

A STUDY ON SELF CONCEPT AMONG NON SLUM AND SLUM WOMEN`S OF KALABURAGI DISTRICT

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Abstract

The present study investigates the significance difference in self concept among Non Slum and Slum women`s of Kalaburagi district Karnataka. The self concept is the major element of the total personality of an individual, the self concept consisted the many important factors of the like, physical, emotional, social, educational, intellectual, moral, elements of the total self concept among the individuals. The self concept is the total image of oneself, it is the perception of oneself and many researchers considered it as attitude towards oneself.

The major objectives of the study to measure the levels of self concept among the Non Slum and Slum women`s of Kalaburagi district. to compare the self concept among the Non Slum and Slum women`s groups. To find out the significance difference in self concept in sub groups of the study.

The research hypothesis stated that – there would be significance difference in self concept among Non Slum and Slum women`s of Kalaburagi district. the present study selected fifty Non Slum and fifty Slum women`s as sample of the study. The researcher used the standard scale of self concept to measure the self-concept among the sample, the Self-Concept Questionnaire by Dr. R. K. Saraswat (1971) used in the present study.

The statistical techniques like, mean, standard deviation and t tests used to find out the result of the research study.

Key words – Self Concept, Non Slum & Slum Women`s

Introduction

Self-concept The self-concept as an organizer of behaviour is of great importance. Self concept refers to the experience of one's own being. It includes what people come to know about themselves through experience, reflection and feedback from others. It is an organized cognitive structure comprised of a set of attitudes, beliefs, values, variety of habits, abilities, out looks, ideas and feelings of a person. Consistency of behaviour and continuity of identity are two of the chief properties of the self-concept. Wylie 1974, Brook over 1988 and Mishra 1989 indicates that self-concept is positively related with their school achievement. Self-concept is a factor which helps to study the human behaviour and personality.

There are several different components of self-concept: physical, academic, social, and transpersonal. The physical aspect of self-concept relates to that which is concrete: what we look like, our sex, height, weight, etc.; what kind of clothes we wear; what kind of car we drive; what kind of home we live in; and so forth. Our academic self-concept relates to how well we do in school or how well we learn. There are two levels: a general academic self-concept of how good we are overall and a set of specific content-related self-concepts that describe how good we are in math, science, language arts, social science, etc. The social self-concept describes how we relate ourselves to other people and the transpersonal self-concept describes how we relate to the supernatural or unknown.

Definitions and meaning of self-concept Self-concept, an ignored and neglected area in psychology and education for long, has now been recognized to play a vital role in personality development. It has been established by contemporary researches that the way an individual perceives himself goes to shape his behaviour patterns. There is growing awareness that of all the perceptions we experience in the course of living, none has more profound significance than the perceptions we hold regarding our own personal existence-our concept regarding the point, which we are and how we fit into the world.

Franken (1994) states that "There is a great deal of research which shows that the self-concept is, perhaps, the basis for all motivated behaviour. It is the self-concept that gives rise to possible selves, and it is possible selves that create the motivation for behaviour."

Franken (1994) suggests that self-concept is related to self-esteem in that, "People who have good self-esteem have a clearly differentiated selfconcept.... When people know themselves they can maximize outcomes because they know what they can and cannot do"

Method of the study

The present study aimed to find out the influence of residential area on the self concept among the women`s of Kalaburagi district. the study comparing the levels of self concept among Non Slum and Slum women`s groups of the study.

Objectives

- ❖ To measure the self concept through the standard scale
- ❖ To compare the self concept among Non Slum and Slum women`s of the study
- ❖ To find out the significance difference in self concept among the sample groups

The hypothesis

- ❖ There would be significance difference in self concept among Non Slum and Slum women`s of the study.
- ❖ There would be significance influence of residential area on the self concept among women`s.

The sample

The researcher selected the total one hundred women`s of same age group and equal number from Non Slum and Slum areas of Kalaburagi district as sample of the research study.

