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**STUDY ON SELF ESTEEM AMONG MALE AND FEMALE TEACHERS
WORKING IN UTTAR PRADESH STATE**



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ABSTRACT



The objective of the study was to know the self esteem among male and female teachers working in Uttar Pradesh State. 100 teachers were selected on the bases of systematic sampling method viz: 50 male and 50 female teachers. The data was collected on the bases standardized self esteem questionnaire. Data of self esteem of male teachers and female teachers was compared by using Independent sample ‘t’-test. The calculated ‘t’ of self esteem of male teachers and female teachers is 1.364 which is not statistically significant at 0.05 level of significance. The results shown that there was no significant difference in self esteem between male teachers and female teachers.

Keywords: Self-esteem, Male Teachers, Female Teachers & U.P State.

INTRODUCTION

An early use appears in Nicholas Culpeper’s mid-17th century translation of Simeon Partliz’s A New Method of Physick, in which it is stated that “Psychology is the knowledge of the Soul.” Today, psychology is concerned with the science or study of the mind and behavior. Many branches of psychology are differentiated by the specific field to which they belong, such as animal psychology, child psychology, and sports psychology.

Self-esteem refers to a person’s overall sense of his or her value or worth. It can be considered a sort of measure of how much a person “values, approves of, appreciates, prizes, or likes him or herself” (Adler & Stewart, 2004). According to self-

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esteem expert Morris Rosenberg, self-esteem is quite simply one’s attitude toward oneself (1965). He described it as a “favourable or unfavourable attitude toward the self”.

What self-esteem is, how it develops (or fails to develop) and what influences it has kept psychologists busy for a long time, and there’s no sign that we’ll have it all figured out anytime soon!

While there is much we still have to learn about self-esteem, we have at least been able to narrow down what self-esteem is and how it differs from other, similar constructs. Read on to learn what sets self-esteem apart from other self-directed traits and states.

Self-Esteem vs. Self-Concept

Self-esteem is not self-concept, although self-esteem may be a part of self-concept. Self-concept is the perception that we have of ourselves, our answer when we ask ourselves the question “Who am I?” It is knowing about one’s own tendencies, thoughts, preferences and habits, hobbies, skills, and areas of weakness.

Self-esteem is a similar concept to self-worth but with a small (although important) difference: self-esteem is what we think, feel, and believe about ourselves, while self-worth is the more global recognition that we are valuable human beings worthy of love (Hibbert, 2013).

Self-esteem is not self-confidence; self-confidence is about your trust in yourself and your ability to deal with challenges, solve problems, and engage successfully with the world (Burton, 2015). As you probably noted from this description, self-confidence is based more on external measures of success and value than the internal measures that contribute to self-esteem. One can have high self-confidence, particularly in a certain area or field, but still lack a healthy sense of overall value or self-esteem.

DESIGN OF THE STUDY

The objective of the study was to know the self esteem among male and female teachers working in Uttar Pradesh State. 100 teachers were selected on the bases of systematic sampling method viz: 50 male and 50 female teachers. The data was

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collected on the bases standardized self esteem questionnaire. Data of self esteem of male teachers and female teachers was compared by using Independent sample ‘t’-test. The calculated ‘t’ of self esteem of male teachers and female teachers is 1.364 which is not statistically significant at 0.05 level of significance.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The researcher analyzed the collected data as per the objectives set for the research study. After implement the appropriate statistical tools to analyze the data, it was shown that there is no significant difference in the self esteem of male and Female teachers. Hence the null hypothesis was accepted. The mean scores of self esteem of male and female teachers shows that male teachers have slightly high degree of self esteem than female teachers.

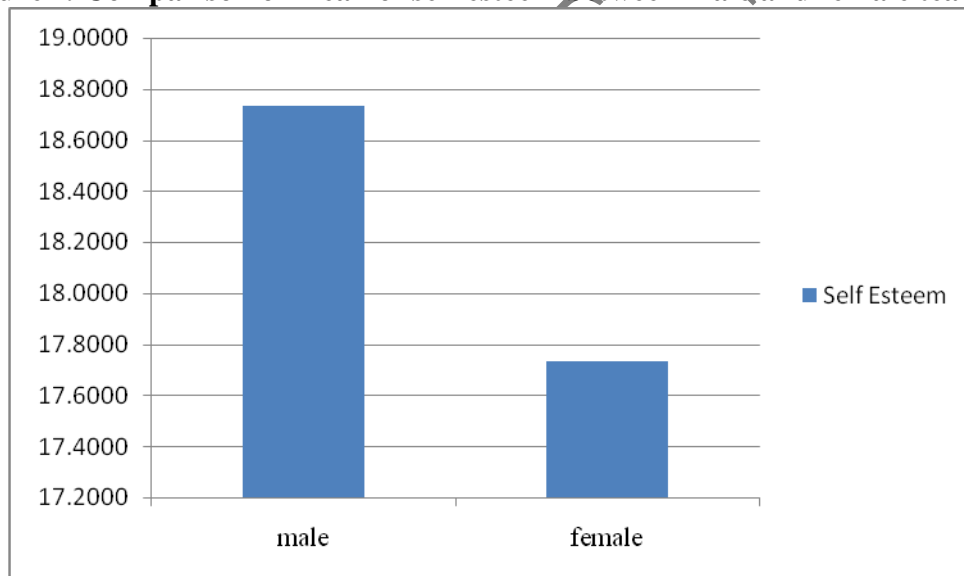
Table No-I
Descriptive statistical of self esteem among gender wise teachers

Variables	N	Mean	Standard Deviation
Male	50	18.7353	2.711
Female	50	17.7353	3.305

Table No-II
Independent sample t' test of self esteem between male and female teachers

Mean Difference	Std. Difference	Error	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)
1.00	0.733		1.364	66	0.177

Figure I: Comparison of mean of self esteem between male and female teachers



CONCLUSION

It was found in the study that there is no significant difference in the self esteem of male and female teachers. Finally, the Researcher concluded that the means scores of self esteem shows that male teachers have little high level of self esteem as

compare to female teachers. It seems that male teachers would be more happy, interactive and effective as compare to female teachers.

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