

## **Impact of Ethnicity and Gender on Self-Confidence among Adolescents of Working and Non-Working Mothers in Ranchi District**

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### **ABSTRACT**

The purpose of the present research was to study, impact of ethnicity and gender on self-confidence among adolescents of working and non-working mothers in Ranchi District. It was hypothesized that adolescents of working and non-working mothers, tribal and non-tribal adolescents & male and female adolescents didn't differ significantly on self-confidence. The sample of the present study consisted of 160 adolescents studying in senior secondary schools of Ranchi District from the age range of 16 to 19 years. Among 160 adolescents, 80 adolescents belonged to working mother in which 40 adolescents were tribal and rest 40 were non-tribal and there were 20 adolescent's male and rest 20 were female whereas, 80 adolescents belonged to non-working mother in which 40 adolescents were tribal and rest 40 were non-tribal and there were 20 adolescents male and rest 20 were female. Self-Confidence Inventory (1987) by Agnihotri used to measure level of self-confidence of adolescents of working and non-working mothers. The obtained data was analyzed with the help of Mean, SD and 't' test. Result showed that, adolescents of working and non-working mothers, tribal and non-tribal adolescents and male and female adolescents didn't differ significantly on self-confidence.

*Keywords: Self-confidence, Ethnicity and Gender*

### ***Self-Confidence***

The concept of self-confidence is commonly used as self-assurance in one's personal judgment, ability, power, etc. One's self confidence increases from experiences of having satisfactorily completed particular activities. It is a positive belief that in the future one can generally accomplish what one wishes to do. One of the most cited sources about self-confidence refers to it as simply believing in oneself (Bénabou & Tirole, 2002). Another popular article defines self-confidence as an individual's expectations of performance and self-evaluations of abilities and prior performance. Psychology Dictionary Online defines self-confidence as an

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individual's trust in his or her own abilities, capacities, and judgments, or belief that he or she can successfully face day to day challenges and demands.

An individual's self-confidence can vary in different environments, such as at home or in school, and with respect to different types of relationships and situations. Leon Festinger found that self-confidence in an individual's ability may only rise or fall where that individual is able to compare themselves to others who are roughly similar in a competitive environment. Furthermore, when individuals with low self-confidence receive feedback from others, they are averse to receiving information about their relative ability and negative informative feedback, and not averse to receiving positive feedback.

People with high self-confidence can easily impress others, as others perceive them as more knowledgeable and more likely to make correct judgments, despite the fact that often a negative correlation is sometimes found between the level of their self-confidence and accuracy of their claims. Children with high self-confidence perform better at school and, later in life, have higher job satisfaction in middle age.

Ziegler et al. (2000) indicated that girls already expressed significantly lower levels of self-confidence than the boys.

Purwar (2002) investigated the self-confidence, intelligence & level of aspirations among urban and rural schedule caste boys and girls. The results revealed that self-confidence is positively correlated.

Rohtas, K. V. & Saroj, K. (2016). Conducted a study on the topic, Effect of Self-Confidence on Academic Achievement of Children at Elementary Stage. No significant difference was found in the self-confidence of male and female elementary school students in his study.

Martin (2003) found that, for one particular sample of Indian students, a significant negative association did exist between grade level and the classification of self-confidence.

Mittal (2010) studied self-confidence and scholastic achievement of the girls of working and non-working mothers and the results indicates that daughters of non-working mothers were relatively higher on achievement and confidence but they suffered from greater inferiority feelings as compared to daughters of working mothers.

### ***Objectives***

1. To study the effect of ethnicity and gender on self-confidence among adolescents of working and non-working mothers.
2. To compare self-confidence among adolescents of working and non-working mothers.

### ***Hypotheses***

1. There will be no significant difference in self-confidence among adolescents of working and non-working mothers.

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2. There will be no significant difference in self-confidence among tribal and non-tribal adolescents.
3. There will be no significant difference in self-confidence among male and female adolescents.

### **METHODOLOGY**

#### *Sample*

The sample of the present study consisted of 160 adolescents studying in senior secondary schools of Ranchi District from the age range of 16 to 19 years. Among 160 adolescents, 80 adolescents belonged to working mother in which 40 adolescents were tribal and rest 40 were non-tribal and there were 20 adolescent's male and rest 20 were female whereas, 80 adolescents belonged to non-working mother in which 40 adolescents were tribal and rest 40 were non-tribal and there were 20 adolescents male and rest 20 were female. 2X2X2 multi-factorial design used.

