

“A comparative study of self-concept of rural and urban area girls from walwa taluka”.

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Introduction :-

Study of 'Self' in Psychology dates to the work of William James (1890) however, it got momentum only in the fifth decade of twenty first century. In personality study the concept of self is not special interest. Some writers refer to the ego, some uses ego as well as self. It is because there are no commonly accepted reference for these terms. The concept of self has been largely continued to discussion of perception of self and contemplation.

The concept of self has a long history in Psychology and is an important area for Psychological investigation. This concept has its own importance because our personal existence and identity. Allport (1956) argues that each person has a sense of self and identity. Rogers (1972) conceived the self-concept as developing out of the organisms interaction with the environment i.e. a person discovers who she / he is through his / her experience with things and persons.

This chapter whole study in brief. In this research, researcher has collected data through the standard psychological test. The sampling is representative. On the basis of scientific Procedure Researcher has become success to complete her research work.

Finally researcher select the design & set the objectives in her mind about the research. In first chapter the definite all the research concept like self – concept. Each concept described and mention perfectly. Then she started significance of the research.

In the second chapter i.e. review of literature researcher reviewed previous studies & choose the recent review. All these review studies are relevant to research topic.

In the third chapter is research methodology, in this topic she delineated all research concept carefully i.e. objectives of the research, hypothesis, variables, research design, sampling, standardized research tools, through all the selected psychological standardized test. At last she mentioned statistical technique for data analysis purpose.

- OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT:-

- 1) To find out the effect of self-concept of the girls from the rural area.
- 2) To determine the effect of self-concept of the girls from the urban area.
- 3) To find out difference in urban and rural girls on six self-concept.

In other chapter four is committed to data analysis. In it researcher used descriptive statistics to justify the college students behavior. With the help of mean, SD & 't' test. Researcher becomes success to draw proper & valid

Conclusions.

It is found that there is significant difference in urban and rural girls about their physical self-concept. So hypothesis No. 1 is selected.

There is significant residence difference on social self-concept, hence hypothesis No. 1.2 selected.

There is significant residence difference on intellectual self-concept 50 Hypothesis No. 1.3 is selected.

There is significant residence difference on emotional self-concept urban girls score is indicate that high emotional self-concept so Hypothesis 1.4 is rejected.

There is significant residence difference of moral and educational self-concept. Hence Hypothesis No. 1.5 and 1.6 is selected.

There is significant difference in urban and rural girls on self-concept. Both girls have indicated high self-concept. Hence Hypothesis No. 1.7 is selected.

Residence is the most effective factor in develop in self-concept.

Discussion

Self-concept is a concept that has been used to explain a vast array of emotional, motivational and behavioral phenomena. Most Americans believe intuitively that low self-concept is undesirable indeed, the link between low self-concept and depression, shyness, loneliness and alienation supports the general idea that low self-concept is an aversive state. The view that self-concept is a vital component of mental health is also evident in the popular media and in educational policy. Low self-concept has been viewed as a the root cause of societal problems. A number of educational and therapeutic programs have been developed to solve these problems by increasing self-concept. Self-concept is one of the most frequently examined constructs in sociology and psychology with more than 15000 research articles referring to it over the past thirty years.

In present study and adolescent girls can make targeted self-evaluation in physical, social, intellectual, emotional, moral and educational domains. The adolescence stage is regarded as one of the most important period in the total life cycle. Due to rapid changes taking place in our society, the individual life styles have totally changed. Adolescent are becoming self-evaluation. A adolescent girls have good evaluation likely to be rated as capable individual. On the other hand a girls with poor self-concept is likely to face adverse comments from parents, friends, teachers etc. these remarks from different people have marked influence on adolescent girls, self-concept. Therefore the present study has been under taken “A comparative study of self-concept of rural and urban area girls from walwa taluka”.

The present study also revealed a statistically significant difference between the self-concept of girls in rural and urban set-up. The results showed that girls in

urban had a higher self-concept than their colleagues in rural set up. Parents of girls in urban area were more conscious of the benefits of education, communicated this knowledge to their school going children and inspired them to aspire to see themselves as academically capable. Perhaps, this invariably served as a motivator to the students in urban colleges to see themselves as more academically capable and competent than their counterparts in rural colleges. The general perception of rural urban differences also extends to many other socially desirable outcomes, such as aptitude, intelligence and aspiration. De Young and Lawrence, (1995), Herzog and pitman's (1995).

