

SELF-CONFIDENCE OF COLLEGE STUDENTS

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ABSTRACT: Present study is aimed at finding the self-confidence of college students in relation to their gender and stream. The present study was conducted on 80 college students (40 science college students and 40 arts college students) selected randomly from various college in Patan city of North Gujarat Area. The Agnihotri's self-confidence inventory (ASCI) by dr.rekhagupta was applied and for statistic analysis "t" test was used. Result show that there is no significant difference between the self confidence level of the college students with relation to their gender and stream.

Key Words: Self-confidence, Gender and Stream.

INTRODUCTION:

Self is idea of commences right from the period of infancy and continue during childhood, adolescence and maturity. As the child grows up, he/she starts feeling that, he/she is separate from others. The dictionary meaning of self is people or thing's own individuality or essence.

The psychology of self is the study of either the cognitive and affective representation of one's identity or the subject of experience. The word confidence is originates the latinword – confider", meaning to trust. Trusting and believing in ourselves, having faith in our ability in whatever situation we need to perform. The dictionary meaning of confidence is having firm trust.

Confidence is generally described as a state of being certain either that a hypothesis or prediction is correct or that a chosen course of action is the best or most effective. Confidence can be a self-fulfilling prophecy (for telling of future events) as those without it may fail or not try because they lack it may succeed because of an innate. The meaning of self -confidence feelling or belief in your powers and abilities.

The dictionary meaning of self-confidence is having confidence in one's own ability. Two main things contribute to self-confidence: self-efficacy and self-esteem. A child gains a sense of self efficacy when that child sees himself mastering skills and achieving goals that matter in those skill areas. This is the confidence that, if a child learn and workhard in a particular area, will succeed and it's this type of confidence that leads people to accept difficult challenges and persist in the face of setbacks.

REVIEW OF LITERTURE:

Ali Haydarsar, RamazanAvcu, Abdullah Isiklar (2010) studied the analyzing under graduate students self-confidence levels in terms of some variables. Self- confidence has a very significant impact both on expressing yourself during interpersonal relations and making up relations with others. Acting without self-confidence may lead to isolation or retreatment of an individual from society. Because of that, therapists have been very much concerned about self- confidence. Many people have difficulty in asserting their rights. These people should increase their self-confidence levels in proper situations. In this context, self-confidence education consists of modeling people who are self-confident, acting to show that you are self-confident enough and reacting instantly. This research was made in order to analyze undergraduate students 'self-confidence levels in terms of some variables. The population of the study consisted of four departments at Aksaray University.As a sample, 168 students studying at Aksaray University took part in. Data were collected via a scale measuring self- confidence levels of students. In dataanalyses, descriptive analyses, t-test and ANOVA were used. Results of the study showed that there was significant difference in terms of gender and departments.

Objective:

- (1) A study of the self confidence in boys and girls of science college students.
- (2) A study of the self confidence in boys and girls of arts college students.
- (3) A study of the self confidence in science college students and arts college students.

Hypothesis:

- (1) There will be no significant difference between boys and girls of science college students in self-confidence.
- (2) There will be no significant difference between boys and girls of arts college students in self-confidence.
- (3) There will be no significant difference between science college and arts college of boys students in self-confidence.
- (4) There will be no significant difference between science college and arts college of girls students in self-confidence.
- (5) There will be no significant difference between science college and arts college students in self-confidence.

Sample:

The sample consisted of 80 college students-40 science college students and 40 arts college students from the different college of Patan city of North Gujarat Area.

Tools:

The test is identify the level of the self – confidence among the participants the Agnihotri’s self confidence inventory (ASCI) was used. The ASCI has been developed by Dr. Rekhagupta. The inventory consists 56 true-false type items and the lower the score the higher would the level of self-confidence vise – versa.

Reliability:

The reliability of this test is 0.95 as per split-half method and it is 0.94 as per k-r formula.

Validity:

Validity of this test is found out with basavanna’s self- confidence inventory and it 0.82 at 0.01 which is found to be significant.

Procedure:

The sample of 80 college students of in Patan city was selected randomly. This sample consisted of 40 science college students and 40 arts college students. After giving them proper instructions the test was administered and obtained data was analyzed.

Result and discussion:

Table-1

Showing the mean, s.d, and ‘t’ of boys and girls in science college students of the self-confidence.

Gender	N	Mean	SD	‘t’ value	Level of sign.
Boys	20	24.6	8.99	0.05	N.S
Girls	20	24.75	9.49		

+- (Significant at 0.05)

Table-1 shows the mean for 20 boys and 20 girls of science college students are 24.6 and 24.75. The SD value is 8.99 and 9.49. The ‘t’ value is 0.05, has been found no significant at 0.05 level. This result supports hypothesis (1).

Table-2

Showing the mean, s.d and ‘t’ of boys and girls in arts college students of the self-confidence.

Gender	N	Mean	SD	‘t’ value	Level of sign.
Boys	20	24.85	8.62	0.65	N.S
Girls	20	26.7	9.24		

(Significant at 0.05)

Table-2 shows the mean for 20 boys and 20 girls of arts college students are 24.85 and 26.7. The SD value is 8.62 and 9.24. The ‘t’ value is 0.65, has been found no significant at 0.05 level. This result supports hypothesis (2).

Table-3

Showing the mean, s.d and ‘t’ of science college and arts college in boys students of the self-confidence.

Stream	N	Mean	SD	‘t’ value	Level of sign.
Science boys	20	24.6	8.99	0.09	N.S
Arts boys	20	24.85	8.62		

(Significant at 0.05)

Table-3 shows the mean for 20 science college and 20 arts college of boys students are 24.6 and 24.85. The SD value is 8.99 and 8.62. The ‘t’ value is 0.09, has been found no significant at 0.05 level. This result supports hypothesis (3).

Table-4

Showing the mean s.d and 't' of sciencecollege and artscollege in girls students of the self-confidence.

Stream	N	Mean	SD	't' value	Level of sign.
Science girls	20	24.75	9.49	0.66	N.S
Arts girls	20	26.7	9.24		

(Significant at 0.05)

Table-4 shows the mean for 20 science college and 20 arts college of girls students are 24.75 and 26.7. The SD value is 9.49 and 9.24. The 't' value is 0.66, has been found no significant at 0.05 level. This result supports hypothesis (4).

Table-5

Showing the mean, s.d and 't' of science college and arts college students of the self-confidence.

Stream	N	Mean	SD	't' value	Level of sign.
Science	40	24.68	9.25	0.52	N.S
Arts	40	25.75	8.98		

(Significant at 0.05)

Table-5 shows the mean for 40 science college and 40 arts college students are 24.68 and 25.75. The SD value is 9.25 and 8.98. The 't' value is 0.52, has been found no significant at 0.05 level. This result supports hypothesis (5).

Conclusions:-

There is no significant difference between the self-confidence of college students with relation to their Gender and stream.

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