A Study of Self-Esteem of Primary Teachers of Gujarat State in Context of Certain Variables

DR. VISHAL J. DAVE
Assistant Professor,
Parth College of Education, Jivrajpark, Ahmedabad
Gujarat (India)

Abstract:

Present Study has been done to know about self-esteem of primary teachers of Gujarat state in context of certain variables. For the present study gender, area and job experience consider as variables. Total 2621 primary teachers were selected from all over the Gujarat Govt. primary schools. To know about self-esteem of primary teachers self made self-esteem inventory was used as tool. On the basis of the score obtain by the teachers mean, standard deviation, standard error of mean and t-values were calculated for data analysis. Effect of gender, area and experience were found significantly.

Keyword: *Self-Esteem*

1. Introduction

Education is an aspect associated with each and every field of human life. No any individual of society, nation or the world can be isolated to it. Education is as vast as life. Education is a foundation stone of culture of our society. True education plays an important role in shaping human life and society. Primary education strengthens the base of human life. Stability of any building depends on its foundations. Effectiveness of primary education also depends on primary teachers who teach in primary schools. Primary education has a vital role in thoughtful, social and cultural making and building of any individual and primary teachers' contribution is immense in this process. So, every teacher is required to help the students to achieve all-round development by caring them as a delicate plant with love and sympathy, devotion and hard work like a farmer grows grains on land with patience, love, and hard work. It is obvious that shaping of student life is moulded by primary education which determines his direction.

A teacher is a gift from society. Our educationalists are of the opinion that teacher's profession is the best in the world and it is fact as education is base of all other professions. This profession has been considered as the most respectable since **Gurukul** system of education where Guru is taken as the role model. Teachers are respected for other people but only their respective thoughts can tell how much they have respect towards self and other teachers. The investigator has undertaken a study in order to examine self-esteem among primary school teachers.

2. Objective of the Study

1. To Study the level of Self-Esteem of Primary Teachers.
2. To Study of Self-esteem of Primary Teachers in context of gender.
3. To Study of Self-esteem of Primary Teachers in context of area.
4. To Study of Self-esteem of Primary Teachers in context of experience.

3. Hypothesis of the Study

Ho_1 There will be no significant difference between the mean score of Self-Esteem Inventory of female and male teachers of primary schools.

Ho₂ There will be no significant difference between the mean score of Self-Esteem Inventory of the teachers of rural and urban area of primary schools.

Ho₃ There will be no significant difference between the mean score of Self-Esteem Inventory of the teachers of primary schools having experience of ten or less than ten years and more than ten years.

Ho₄ There will be no significant difference between the mean score of Self-Esteem Inventory of female and male teachers of rural area.

Ho₅ There will be no significant difference between the mean score of Self-Esteem Inventory of female and male teachers of urban area.

Ho₆ There will be no significant difference between the mean score of Self-Esteem Inventory of female and male teachers having experience of ten or less than ten years.

Ho₇ There will be no significant difference between the mean score of Self-Esteem Inventory of female and male teachers having experience of more than ten years.

Ho₈ There will be no significant difference between the mean score of Self-Esteem Inventory of the teachers of rural and urban area having experience of ten or less than ten years.

Ho₉ There will be no significant difference between the mean score of Self-Esteem Inventory of the teachers of rural and urban area having experience of more than ten years.

4. Research Method
In the present research the researcher used Survey Method.

5. Population
In the present study, the population is teachers performing duties in Gujarati medium Govt. Primary Schools of the whole Gujarat State.

6. Methods of Sampling
In the present study, the researcher has selected cluster sampling system to divide areas of Gujarat State into five zones: North Gujarat, Central Gujarat, South Gujarat, Saurashtra and Kutch. Then, primary schools of each zone were divided into two parts considering the area: schools for rural area and those from urban area. Teachers teaching in those schools were also classified as male teachers and female teachers. Further, they were classified in two parts: teachers having 10 years or less teaching experience and more than 10 years teaching experience. In this way, total 2621 primary teachers were selected for sample in the present study.

7. Tool of the Study
In the present study, the researcher has used a self made tool self-esteem inventory which is followed by several steps to be standardized and then use for collecting data of primary school teachers.

8. Method of Analysis
Data was analysis according to the gender, area and experience like variables. After that mean, standard deviation, standard error in standard deviation were counted. The hypothesis of research, according to the researcher objectives, were checked by 't' value. For this arithmetical counting, MS EXCEL computer programme was used.

9. Testing of Null Hypothesis

Table 1: Average, Standard Deviation and t-value of Score on the Basis of Gender for S.E.

Gender	N	Mean	S.D.	Mean Diff.	Standard Error	t-Value	Level
Male	1511	80.51	21.64	1.77	0.78	2.27	0.05
Female	1110	82.28	18.13				

From Table 1, it becomes clear that the **(Ho₁)** is getting rejected at 0.05 level it means the gender is

affecting variable for Self-Esteem among teachers.

Table 2 Average, Standard Deviation and t-value of Score on the Basis of Area for S.E.

Area	N	Mean	S.D.	Mean Diff.	Standard Error	t-Value	Level
Rural	1411	81.9	17.42	2.02	0.70	2.87	0.01
Urban	1210	79.88	18.32				

From Table 2 it becomes clear that (Ho$_2$) is getting rejected at 0.01 level, it means the area is affecting variable for Self-Esteem among teachers.