Research tool

Self-concept Questionnaire:

To measure the self-concept the Self-Concept Questionnaire by Dr. R. K. Saraswat (1971) was used which provides six dimensions viz. Physical, Social, Intellectual, Moral, Educational, and Temperamental as well as a Total Self-Concept score. It is a 5-Point scale with 48-item questionnaire. Test – Retest reliability of this questionnaire is 0.91. Reliability coefficients of its dimensions vary from 0.67 to 0.80. Responses are obtained on the test booklet itself. There is no time limit but generally 20 minutes have been found sufficient for responding to all the items. The operational definitions of Self Concept dimensions measured by this inventory

Statistics

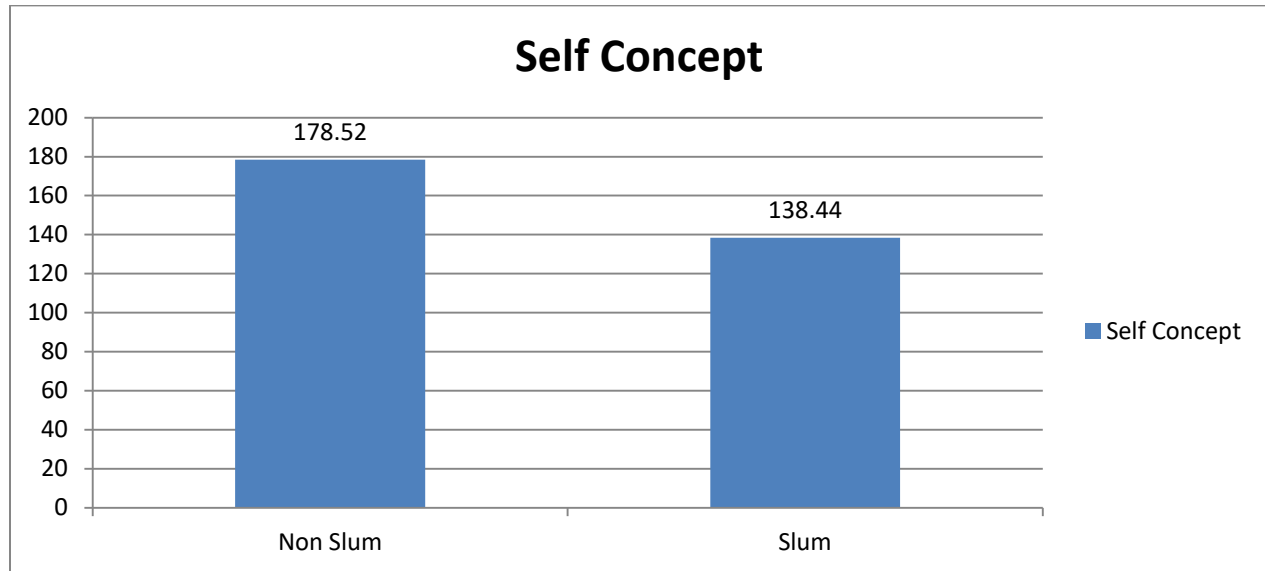
- ◆ Mean
- ◆ Standard deviation
- ◆ T test used to analysis of the research data.

DATA ANALYSIS & INTERPRETATION

THE TABLE SHOWING THE DIFFERENCE IN SELF CONCEPT AMONG NON SLUM AND SLUM WOMEN`S OF KALABURAGI DISTRICT

Groups	N	Mean	Standard Deviation	T Value
Non Slum Women`s	50	178.52	10.865	14.709**
Slum Women`s	50	138.44	14.676	

Significant at 0.05 levels



The table showing the significance difference in self concept among Non Slum and Slum women`s of the study. the Non Slum women`s mean score in self concept test is 178.52, the standard deviation is 10.865, the Slum women`s mean score in self concept test is 138.44, the standard deviation is 14.676. Respectively. The t value is 14.709 significant at 0.05 levels.

The Non Slum women`s having the above average self concept and the Slum women`s having the below average in self concept levels. The Non Slum women`s are better self concept than the counterparts.

Conclusion

The research study showing the self concept among the Non Slum and Slum women`s of Kalaburagi district. the residential area has the influence on the self concept element among the women`s personality in the study.

- ❖ The Non Slum women`s are having above average self concept in their personality
- ❖ The Slum women`s are having the below average self concept in their personality
- ❖ The residential area has the influence on the self concept of the women`s in the study.
- ❖ The self concept is the most importance element of the women personality it is the image of oneself and attitude towards the self perception or self values by oneself.

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