world around himself, but also about himself. Thus, self confidence seems to be almost a byproduct of learning and personal experiences.

Self confidence is considered as one of the motivator and regulators of behavior in an individual see when they took themselves in terms of their self perceived physical characteristics, personality traits, roles and social status. Confidence is learned, it is not inherited, if you lack confidence, it probably means that as a child you were criticized, or suffered an inexplicable tragic loss, for which you either blamed by others. A lack of confidence is not necessarily permanent but confidence is not necessarily permanent but it can be if it is not addressed our religion. Confident people have deep faith in their future and can accurately assess their capabilities. Individuals who self confident specifically in the academic domain were more likely to be happy but higher general self confidence was not correlated with happiness.

Academic Achievement is often referred to as the success of proficiency gained to some academic

work. It may imply, the sum total of information, as student has gained when he has completed a course of institution and a particular grade that he/she has obtained an achievement test. Academic Achievement refers to the level of attainment of various subjects as indicated by marks of grade points. It may be attained ability to perform school tests. The academic achievement refers to makes or grade

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obtained in subject taught in school after an examination be it written oral. These marks or grade have also been considered the criterion of academic achievement. It also means the attained level of students functioning, in school task such as language mathematics, science etc. as show the school marks.

Meena Sharma, (2015). A Study of self-confidence of senior secondary school student in relation to socio-economic status student of Rohtak District this study conclude that there is no significant difference in self-confidence of those male and female students who belong to high Socio-economic status and low socio-economic status. Selvaraj and Gnanadevan (2014) conducted a study on self confidence and stress among higher secondary students of Cuddalore Distict of Tamil Nadu this study reveals that there is a significant and negative relationship between self-confidence and different dimensions of stress such as, academic stress, inter-personal stress, intrapersonal stress, environmental stress and total stress. Dr. Umender malik and Yougesh (2014) conducted a study of the effect of self confidence on academic achievement among senior secondary school student of Rohtak this study conclude that there is significant difference among academic achievement and self confidence of 11th class student. In this study it was further founded that self confidence effect the academic achievement of girls students and there is no effect of self confidence on academic achievement of boy student.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY
1. To study the relationship between self confidence and academic achievement of Boys Senior Secondary School.
2. To study the relationship between self confidence and academic achievement of Girls Senior Secondary School.
3. To compare the self confidence of girls and boys Senior Secondary School students.
4. To compare the academic achievement of girls and boys Senior Secondary School students.
5. To study the inter correlations among self confidence, and academic achievement of Senior Secondary School students.

HYPOTHESES OF THE STUDY
1. There will be no significant relationship between self confidence and academic achievement of Boys Senior Secondary School student.
2. There will be no significant relationship between self confidence and academic achievement of Girls Senior Secondary School student.
3. There exists no significant difference between the self confidence of boys and girls student of Senior Secondary School student.
4. There exists no significant difference between the academic achievement of girls and boys student of Senior Secondary School student.
5. There will be significant correlation among some of the dimensions of self confidence, and academic achievement.

METHOD USED: Survey method is used by the investigator for collecting the data.

SAMPLING: Sample is fundamental to the conduct of research and interpretation of its result. The researcher selected 100 students, 50 from Govt. Girls.Sr.Sec. School Israna (Panipat), 50 from Govt. Boys.Sr.Sec. School Israna (Panipat) by stratified random sampling method.

VARIABLES OF THE STUDY:
➢ **Dependent variable :** Academic Achievement
➢ **Independent Variable:** Self-confidence

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TOOLS TO BE USED

1. Self-confidence questionnaire by Dr. Rekha Gupta.
2. Academic Achievement was determined on the bases of the scores obtained by the students in previous exams.

STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES:

Descriptive statistics: mean and standard deviation,
Inferential Statistics: t-test, correlation.

