

## A Study of Self-Confidence among Tribals and Non-Tribals College Students

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### Abstract-

The present study aims to determine the status of self-confidence among tribals and non-tribals college students. The sample consists of 240 subjects 120 tribals (60 male and 60 female) and 120 non-tribals (60 male and 60 female) college going students. Total sample selected in the age range of 19 to 24, who are living in different taluka of Jalgaon district. Standardized psychological test (Self-Confidence) was used for data collection. After doing this, the scoring data treated as a mean, SD and t test. non-tribals students have better self-confidence than tribal students. There is no significant difference in self-confidence of male and female students.

Keywords- Self-Confidence, Tribals and Non-Tribals College Students.

Today's world is the world of science and technology. We can notice that the whole human life is more comfortable today due to the use scientific equipment in domestic life. But tribal society still shows that they are limited in their beliefs, traditions, customs, religions, special grouping, married conjugal groups, living with the stamp of their cast. On the one hand, 21<sup>st</sup> century, scientific research has led to various discoveries, which made the human life happier, on the other hand, tribal society is looking at us but lost in the world. We see however, that physical and mental health of the tribal's is diminished. Tribal society basically inhabit away from public buildings, in groups of the forests, community life. They are influenced by their lives, customs, traditions, culture and religion and in this way they are affecting their lives and their health. Hence we can observe that their mental quotient and physical health is deteriorating. Because of their mental health, their emotional quotient can not be fully realized and that is why indirectly it affects their own self. These physical and mental health factors cause disrupt to living a happy life, and therefore, we see that there is adverse effect on educational support and achievement. The study shows how social impact, inferiority complex, emotional maturity, mental health and self-confidence in tribal's students have been adversely affected and what they should do for it.

In the present study, self-confidence have been considered as important factors in the mentally satisfied stable life and the learning process. Emotional maturity helps for the growth of the behaviour and promotes a capacity to control a reasonable amount of frustration which results in students leading a happy, healthy and peaceful life. The development of emotions will lay a strong foundation for various developments of a child as well as youngster personality. Emotions like fear, anger and affection are direct contribution to emotional maturity. Emotionally matured students, will have ability to comprehend whatever they learn in the social family life and the classroom resulting in better academic achievements.

Success of a student in education depends on the self-confidence. Self-confidence needs to face the various difficulties in education and achieve the goals in life. Its tribal students want to build their confidence, they should always be able to match the tribal students with family.

society, teachers, they should understand. This will have an impact on their social, educational and personal lives. Confidence will increase if you are encouraged by going out of college and even in the college.

Keeping these considerations in view, the present study focuses on whether life style of tribal college students in jalgaon district has been influenced by their self-confidence status. At the same time study also see the effect of community, ure and gender on self-confidence among college students.

#### Concept of Self Confidence: -

The concept of self-confidence is commonly used as self-assurance in one's personal judgment, ability, power etc. One increases self-confidence from experiences of having mastered particular activities. It is a positive belief that in the future one can generally accomplish what one wishes to do. Self-confidence is not the same as self-esteem, which is an evaluation of one's own worth, whereas self-confidence is more specifically trust in one's ability to achieve some goal, which one meta-analysis suggested is similar to generalization of self-efficacy. Abraham Maslow and many others after him have emphasized the need to distinguish between self-confidence as a generalized personality characteristic, and self-confidence with respect to a specific task, ability or challenge. Self-confidence typically refers to general self-confidence. This is different from self-efficacy, which psychologist Albert Bandura has defined as a "belief in one's ability to succeed in specific situations or accomplish a task and therefore is the term that more accurately refers to specific self-confidence. Psychologists have long noted that a person can possess self-confidence that he or she can complete a specific task (self-efficacy) (e.g. cook a good meal or write a good novel) even though they may lack general self-confidence, or conversely be self-confident though they lack the self-efficacy to achieve a particular task (e.g. write a novel). These two types of self-confidence are, however, correlated with each other, and for this reason can be easily conflated.