Although the results are far from conclusive, they suggest that some generally held beliefs about rural student achievement need review, if not revision. This concern about potential rural, urban differences in education on outcomes is not limited to own country, but rather it appears to be a global issue.

A finding of present research residence has a clear impact on developing self-concept, especially during the important stage of adolescent. At this period of life, the self-concept stage of adolescence. At this period of life, the self-concept of young people undergoes important changes, influenced not only by the already mentioned residence, but also by variety of other intrapersonal, interpersonal and socio-cultural determinants. Adolescent, the period of transition from childhood to adulthood, is critical time for the development of lifelong perceptions, beliefs, values and practices. An adolescent struggle with the developmental tasks of establishing an identity, accepting changes in physical characteristics, learning skills for a healthy lifestyle and separating from family. Therefore, before entering adulthood, it is important for the adolescent to developing self-concept and the ability to care for the self.

Residence plays an important role is indicated by the significant differences between the mean of urban and rural girls. It was assumed at the start of study that college girls age is a crucial stage to prepare for personality and to prepare the self-concept. Present research has proved a significant factor for the urban and the rural community. Their outgoing, talkative behavior, their thoughts, feelings and experiences were influenced by residence.

In This chapter an attempt has been made to provide the summary of the present study and also provide the conclusion of research work. Conclusion of research work made by analyzing and interpretation of data. An attempt has been made to provide suggestion as how the findings of study can be utilized in future to further studies. In present study researcher provide the summary of research work with findings, conclusion and suggestion as follows.

In social sciences many terms are often used interchangeably , so self – concept is multidimensional construct, thus construct is commonly viewed as the perception, evaluation, beliefs and feeling that a person holds in regard himself.

Self concept refers to self-evaluation, and it presents the sum of individuals belief about her own attributes self concept reflects how an adolescent evaluates herself in domains in which she considers success important. An adolescent can have a positive self concept in some domains and negative in others research suggests that, each individual has a global self-concept that reflects how the individual evaluates her own worth as a whole. Self concept is a concept that has been used to explain a vast array of emotional motivational and behavioral phenomena. Most American believe initially that low self concept is undesirable; indeed, the link between low self concept and depression, shyness , loneliness, and alienation supports the general idea that low self concept is an aversive state. The view that self concept is a vital component of mental health is also evident in popular media and in educational policy low self concept has been viewed as the root cause of societal problems. A number of educational and therapeutic programs have been developed to solve these problems by increasing self concept. Self concept is one of the most frequently examined construct in sociology and psychology with more than 15,000 research articles referring to it over the past thirty years .

This entry reviews the research that has focused on the conceptual and functional basis of self concept.

In the present study an adolescence girls can make targeted self-evaluation in physical, social, intellectual emotional, moral and educational domains. The stage of adolescence is regarded as one of the most important period in the entire life cycle. Due to rapid changes taking place in our society, the life cycle of

individuals have totally changed over the years. Therefore the present study has been undertaken “A comparative study of self-concept of urban and rural girls.”

SUGGESTIONS :-

On the basis of the findings of the study following suggestions are made.

- 1) It is needed to take a longitudinal study on self-concept development of college students.
- 2) Studies can be undertaken to find out the influence of home environment, school environment and teachers on self-concept of girls.
- 3) The study should be attempted on a large sample.
- 4) In Maharashtra there are several cultures and religious groups living.

Recommendations :-

- 1) Self-concept is a main factor in personality development of girls. So parents and teachers should make aware about influence of self-concept, on personality development by various programmes.
- 2) Systematic efforts must be made to enhance the self-concept of rural college girls.

Delimitation of Study :-

Available time limit, funds and other resources are limited hence it becomes necessary to improve a few delimitation on the study.

Only one independent variable selected to compare on self-concept. The universe was confined to Walwa Taluka, and college girls are included in the sample. Even sample size was not very large.