

## SELF ESTEEM OF PROSPECTIVE TEACHERS

### ABSTRACT

*The present study aimed at investigating the self esteem of prospective teachers. The sample consisted of 470 B.Ed. students from Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari districts. A self made tool was used for the study. The results revealed that there was significant difference in the self esteem of prospective teachers with respect to gender. But there was no significant difference in the self esteem of prospective teachers with respect to locality of the college, type of the college. There was no significant difference among the self esteem of prospective teachers with respect to religion and there was no significant difference association in the self esteem of prospective teachers with respect to annual income of the family.*

### INTRODUCTION

Teachers are the axis of any educational system; the success and fall of the system rests largely on the quality of teachers. Teacher's quality is a composite factor and it affects the quality of teaching. These qualities include cognitive, affective and psychomotor domains pertaining to knowledge, attitude and skills of a teacher. Among these factors, the personality of a teacher affects the teaching-learning process. In determining the personality, the sum characteristics that make up the behaviour of an individual, self esteem has a larger say. "Self esteem is a person's overall evaluation of his or her self-worth or self-image" (Santrock, 2005, p. 369). Higher the level of self esteem, better the quality of teaching; lower the self esteem, worse the quality of teaching. Brown (1998) claims about Self esteem, that the way positively or negatively we feel about ourselves, is a very important aspect of personal well-being, happiness, and adjustment (as cited in Passer & Smith, 2007, p. 453). Self esteem, which is also referred to as self-image, self-worth, affects the prospective teachers' or in their professional interactions. This investigation purports to find out the level of self esteem held by the prospective teachers.

### REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Prospective teachers with high academic achievement and average academic achievement were found to possess higher level of self esteem than prospective teachers with low academic achievement (Gera & Singh, 2015, p. 6). A significant relationship existed

between self esteem, emotional maturity and leadership quality of student teachers (Raj, 2014, p. 84). The self esteem of B.Ed. teacher trainees hailing from the government employee families differed significantly from the coolie families (Kumar & Mohana, 2014, p. A significant correlation existed between academic achievement and self esteem and self concept of secondary prospective teachers (Nagarajan & Bency, 2013, p. 14).

### **SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY**

Self-esteem is attractive as a social psychological construct because researchers have conceptualized it as an influential predictor of certain outcomes, such as academic achievement, happiness, low self esteem and high self esteem. "Self esteem refers to an individual's overall view of himself or herself" (Santrock, 2006, p. 91). It reflects a person's overall subjective emotional evaluation of his or her own worth. It is a judgment of oneself as well as an attitude towards the self. It encompasses beliefs and emotions. It is the positive or negative evaluations of the self, as it is about how a person feels of himself. The B.Ed. trainee teachers should develop their own self esteem for being effective in their teaching in the later professional career. It is possible that low self esteem could affect the overall academic, personal and professional career of the prospective teachers. Hence, the investigator has undertaken the study on self esteem of prospective teachers. The findings of the study would throw some light on enhancing the self esteem of prospective teachers, apart from finding out the level of their self esteem.

### **OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

1. To find out the level of self esteem of prospective teachers.
2. To find out the significant difference between male and female prospective teachers in their self esteem.
3. To find out the significant difference between rural and urban college prospective teachers in their self esteem.
4. To find out the significant difference between aided and unaided college prospective teachers in their self esteem.
5. To find out the significant difference among Hindu, Christian and Muslim prospective teachers in their self esteem.
6. To find out the significant association between annual income and self esteem of prospective teachers.

### **NULL HYPOTHESES**

1. There is no significant difference between male and female prospective teachers in their self esteem.
2. There is no significant difference between rural and urban college prospective teachers in their self esteem.
3. There is no significant difference between aided and unaided prospective teachers in their self esteem.
4. There is no significant difference among Hindu, Christian and Muslim prospective teachers in their self esteem.
5. There is no significant association between annual family income and self esteem of prospective teachers

### **Research Method**

The investigator has employed survey method for the present study.

### **Population and Sample**

The population of the present study is prospective teachers in Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari Districts. Simple random sampling technique was used for selecting the sample from the population. The size of the sample is 470 prospective teachers.

### **Tool Used**

Self esteem scale prepared by the investigator and the guide (2016) was used for the study.

### **Statistical Techniques Applied**

For analyzing the data the investigator used the following statistical techniques: Percentage Analysis, t-test, Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) and Chi-square.

## **DATA ANALYSIS**

### **1. Percentage Analysis**

1. To find out the level of self esteem of prospective teachers.

**Table 1**  
**LEVEL OF SELF ESTEEM OF PROSPECTIVE TEACHERS**

<b>Low</b>		<b>Moderate</b>		<b>High</b>	
<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>
66	14.0	335	71.3	69	14.7

It is inferred from the above table that 14.0% prospective teachers have low, 71.3% have moderate and 14.7% have high level of self esteem.