#### The Importance of Study:

21<sup>st</sup> century, scientific research has led to various discoveries, which made the human life happier, on the other hand, tribal society is looking at us but lost in the world. We see however, that physical and mental health of the tribal's is diminished. Tribal society basically inhabit away from public buildings, in groups of the forests, community life. They are influenced by their lives, customs, traditions, culture and religion and in this way, they are affecting their lives and their health. Hence, we can observe that their mental quotient and physical health is deteriorating. Because of their mental health, their emotional quotient cannot be fully realized and that is why indirectly it affects their own self. These physical and mental health factors cause disrupt to living a happy life, and therefore, we see that there is adverse effect on educational support and achievement. The study shows how social impact, inferiority complex, emotional maturity in tribal's students have been adversely affected and what they should do for it. Because of their emotional quotient cannot be fully realized and that is why indirectly it affects their own self. These physical and mental health factors cause disrupt to living a happy life, and therefore, we see that there is adverse effect on educational support and achievement. the present study focuses on whether life style of tribal college students in Jalgaon district has been influenced by their self-confidence status. At the same time study also see the effect of community, are and gender on self-confidence among college students.

### Review of the Study:

Lenney (1977) hypothesis that females will show less confidence than males in tasks that are masculine. Specially, a task that is judged to be more masculine than another task produce greater gender difference in self-confidence. Ahmed (2012), presented the study of Self-Concept among Tribal and Non-Tribal Secondary Level Students in South Garo Hills. The significance of secondary education in the development of human potentials needs no evidence. Peoples development depends upon the educational objectives designed for the overall progress of the national taking into consideration the socio-economic and cultural realities. The system must emerge from the needs and priorities concerned not from outside groups who have gone other need and priorities. In recent years there is a defined policy shift in favour of adopting more new information technology accelerate the pace of development and change. In the field of education. There are urgent problem in the area of Tribal and Non-Tribal curriculum, Methodology, Evaluation value, In calculation and the burden of ignorance, Which require in Dept research of the investigator. This study also developed in pedagogy from teaching to learning, from bookishness to experience based learning, has become imperative ensure quality education for secondary students. The research evaluation of their degree of success in light of objective and hypotheses set for them. This programme of education is concerned with the critical and crucial sector of development of human feedback of a country. Therefore, in the study the weaker section of students which have achieved remarkable success. This structure of education also needs streamlining. On the basis of a self concept as well as self reported or self imposed variables is essential in this study. A part from scientific evaluation of students, emergent democratic contrary is looking forward for manifestation activities and implementation of education in compression with other and it should be un-explore research to help students to cover Tribal and Non-Tribal area. Jayaswal, et al. (2003) examined the role of parental support on academic achievement of tribal school students. The study selected a sample of 10 schools of Ranchi town having classes I, VI and XI randomly making a total of 300 children. The parents of 30 high achievers and 30 low achievers were selected as the parental sample. The tools used in the study were personal data questionnaire, academic achievement test, and parental support scale. The study found that the parents of high achiever's exerted significantly more support in their children's studies than the parents of low achievers students. The parents of high achievers had greater work commitment concern with the quality of performance and inclination to learn lessons from others, more interest in children's educational success and were liberal. On the other hand the parents of low achievers were not strongly ambitious of children's upward mobility and were more fatalistic, lacking a role model and having low self-confidence and initiative for guiding their children.

The present study was planned and performed to study the self-confidence among tribals and non-tribals students of Jalgaon district.

### Objectives

- To find out the difference in self-confidence of tribal and non-tribal students.
- To find out the difference in self-confidence of male and female students.

### Hypothesis

- There is significant difference in self-confidence between tribal and non-tribal students.
- There is significant difference in self-confidence between male and female students.

**Variables:**

• **Independent Variable-**

A) Community-

B) Gender-

1) Tribal

1) Male

2) Non-Tribal

2) Female

• **Dependent Variable-**

A) Self-Confidence

**Methodology:**

**Sample:**

The sample of the study consist of 240 (120 tribal and 120 non-tribal) sample of the study was selected by simple random sampling from the college going students of Jalgaon district. Their age range was 19-24 years. Thus, the male and female students' ratio was 1:1.

**Tools:**

Agnihotris Self Confidence Inventory Constructed and developed by Dr. Rekha Gupta. This inventory consists of 56 items. The statement of the inventory are simple and declarative about self seeking response in YES or NO.

**Research Design :**

Since, there were two independent variables and each variable was classified at two levels. A 2x2 factorial design was used.

**Statistical Treatment of Data :**

First, the data was treated by means, SD and t. SPSS software was used for data analysis.