#### *Sample Design*

	Tribal		Non-Tribal		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
<b>Adolescents of Working Mothers</b>	20	20	20	20	80
<b>Adolescents of Non-Working Mothers</b>	20	20	20	20	80
<b>Total</b>	<b>80</b>		<b>80</b>		<b>160</b>

#### *Tools Used*

1. A personal data sheet developed by the investigator was used to collect information about, their disciplines, streams, types of socio-economic status and gender of subjects.
2. Self-Confidence Inventory (1987) by Agnihotri will be used to measure level of self-confidence of adolescents of working and non-working mothers studying in senior secondary schools of Ranchi District from the age range 16 to 19 years. This scale has 56 items. The validity coefficient of the inventory is 0.82 which is significant beyond 0.01 level.

#### *Procedure*

The above-mentioned tests were administered on adolescents of working and non-working mothers studying in senior secondary schools of Ranchi District from the age range 16 to 19 years. After strictly following manual of self-confidence inventory, scoring done and then after analysis and interpretations done.

#### *Statistical Analysis*

The collected data was analyzed both quantitatively as well as qualitatively. After the scoring procedure Mean, Standard Deviation, 't'-values were calculated to find out the significance of difference between variables of the study. Analysis done by using SPSS and also graphical representation done.

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### RESULT & DISCUSSION

The obtained data analyzed to see ethnicity & gender differences on self-confidence.

**Table 01: Mean, SD and t-values of adolescents of working and non-working mothers on self-confidence.**

Group	N	Mean	SD	Mean Diff.	t	p
Adolescents of Working Mothers	80	23.12	5.51	.47	.51	NS
Adolescents of Non-Working Mothers	80	22.67	5.47			

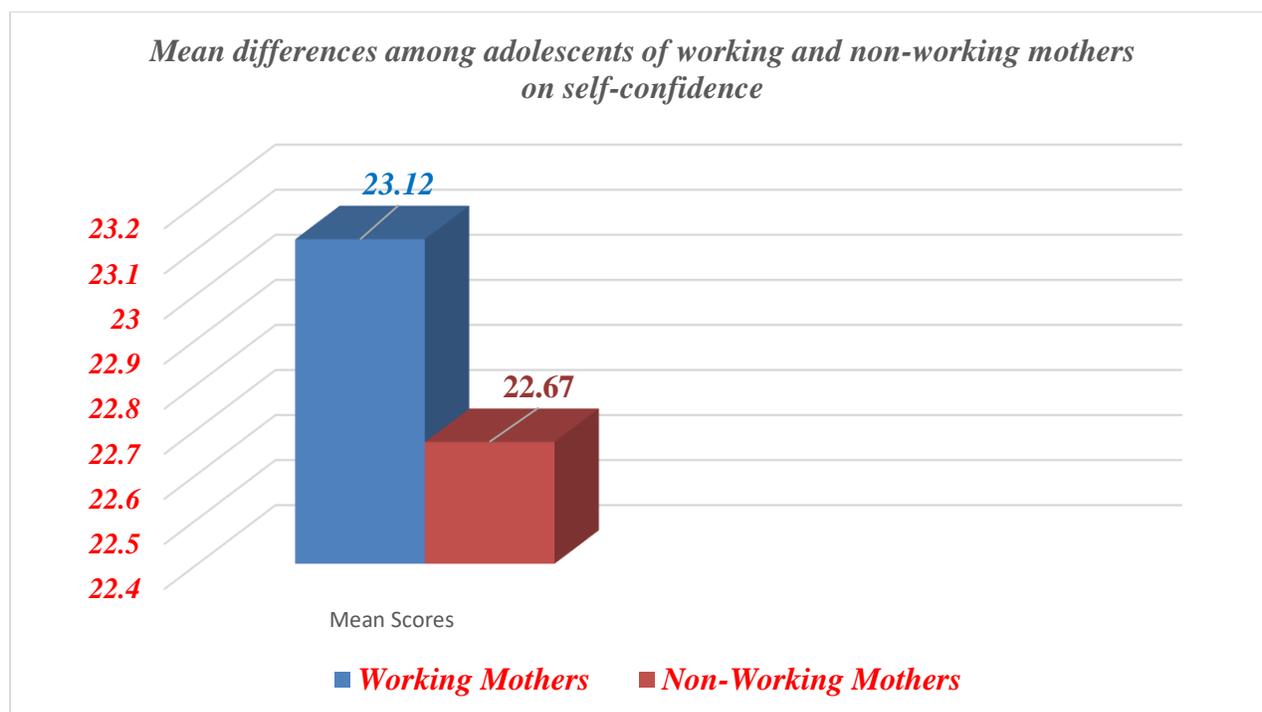


Table number 01, shows that the mean scores of adolescents of working mothers and adolescents of non-working mothers on self-confidence were 23.12 and 22.67 respectively. The mean difference between both groups was .47. T-value of both groups was .51, which wasn't found statistically significant at any levels. It means both adolescents of working and non-working mothers didn't differ significantly with each other with regards to self-confidence.

