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A STUDY ON SELF CONCEPT OF 10TH STANDARD STUDENTS OF RURAL AND URBAN AREAS

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The present study is an attempt to explore self-concept among 10th standard students. The sample includes 160 10th standard students. The data were collected by using 'Children Self Concept Scale'. The result revealed that there is a significance difference between Self Concept of 10th standard students of rural and urban areas.

INTRODUCTION- Self Concept is a collection of beliefs about one self that includes elements such as academic performance, gender roles , racial identity and many others. Self-Concept is the accumulation of knowledge about the self-such as beliefs regarding personality traits, physical characteristics, abilities, values, goals and roles. Self-Concept interacts with self-esteem, self-knowledge and social self from the self. Self-Concept is perhaps the basis of all motivated behavior. Self-Concept is related to self-image, self-esteem and self-confidence.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY -

I) To study the self-concept of 10th standard students of rural and urban areas.
ii) To study the self-concept of 10th standard boys of rural and urban areas.
iii) To study the self-concept of 10th standard girls of rural and urban areas.
iv) To study the self-concept of 10th standard boys and girls of rural areas.
v) To study the self-concept of 10th standard boys and girls of urban areas.

HYPOTHESIS –

H_1- There will be significant difference between the self-concept of 10th Standard students of rural and urban areas.
H_2- There will be significant difference between the self-concept of 10th Standard boys of rural and urban areas.
H_3 - There will be significant difference between the self-concept of 10th Standard girls of rural and urban areas.
H_4 - There will be significant difference between the self-concept of 10th standard boys and girls of rural areas.
H_5 - There will be significant difference between the self-concept of 10th standard boys and girls of urban areas.

DELIMITATION –

The study would be delimited by the following given consideration-

I) The study is conducted only on students of class 10th.
ii) The study is conducted on students of rural and urban areas of bhangra district of Gujrat in India.
iii) There are limited students are selected for this study.

METHODOLOGY-

In this research paper survey method is used. For the present study sample are selected from 160 students, which belonging to rural and urban areas school of bhangra district of Gujrat in India. The students were selected by using Simple **Random Sampling Method**. Self-concept is dependent variable and rural and urban areas school students are independent variable.

TOOL USED -

In this study, 'Children Self Concept Scale' (CSCS) tool is used by
Dr. S.P.Ahluwalia and Dr.Hari Shankar Singh.

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS -

With the view to understand the Self Concept in students of 10th standard, ‘t’ test is selected.

ANALYSIS, INTERPRETATION AND DISCUSSION –

H_1 – There will be significant difference betweenthemself concept of 10^{th} standard students of rural and urban areas.

Table No. - 1.1

Sl No.	*Comparison group*	*No. of students*	*Mean*	*Standard Deviation*	*‘t’ Value*
1	*Rural area*	*80*	*57.31*	*2.84*	*7.48*
2	*Urban area*	*80*	*60.75*	*3.02*	
df = 158			***P<0.05***		
Significant difference					

From the above table 1.1 we know that, there are 80 students of rural areas which mean value is 57.31 and standard deviation is 2.84. Another 80 of urban areas which mean is 60.75 and standard deviation is 3.02. where dais 158 and ‘t’ value is calculated which is 7.48.

Result - We know from H_1 there is a significant difference between the self-concept of 10th standard students of rural and urban areas. Thus, the hypothesis hereby accepted.

H_2-There will be significant difference between the self-concept of 10th Standard boys of rural and urban areas.

Table No.- 1.2

Sl No.	**Comparison group**	**No. of students**	**Mean**	**Standard Deviation**	**‘t’ Value**
1	Boys (Rural area)	40	57.58	2.79	5.83
2	Boys (Urban area)	40	61.25	2.93	
df = 78			**P<0.05**		
					Significant difference

From the above table 1.2 we know that, there are 40 boys’ students of rural areas which mean is 57.58 and standard deviation is 2.79. Another 40 boys’ students of urban areas which mean is 61.25 and standard deviation is2.93. Where df is 78 and ‘t’ value is calculated which is 5.83.

Result - We know from H_2there is a significant difference between the self-concept of 10th standard boys of rural and urban areas. Thus, the hypothesis hereby accepted.

H3- There will be significant difference between the self-concept of 10th standard girls of rural and urban areas.

Table No - 1.3

Sl No.	*Comparison group*	*No. of students*	*Mean*	*Standard Deviation*	*‘t’ Value*
1	*Girls(Rural area)*	*40*	***57.05***	***2.68***	***5.16***
2	*Girls(Urban area)*	*40*	***60.25***	***2.81***	
df = 78			*P<0.05*		
					Significant difference

From the above table 1.3 we know that, there are 40 girls' students of rural areas which mean is 57.05 and standard deviation is 2.68. Another 40 girls' students of urban areas which mean 60.25 and standard deviation is 2.81. Where df is 78 and 't' value is calculated which is 5.16.

Result - We know from H_3 there is a significant difference between the self-concept of 10th standard girls of rural and urban areas. Thus, the hypothesis hereby accepted.

H4 - There will be significant difference between the self-concept of 10th Standard boys and girls of rural areas.

Table No. - 1.4

Sl No.	Comparison group	No. of students	Mean	Standard Deviation	't' Value
1	Boys(Rural area)	40	57.58	2.79	0.87
2	Girls(Rural area)	40	57.05	2.68	
df= 78		**P>0.05**			**No significant difference**

From the above table 1.4 we know that, there are 40 boys' students of rural areas which mean is 57.58 and standard deviation is 2.79. Another 40 girls' students of rural areas which mean is 57.05 and standard deviation is 2.68. Where df is 78 and 't' value is calculated which 0.87.

Result - We know from H_4 there is no significant difference between the self-concept of 10th standard boys and girls of rural areas. Thus, the hypothesis hereby rejected.

H5 - There will be significant difference between the self-concept of 10th Standard boys and girls of urban areas.

Table No. - 1.5

Sl.No.	Comparison group	No. of students	Mean	Standard Deviation	't' Value
1	Boys(Urban area)	40	61.25	2.93	1.56
2	Girls(Urban area)	40	60.25	2.83	
df = 78		**P>0.05**			**No significant difference**

From the above table 1.5 we know that, there are 40 boys' students of urban areas which mean is 61.25 and standard deviation is 2.93. Another 40 girls' students of urban areas which mean is 60.25 and standard deviation is 2.81. Where df is 78 and 't' value is calculated which is 1.56.

Result - We know from H_5 there is no significant difference between the self-concept of 10th standard boys and girls of urban areas. Thus, the hypothesis hereby rejected.

CONCLUSION– The importance of self-concept in the scholastic achievements of students has been recognized in many researches done so far. In this study there is a significant difference between the self-concept of 10th standard students of rural and urban areas.

SUGGESTION –

I) Teacher should make appropriate environment in the school.
ii) To encourage every student for study and other activities.
iii) Parents should have sympathetic and affectionate attitude towards their children.

iv) School should be provided various aids like – journals, magazines, books, computer facilities to all the students.

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