Table 3 : Average, Standard Deviation, Standard Error and t-value of Score on the Basis of Experience for S.E.

Experience	N	Mean	S.D.	Mean Diff.	Standard Error	t-Value	Level
Less than or Equal to ten	1365	82.11	18.1521	0.7	2.29	3.4	0.01
More than ten	1256	79.73	17.4764				

From Table 3 it becomes clear that (Ho$_3$) is getting rejected at 0.01 level, it means the experience is affecting variable for Self-Esteem among teachers.

Table 4: Average, Standard Deviation and t-value of Score of Rural Area on the Basis of Gender for S.E.

Gender	N	Mean	S.D.	Mean Diff.	Standard Error	t-Value	Level
Male	730	80.95	16.80	1.96	0.93	2.11	0.05
Female	681	82.91	18.01				

From Table 4 it becomes clear that the (Ho$_4$) is getting rejected at 0.05 level it means the gender is affecting variable for Self-Esteem among teachers in rural area.

Table 5 : Average, Standard Deviation and t-value of Score of Urban Area on the Basis of Gender for S.E.

Gender	N	Mean	S.D.	Mean Diff.	Standard Error	t-Value	Level
Male	781	79.10	18.29	2.18	1.1	1.99	0.01
Female	429	81.29	18.31				

From Table 5 it becomes clear that (Ho$_5$) is getting accepted at 0.01 level, it means the gender is not affecting variable for Self-Esteem among teachers in urban area.

Table 6: Average, Standard Deviation, Standard Error and t-value of Score of Less than or Equal to ten years experience teachers on the Basis of Gender for S.E.

Gender	N	Mean	S.D.	Mean Diff.	Standard Error	t-Value	Level
Male	822	80.45	17.77	4.14	1.01	4.10	0.01
Female	543	84.60	18.45				

From Table-6 it becomes clear that (Ho$_6$) is getting rejected at 0.01 level, it means the gender is affecting variable for Self-Esteem among teachers in context of Experience.

Table 7: Average, Standard Deviation and t-value of Score of More than ten years experience teachers on the Basis of Gender for S.E.

Gender	N	Mean	S.D.	Mean Diff.	Standard Error	t-Value	Level
Male	689	79.45	17.40	0.62	0.99	0.62	NS
Female	567	80.07	17.57				

From Table -7 it becomes clear that the (**Ho$_7$**) is getting accepted at 0.05 level it means the gender is not affecting variable for Self-Esteem among More than ten years Experience teachers.

Table 8: Average, Standard Deviation and t-value of Score of Less than or Equal to ten years experience teachers on the Basis of Area for S.E.

Area	N	Mean	S.D.	Mean Diff.	Standard Error	t-Value	Level
Rural	773	83.97	17.81	4.31	0.99	4.36	0.01
Urban	592	79.66	18.31				

From Table -8 it becomes clear that the (**Ho$_8$**) is getting rejected at 0.01 level, it means the area is affecting variable for Self-Esteem among less experience teachers.

Table 9: Average, Standard Deviation, Standard Error and t-value of Score of More than ten years experience teachers on the Basis of Area for S.E.

Area	N	Mean	S.D.	Mean Diff.	Standard Error	t-Value	Level
Rural	638	79.38	16.59	0.70	0.99	0.716	NS
Urban	618	80.09	18.3				

From Table 9 it becomes clear that the (**Ho$_9$**) is getting accepted at 0.05 level it means the gender is not affecting variable for Self-Esteem among More than ten years Experience teachers.

9. Findings of the study

1. Male teachers were found to have higher Self-Esteem than female teachers which shows that gender of primary schools teachers is affecting variable to Self-Esteem.
2. Rural area teachers were found to have higher Self-Esteem than Urban Area teachers which shows that area of primary schools teachers is affecting variable to Self-Esteem.
3. Teachers having more than ten years were found to have higher Self-Esteem than Teachers having ten or less than ten years experience which shows that experience of primary schools teachers is affecting variable to Self-Esteem.
4. Male teachers of rural area were found to have higher Self-Esteem than female teachers of rural area which shows that gender of primary schools teachers of rural area is affecting variable to Self-Esteem.
5. Male and Female teachers of urban area were found to be equal in Self-Esteem which shows that gender of teachers of urban area is not affecting variable to Self-Esteem.
6. Male teachers having experience ten or less than ten years were found to have higher Self-Esteem than female teachers having ten or less than ten years which shows that gender of primary schools teachers having ten or less than ten years is affecting variable to Self-Esteem.
7. Male and female teachers having experience of more than ten years were found to be equal in Self-Esteem which shows that gender of primary schools teachers having experience of more than ten years is not affecting variable to Self-Esteem.
8. Teachers of Rural Area having experience of ten or less than ten years were found to have higher Self-Esteem than teachers of urban area of ten or less than ten years which shows that area of

primary schools teachers having experience of ten or less than ten years is affecting variable to Self-Esteem.

9. Teachers of Urban Area and Rural Area having Experience of more than ten years were found to be equal in Self-Esteem which shows that area of teachers having experience of more than ten years is not affecting variable to Self-Esteem.

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