**Result And Discussion:**

In this part investigator has explained the result related to statistical analysis and hypothesis.

**HY-01-** There is significant difference in self-confidence between tribal and non-tribal students.

**Table no- 01- Community wise comparison on self-confidence**

Variable*	Community	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	DF	t	Sig. Level
Self-Confidence	Tribal	120	24.98	9.98	238	2.14	0.05
	Non-tribal	120	27.72	9.77			

(P at 0.05=1.98, 0.01=2.61)

Table no 01 shows the level of self-confidence between tribal and non-tribal students. The researcher found that the mean value in self-confidence of tribal students was 24.98 and SD is 9.98. Similarly, the mean value in self-confidence of non-tribal students was 27.72 and SD is 9.77. The calculated "t" value is 2.14. it is significant at 0.05 level. It is indicating that there is significant difference in self-confidence between the tribal and non-tribal students. That's why above hypothesis is accepted.

**HY-02-** There is significant difference in self-confidence between male and female students.

**Table no- 02- Gender wise comparison on self-confidence**

Variable	Gender	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	DF	t	Sig. Level
Self-Confidence	Male	120	26.29	9.57	238	.369	NS
	Female	120	26.11	10.35			

(P at 0.05=1.98, 0.01=2.61)

Table no 02 shows the level of self-confidence between male and female students. The researcher found that the mean value in self-confidence of male students was 26.29 and SD is 9.57. Similarly, the mean value in self-confidence of female students was 26.11 and SD is 10.33. The calculated "t" value is .369, it is no significant. It is indicating that there is no significant difference in self-confidence between the male and female students. That's why above hypothesis is rejected.

#### Discussion :

The aim of the present study was to find out the difference in self-confidence of tribal and non-tribal college going students of Jalgaon.

First hypothesis result obtained after analysis of data as seen in table no-01 reveals significant difference between tribal and non-tribal students with reference to their self-confidence. This significant "t" value (2.14) indicates that community significantly affected the self-confidence, this reveals the fact that non-tribal student has better self-confidence than tribal students. Because of we can notice that the whole human life is more comfortable today due to the use scientific equipment in domestic life. But tribal society still shows that they are limited in their beliefs, traditions, customs, religions, special grouping, married conjugal groups, living with the stamp of their cast. On the one hand, 21<sup>st</sup> century, scientific research has led to various discoveries, which made the human life happier, on the other hand, tribal society is looking at us but lost in the world. We see however, that physical and mental health of the tribal's is diminished. Tribal society basically inhabit away from public buildings, in groups of the forests, community life. They are influenced by their lives, customs, traditions, culture and religion and in this way they are affecting their lives and their health. Ahmed (2012), presented the study of Self-Concept among Tribal and Non-Tribal Secondary Level Students in South Garo Hills. The significance of secondary education in the development of human potentials needs no evidence. Peoples development depends upon the educational objectives designed for the overall progress of the national taking into consideration the socio-economic and cultural realities. The system must emerge from the needs and priorities concerned not from outside groups who have gone other need and priorities. In recent years there is a defined policy shift in favour of adopting more new information technology accelerate the pace of development and change. In the field of education, There are urgent problem in the area of Tribal and Non-Tribal curriculum, Methodology, Evaluation value, In calculation and the burden of ignorance. Which require in Dept research of the investigator. This study also developed in pedagogy from teaching to learning, from bookishness to experience based learning, has become imperative ensure quality education for secondary students. The research evaluation of their degree of success in light of objective and hypotheses set for them. This programme of education is concerned with the critical and crucial sector of development of human feedback of a country. Therefore, in the study the weaker section of students which have achieved remarkable success. This structure of education also needs streamlining. On the basis of a self concept as well as self reported or self imposed variables is essential in this study. A part from scientific evaluation of students of emergent democratic contrary is looking forward for manifestation activities and implementation of education in compression with other and it should be un-explore research to help students to cover Tribal and Non-Tribal area.

Second hypothesis result obtained after analysis of data as seen in table no-02 reveals there is no significant difference between male and female students with reference to their



confidence. This no significant "t" value (369) indicates that gender not affected the self-confidence, indicates that there is no significant difference in self-confidence between male and female students.

#### Conclusion:

- Non-tribal students have better self-confidence than tribal students.
- Result found that there was no significant difference in self-confidence of male and female students.

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