Analysis and Interpretations

1 To study the relationship between self confidence and academic achievement of Boys Senior Secondary School.

Table 1.1

Mean SD. and correlation of Self-confidence score of boy's student of Senior Secondary School with relation to Academic achievement

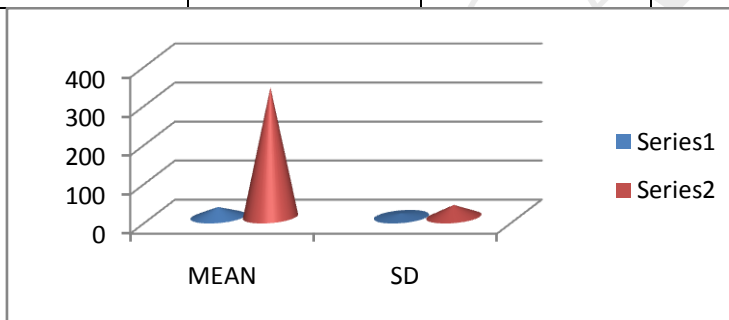| Variable	No of individual	Mean	SD	Correlation	Remarks
Self confidence	50	25.039	9.08		Not significant
Academic achievement	50	331.96	30.29	0.099	

Figure:1

Table 1.1 shows that the mean score of self-confidence of boys is 25.039 while mean score of Academic achievement of boys is 331.96. The obtained correlation value is 0.099 which is not significant at 0.05 level of significance. Thus the null hypothesis "there is no significant difference in the self confidence of boys of senior secondary school with relation to academic achievement" is accepted.

2   To study the relationship between self confidence and academic achievement of Girls Senior Secondary School

Table 1.2

Mean SD. and correlation of Self-confidence score of girls' student of Senior Secondary School with relation to Academic achievement

Variable	No of individual	Mean	SD	correlation	Remarks
Self-confidence	50	30.274	7.504	0.014	Not Significant
Academic Achievement	50	370.49	44.811		

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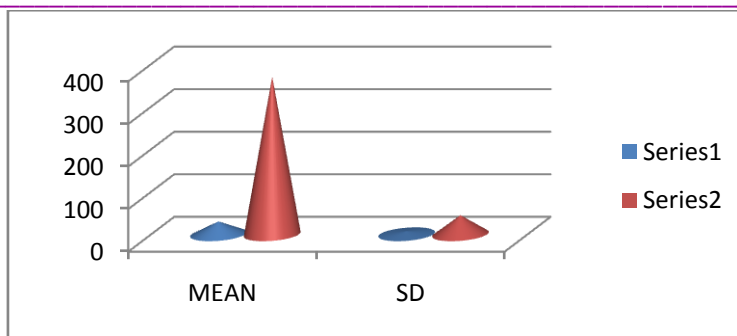
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Figure: 2

Table 1.2 shows that the mean score of self-confidence of girls is 30.274 while mean score of Academic achievement of boys is 370.49. The obtain correlation value is 0.014 which is not significant at 0.05 level of significance. Thus the null hypothesis "there is no significant difference in the self confidence of girls of senior secondary school with relation to academic achievement" is accepted.

3. *To compare the self confidence of girls and boys Senior Secondary School students.*

Table 1.3
Mean, SD. and't' value of Self-confidence score of girls and boys student of Senior Secondary School.

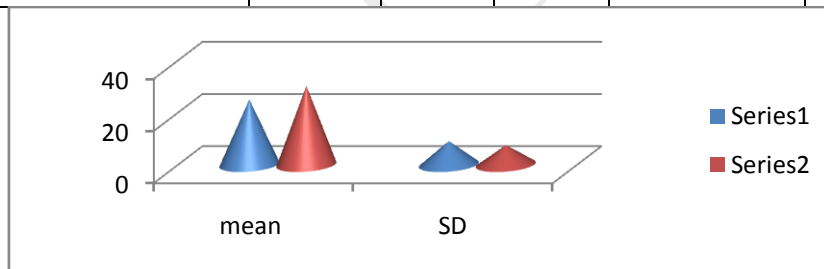| Gender	No of individual	Mean	SD	t-test	Level of significance	Remarks
Boys	50	25.039	9.087	3.953	0.05	Significance
Girls	50	30.274	7.504			

Figure: 3

Table 1.3 shows that the mean score of self-confidence of boys is 25.039 while mean score of self confidence of girls is 30.274. The obtained't' value is 3.953 which is significant at 0.05 level of significance. Thus the null hypothesis is rejected "there is significant difference in the self confidence of girls and boys of senior secondary school with relation to academic achievement" is rejected. The investigator found that the gender did differ significantly in self confidence.

