

Self Confidence of Senior Secondary School Students in Relation to Family Relationship

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Abstract

Aim : To study self confidence of Senior Secondary school students in relation to family relationship. **Method:** A sample of 200 students (100 boys and 100 girls) of Senior Secondary School from Moga District were assessed. For Data Collection Self Confidence Inventory designed by Rekha Agnihotri and Family Relationship Inventory designed by G.P. Sherry & J.C. Sharma (1987) were used. **Results:** The results revealed that no relationship was found between Self Confidence and Family Relationship. **Conclusion:** It may be concluded that family relationship does not play the significant role in the Self-Confidence of Senior Secondary School students.

KEYWORDS: Self Confidence , Family Relationship

Introduction:

Family is the cradle of all civic virtues and the nursery of all the democratic values. All the physical, mental and cultural development of individual takes place in the family. It is the only essential agency for child rearing and development. Family is a protected relationship between parents and children in an accepted social setting. Every member of the family recognizes his relationship to every other family member. The family is the strong well-knit social unit that holds a respectable position in the community. A self-confident person perceives himself to be socially competent, emotionally mature, intellectually adequate, successful satisfied, decisive, optimistic, independent, self-reliant, forward moving, self-assured, fairly assertive and having leadership qualities. There are various factors, which affects self-confidence. These factors are the physical factors in environment, social and economic factors, personal defects, incompatible goods and person's normal standards. In the words of Basavanna (1975) self confidence refers to an individual perceived ability to act effectively in a situation to overcome obstacles and to get things go all right. As per Agnihotri (1987) self confidence refers to persons perceived ability to tackle situation successfully without leaning on others and to have a positive self-evaluation.

Family Relationship

Family is an enduring association of parent and off springs whose primary function are the socialization of the child and satisfaction of the members. However, to understand the influence of the family on the child, it is important to understand family and its functions.

Definitions of Family Relationship:

According to Frank (1989) Family is the only socially recognized relation for child bearing and essential agency for child rearing, socialization and introducing the child to culture of society, thereby, shaping the basic character, structure of our culture and forming the child's personality.

According to Clare (1994) By family we mean a system of relationships existing between parents and children.

Kumari and Devi (2014) study was undertaken to investigate the effect of gender, locale and type of school on self-confidence and academic achievement of 10+1 students. The sample of the present study consisted of 800 students selected randomly from four districts of Haryana. Self-confidence was measured by Agnihotri's Self-confidence inventory (1987) and academic achievement was determined on the basis of percentage obtained by the students in Xth class Annual Examination conducted by HBSE, Haryana. The findings indicate that there exists significant difference between the male and female students on academic achievement and self-confidence. Fatim (2015) conducted study of self-confidence of adolescents in relation to their gender, locality and academic achievements. Findings showed that significant difference was found between male and female adolescents in relation to their self-confidence, significant difference was found between urban and rural adolescents in relation to their self-confidence. A positive correlation was found between self-confidence and academic achievements of adolescents. Sharma (2015) investigated the self-confidence of Senior Secondary School students in relation to socio economic status - A sample of 180 students of Senior Secondary School was selected from Rohtak district. Finding of the study showed no significant difference in self-confidence of those male and female students who belong to high socio economic status and low socio-economic status. Bhati (2012) studied family relationship in relation to emotional intelligence of the students of the Secondary level.

A sample of 340 Secondary School students was taken. Significant relationship was found between emotional intelligence and parental acceptance. No significant relationship was found between emotional intelligence and parental concentration. There exists significant but negative relationship between emotional intelligence and parental avoidance.

Material and Method:

The present investigation aims to study self-confidence in relation to family relationship. The sample was collected by descriptive survey method. The sample of the study consists of 200 students (100 boys and 100 girls) of Senior Secondary School from Moga District. For data collection Self confidence Inventory designed by Rekha Agnihotri and Family Relationship Inventory designed by G.P. Sherry & J.C. Sharma (1987) were used

Results and Discussion

TABLE 1 shows relationship between self-confidence and parental acceptance dimension of family relationship of Senior Secondary School students.

Sr. No.	Variable	N	r	Significant
1	Self Confidence	200	0.117	Insignificant at .05 and .01 Levels
2.	Parental Acceptance	200		

Table 1 shows that correlation between the scores of self-confidence and parental acceptance has been found to be 0.117 with df 198 which is insignificant at .01 and .05 Levels, which shows that there is no effect of parental acceptance on the self confidence of students of Senior Secondary Schools. So our hypothesis is accepted.

TABLE 2 shows relationship between Self-Confidence and Parental Concentration dimension of Family Relationship of Senior Secondary School students.

Sr. No.	Variable	N	r	Significant
1	Self confidence	200	0.10	Insignificant at .05 and .01 levels.
2.	Parental concentration	200		

Table 2 shows correlation between Self-Confidence and Parental Concentration. The co relation between self-confidence and parental concentration has been found to be 0.10 with df 198 which is insignificant at both the levels .05 & .01. It shows that there is no relation between Parental Concentration and Self-Confidence.

TABLE 3 shows relationship between Self Confidence and Parental Avoidance dimension of Family Relationship of Senior Secondary School students.

Sr. No.	Variable	N	r	Significant
1.	Self confidence	200	0.042	Insignificant at .05 and .01 levels.
2.	Parental avoidance	200		

Table 3 Shows that correlation between Self Confidence and Parental Avoidance and which is found to be 0.042 with df 198 which is insignificant at .01 and .05 level of significance. It shows that there is no relation between self-confidence and Parental avoidance.

Conclusions:

The following conclusions were drawn:

1. There is no relationship between self-confidence and parental acceptance.
2. There is no relationship between self-confidence and parental concentration.
3. There is no relationship between self-confidence and parental avoidance.

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