COMPARATIVE STUDY OF SELF CONFIDENCE AMONG STUDENTS OF GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS IN RELATION TO THEIR HOME ENVIRONMENT

Mr. Gurmeet Singh
Research Scholar, Department of Education and Community Service, Punjabi University, Patiala.

Abstract
Present study was undertaken to find self confidence among students of government and private schools in relation to their home environment .The study was conducted on a sample of 200 students both boys and girls of Government and Private schools Ludhiana district of Punjab, India. Agnihotri's self-confidence Inventory (ASCI) by Dr. Rekha Agnihotri (1987), Home environment inventory (HEI) by Dr. Karuna Shankar Misra (1989) were used for data collection.

Introduction
Every human being, whether a child, an adolescent or an adult possesses a unique personality, which is reflected in all his actions. Personality helps a person to establish and maintain healthy relationship with others. It covers a wide range of traits such as concepts, confidence, maturity, interaction and self-confidence. Self-confidence is major trait among them.

Self-confidence is a milestone of success. It is the internal power of a person. It is the self-confidence which enables a person to face the challenges of life with courage and bravery. The concept of self-confidence has been referred as the core of centre of gravity of the keystone of personality. It describes what individuals see when they look themselves in terms of their self-perceived physical characteristics, personality traits, roles and social status.On the other hand, lack of confidence, or sense of worthlessness leads to weak self-confidence, low level of achievement motivation, learned helplessness, pessimistic attitude towards the life etc. Self –confidence refers to the firm belief in one's worth and feeling of being satisfied with oneself. Persons with low self –confidence manifest a variety of adverse personality traits.

Development of confidence in the child depends upon many factors, prominent among them is home environment.

Home environment plays an important role in the growth and development of the child. Environment influences start very early in life time i.e. during the prenatal development of the child. It stands for all those circumstances which exert their influence on the child since conception to the death. Consciously and unconsciously environment effects the attitudes, aptitude, study habits, hobbies, personality and interest of the child. Innate abilities of the child are modified by the circumstances.Home environment plays an important role in determining the attitudes and behavior of school students, students who become successful are almost always from homes where parental attitude towards them is favourable and when a wholesome relationship existed within the family. Such a relationship produces happy adolescents who are free from conflict.
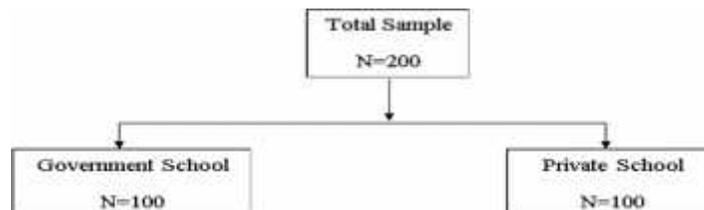
Objective: To study and differentiate self confidence of students of Government & private schools.
Hypothesis: There will be no difference between self confidence of school students of Government & Private schools.

Design of the Study
The present study is a descriptive survey which was conducted on 10th class students of schools of Ludhiana district.
   1. The investigator classified the sample into two selecting equal number of government and private schools.

Sampling of the Study Sampling of the Study
"Probably no concept is as fundamental to the conduct of research and interpretation of its results as is sampling." Sampling is both advantageous and necessary in every research project. It is not difficult but impossible to study the whole student population. So, the research worker has to resort to sampling techniques which are representative of the total population. The conclusions are drawn and generalizations are made about the whole population from the sample. Sampling is random sampling, stratified sampling, purposive and incidental sampling etc.Random sampling is considered the best because it is unbiased and selected randomly.

The High schools of Ludhiana district in the present study have been taken up with incident sampling techniques but the school students were organized into classes or a section, as a unit was convenient and practicable. Hence for the selection of schools, incidental method of sampling has been used. It happened to be the most convenient method for the data collection. The term incidental sampling called accidental sampling as it was applied to those groups which were useful chiefly because they were readily and easily obtainable.For the present study, the sample was selected from different schools of Ludhiana city. The sample consists of 200 students of 10th class (100 boys & 100 girls) selected from Government schools and Private schools of Ludhiana district. The total number of students chosen were as followed:-

Tools to be Use
1. Agnihotri's self-confidence Inventory (ASCI) by Dr. Rekha Agnihotri (1987).
2. Home environment inventory (HEI) by Dr. Karuna Shankar Misra (1989).

Frequency Distribution
It was used for arranging the ungrouped data of raw scores of Moral Values and Home Environment into class intervals. After determining the size of the class intervals, tallies were marked and frequencies prepared to facilitate the calculation of mean, median, mode, standard deviation, skewness, kurtosis etc. of Moral Values and Home Environment.

Analysis and Interpretation
Coefficient of Correlation
The coefficient of correlation was calculated to see the relationship between home environment and self confidence of government and private school students.

Table 1,Showing the coefficient of correlation between home environment and self-confidence of total sample of government and private school students.

	Coefficient of correlation	
	N	r
Total	200	0.3433797

Table 1 reveals that the value of coefficient of correlation is 0.3433797 which is positive and insignificant at 0.05 and 0.01 level of significance and it may be interpreted that home environment plays a significant role in self confidence between government and private school students.Thus hypothesis which states that there exists no correlation between self confidence and home environment of school students is accepted. There is slight positive correlation but that is insignificant.

Table- 2**,** showing the coefficient of correlation between home environment and self-confidence of government and private school students.

Sample	N	r	CR
Government	100	0.25404	1.11
Private	100	0.4024	

Table 2 reveals that the value of critical Ratio is 1.11 which is insignificant at 0.05 and 0.01 level of significance.

Thus hypothesis which states that there exists no difference in correlation between self confidence and home environment among a government and private school students stands accepted.

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