## HYPOTHESES TESTING

### Null Hypothesis 1

There is no significant difference between male and female prospective teachers in their self esteem.

**Table 2**

### DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MALE AND FEMALE PROSPECTIVE TEACHERS IN THEIR SELF ESTEEM

Category	N	Mean	S.D	Calculated 't' value	Remark
Male	74	86.28	8.828	2.03	S
Female	396	86.69	10.207		

(At 5 % level of significance for table value of 't' is 1.96)

It is inferred from the above table that there is significant difference between male and female prospective teachers in their self-esteem as the calculated 't' value is greater than the table value. Hence the null hypothesis is rejected. While comparing the mean scores, the female prospective teachers have a higher level of self esteem than the male prospective teachers.

### Null Hypothesis 2

There is no significant difference between rural and urban college prospective teachers in their self esteem.

**Table 3**

### DIFFERENCE BETWEEN RURAL AND URBAN COLLEGE PROSPECTIVE TEACHERS IN THEIR SELF ESTEEM

Category	N	Mean	S.D	Calculated 't' value	Remark
Rural	278	86.32	8.485	0.053	NS
Urban	192	86.37	9.830		

**(At 5 % level of significance for table value of 't' is 1.96)**

It is inferred from the above table that there is no significant difference between rural and urban college prospective teachers in their self esteem as the calculated 't' value is less than the table value. Hence the null hypothesis is accepted.

### **Null Hypothesis 3**

There is no significant difference between aided and unaided college prospective teachers in their self esteem.

**Table 4**

**DIFFERENCE BETWEEN AIDED AND UNAIDED COLLEGE PROSPECTIVE TEACHERS IN THEIR SELF ESTEEM**

Category	N	Mean	S.D	Calculated 't' value	Remark
Aided	276	86.32	9.249	0.068	NS
Unaided	194	86.38	8.779		

**(At 5 % level of significance for table value of 't' is 1.96)**

It is inferred from the above table that there is no significant difference between aided and unaided college prospective teachers in their self esteem as the calculated 't' value is less than the table value. Hence the null hypothesis is accepted.

### **Null Hypothesis 4**

There is no significant difference among Hindu, Christian and Muslim prospective teachers in their self esteem.

**Table 5**

**DIFFERENCE AMONG HINDU, CHRISTIAN AND MUSLIM PROSPECTIVE TEACHERS IN THEIR SELF ESTEEM**

Category	Source of variation	Sum of Squares	df	Mean square Variance	Calculated 'F' Value	Remark
Hindu	Between	155.790	2	77.895	0.951	NS
Christian						
	Within	38244.059	467	81.893		

Muslim						
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(At 5% level of significant for (2, 467) df the table value of 'F' is 3.00)

It is inferred from the above table that there is no significant difference among Hindu, Christian and Muslim prospective teachers in their self esteem as the calculated 'F' value is less than the table value. Hence the null hypothesis is accepted.

### Null Hypothesis 5

There is no significant association between annual family income and self esteem of prospective teachers.

**Table 6**

**ASSOCIATION BETWEEN ANNUAL FAMILY INCOME AND SELF ESTEEM OF PROSPECTIVE TEACHERS**

Category	df	Calculated $\chi^2$ value	Remark
Up to Rs.50,000	4	3.165	NS
Rs.50,001-1,00,000			
Above Rs.100,000			

(At 5% level of significance for 4df the table value of  $\chi^2$  is 9.488)

It is inferred from the above table that there is no significant association between annual family income and self-esteem of prospective teachers as the calculated  $\chi^2$  value is less than the table value. Hence the null hypothesis is accepted.

### FINDINGS

1. Prospective teachers have a moderate level of self-esteem.
2. There is significant difference between male and female prospective teachers in their self-esteem and the female prospective teachers have a higher level of self-esteem than the male prospective teachers.
3. There is no significant difference between rural and urban college prospective teachers in their self-esteem.
4. There is no significant difference between aided and unaided college prospective teachers in their self-esteem.
5. There is no significant association between annual family income and self-esteem of prospective teachers.

6. There is no significant difference among Hindu, Christian and Muslim prospective teachers in their self-esteem

## CONCLUSION

The level of self-esteem possessed by the B.Ed. trainee teachers, who would become future teachers is found to be at the moderate level and so efforts could be made to enhance their self-esteem. The significant finding is that the male prospective teachers have lower level of self-esteem than the female. This suggests that due efforts have to be made to find out the reasons for this inferior stand and appropriate developmental measures could be initiated, as it would have a greater impact on the prospective teachers' teaching profession and personal life.

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