Hence, the hypothesis "There will be no significant difference in self-confidence among adolescents of working and non-working mothers" has been accepted. The findings of the present study have been supported by the earlier findings of Mittal,2010.

**Table 02: Mean, SD and t-values of tribal and non-tribal adolescents on self-confidence.**

Group	N	Mean	SD	Mean Diff.	t-value	P value
Tribal	80	24.17	5.11	0.88	.57	NS
Non-Tribal	80	23.29	4.87			

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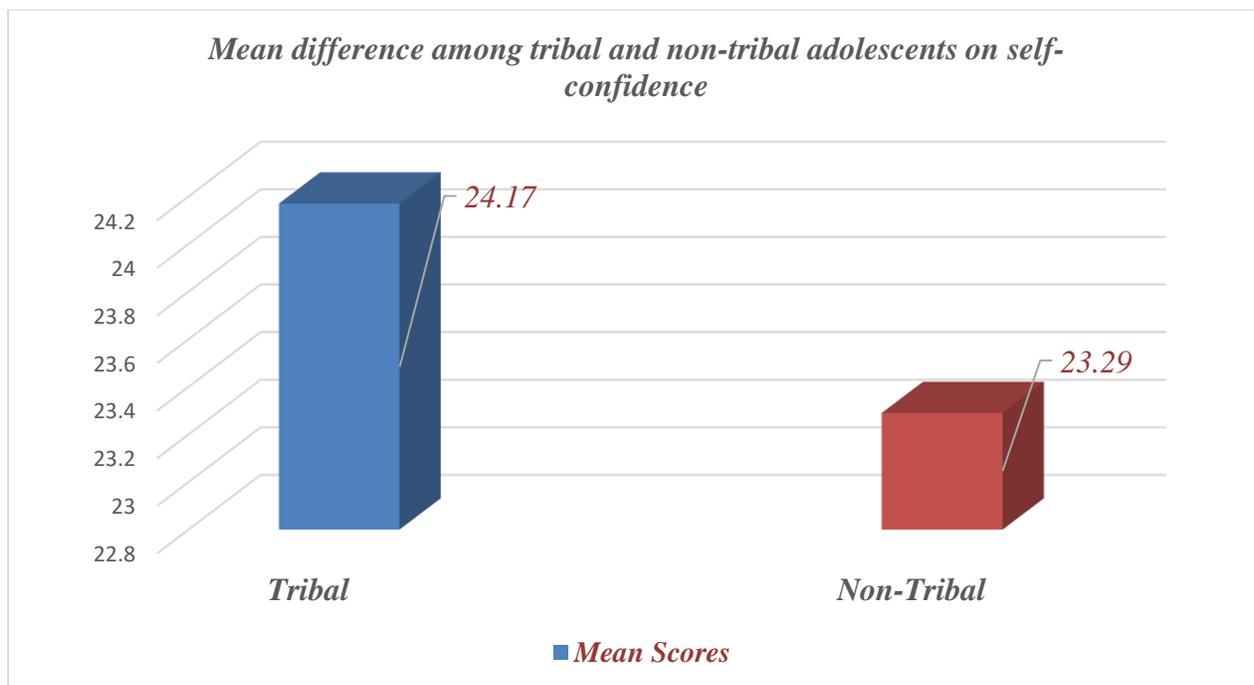


Table number 02, shows that the mean scores of tribal and non-tribal adolescents on self-confidence were 24.17 and 23.29 respectively. The mean difference between both groups was .88 T-value of both groups was .57, which wasn't found statistically significant at any levels. It means both tribal and non-tribal adolescents didn't differ significantly with each other with regards to self-confidence.

Hence, the hypothesis "There will be no significant difference in self-confidence among tribal and non-tribal adolescents" has been accepted. The findings of the present study have been supported by the earlier findings of many researchers like, Aggarwal and Mishra, A.K. (2005).

**Table 03: Mean, SD and t-values of male and female adolescents on self-confidence.**

Group	N	Mean	SD	Mean Difference	t-value	P value
Male	80	19.32	8.03	0.63	1.01	NS
Female	80	18.69	6.93			

Table number 03, shows that the mean scores of male and female adolescents on self-confidence were 19.32 and 18.69 respectively. The mean difference between both groups was 0.63. T-value of both groups was 1.01, which wasn't found statistically significant at any levels. It means both male and female adolescents didn't differ significantly with each other with regards to self-confidence.

Hence, the hypothesis "There will be no significant difference in self-confidence among male and female adolescents" has been accepted. The findings of the present study have been supported by the earlier findings of Rohtas, K. V. & Saroj, K. (2016).

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### CONCLUSION

Conclusively we can say that, ethnicity and gender didn't produce its significant impact on self-confidence among adolescents of working and non-working mothers.

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### *Conflict of Interest*

The author declared no conflict of interest.

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