4. *To compare the academic achievement of girls and boys Senior Secondary School students*
Table 1.4
Mean, SD. and't' value of Academic Achievement score of girls and boys student of Senior Secondary School

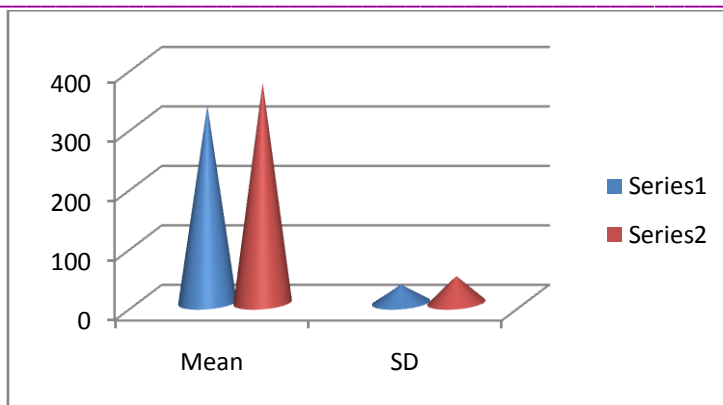| Gender	No of individual	Mean	SD	t-test	Level of significance	
Boys	50	331.960	30.29	0.467	0.05	No significance
Girls	50	370.490	44.811			

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Figure: 4

Table 1.4 shows that the mean score of academic achievement of boys is 331.960 while mean score of Academic achievement of girls is 370.490. The obtained 't' value is 0.467 which is no significant at 0.05 level of significance. Thus the null hypothesis is accepted "there is no significant difference in the academic achievement of girls and boys of senior secondary school with relation to academic achievement" is accepted.

5. **To study the inter correlations among self confidence, and academic achievement of Senior Secondary School students**

Table 1.5
Correlation, value of Self-confidence score of girls and boys student of Senior Secondary School with relation to Academic achievement

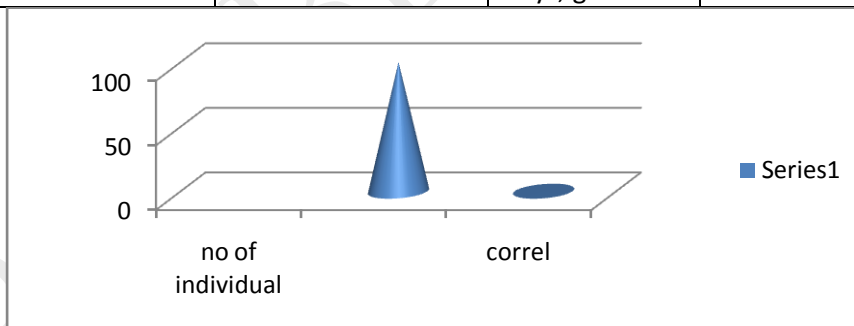| Variable	No of individual	Gender	Correlation
Self confidence	100	Boys, girls	0.108
Academic achievement	100	Boys, girls	

Figure: 5

Table 1.5 shows that the correlation score of academic achievement of boys is 331.960 while mean score of Academic achievement of girls is 370.490. The obtained 't' value is 0.467 which is no significant at 0.05 level of significance. Thus the null hypothesis is accepted "there is no significant difference in the academic achievement of girls and boys of senior secondary school with relation to academic achievement" is accepted.

FINDING AND CONCLUSION
The present study found that no significant difference in self-confidence of boys   in relationship to academic achievement and also found that no significance difference in girls self-confidence in relationship to academic achievement. The study found that significant difference between self confidence in boys and girls and found that no significance found difference between academic achievement between in boys and

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girls. Another finding was found that no significant difference found between self-confidence and academic achievement in boys and girls.

EDUCATIONAL IMPLICATIONS:

The most characteristics of any researchers that it contributes something new to the development of research concern. Keeping this idea in mind the investigator has to find out the educational implications of this study. The present study has its own educational implications especially for Sr. Sec. School students. It revealed this gender; has effect on self confidence but no academic achievement.

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