

A Study On Attitude Towards Social Freedom Of Women Among B.Ed., Trainees In Relation To Self – Esteem

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ABSTRACT

The study has been conducted to investigate the levels of Attitude towards social freedom of women and self esteem of B.Ed., trainees. It also examines the relationship between the self esteem and Attitude towards social freedom of women of the B.Ed., trainees. The study was made on a random sample of 784 B.Ed., trainees in Thanjavur, Thiruvarur and Nagapattinam Districts. The tools used in the study were the self- esteem scale standardized by Ganapathy S. (1992) and the attitude of social freedom of women scale constructed and validated by S. Shakila and Dr. V. Ambedkar. The study reveals the fact that the level of self-esteem and attitude towards social freedom of women at favourable. Further, it is noted that there is negligible correlation between self-esteem and Attitude towards Social freedom of women among B.Ed., trainees.

Keywords: Attitude towards Social freedom, Self – Esteem, B.Ed., Trainees

INTRODUCTION

Social Freedom

In past women are believed as maid or goddess which is dependent on men. They don't provided higher education they are banned from roam around, works or dealing outside. They only have to work inside four walls of house like household and bringing up the children. Traditional family style also was patriarchy. Status of women has improved considerably both at the work-front as well as at the home-front. Even society has a change in the attitude towards women, their education and importance of their career. They are taking active part in earning bread and butter for their families. For centuries women have been treated as weak, obedient, shy, and timid partner of men and thereby have enjoyed an inferior status in society. However, in recent years desire for social freedom among women has manifested itself in protest and revolt against the traditional social norms and taboos which place them in inferior roles and status and make them subservient to men. With the growth in education and vocational opportunities, women throughout the world have become more conscious of their rights of equality and freedom and have revolted against the conventional norms **Phandnis and Malani (1978)**. Women are taking up non-traditional

roles and are developing a new outlook in life.

SELF ESTEEM

All humans have a need to be respected and to have self-esteem and self-respect. Esteem presents the normal human desire to be accepted and valued by others. People need to engage themselves to gain recognition and have an activity or activities that give the person a sense of contribution, to feel self-valued, be it in a profession or hobby. Imbalances at this level can result in low self-esteem or an inferiority complex. People with low self-esteem need respect from others. They may seek fame or glory, which again depends on others. However, that many people with low self-esteem will not be able to improve their view of themselves simply by receiving fame, respect, and glory externally, but must first accept themselves internally. Psychological imbalances such as depression can also prevent one from obtaining self-esteem on both levels.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The following are the objectives of the present study

1. To find out the Attitude towards Social Freedom of B.Ed. trainees.
2. To find out the Self-Esteem of B.Ed. trainees.
3. To find out whether there is any significant difference in Attitude towards Social Freedom of Women of B.Ed. trainees with respect to the following sub samples
 - a. Gender (Male / Female)
 - b. Marital status (Married/ Unmarried)
 - c. Subject (Arts/ Science)
 - d. Location of the college (Rural / Urban)
4. To find out whether there is any significant difference in Self – Esteem of B.Ed. trainees with respect to the following sub samples
 - e. Gender (Male / Female)
 - f. Marital status (Married/ Unmarried)
 - g. Subject (Arts/ Science)
 - h. Location of the college (Rural / Urban)
5. To study the significant relationship, if any, between Attitude towards Social Freedom of Women and Self - Esteem of the total sample and its sub-samples.

HYPOTHESES OF THE STUDY

The following hypotheses are formulated to give a specific direction to the study.

1. The Attitude towards social freedom of women of B.Ed. trainees in favourable position.
2. The Self-Esteem of B.Ed. trainees is high.
3. There is no significant difference in Attitude towards social freedom of women of B.Ed. trainees with respect to the following sub samples
 - a. Gender (Male / Female)
 - b. Marital status (Married/ Unmarried)
 - c. Subject (Arts/ Science)
 - d. Location of the college (Rural / Urban)
4. There is no significant difference in Self - Esteem of women of B.Ed. trainees with respect to the following sub samples
 - a. Gender (Male / Female)
 - b. Marital status (Married/ Unmarried)
 - c. Subject (Arts/ Science)
 - d. Location of the college (Rural / Urban)
5. There is no significant relationship between Attitude towards Social Freedom of Women and Self - Esteem among B.Ed., trainees.

METHOD ADOPTED IN THE PRESENT STUDY

It has been decided to use Normative Survey Method for the study. The present study intends to find out the emotional intelligence and self esteem of the attitude towards social freedom of women of B.Ed. trainees. The study also thrash some light on the relationship between Psychological variables and its effect upon attitude towards social freedom of women of the students. In this research the population consists of all the B.Ed., students studying in colleges of education located in Tamilnadu State.

SAMPLE OF THE STUDY

The small proportion of the population selected for observation and analysis is known as sample. The method of sampling is based on the nature of the problem, size of the universe, availability of finance and persons. The sample for the present study consists of B.Ed. students from Thanjavur, Thiruvarur, Nagapattinam delta Districts which could be selected by Random Sampling method. It has been decided to select a sample of around 1000 B.Ed., regular students.

TOOLS EMPLOYED IN THE STUDY

1. Attitude towards Social Freedom of Women Scale Constructed and Validated by Investigator and Research Guide.
2. Self-Esteem Scale (SES) - Ganapathy S. (1992)

STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES USED

The following statistical techniques are to be used to analyse the data collected from the sample. Descriptive Analysis, Differential Analysis and Correlation Analysis

RESULTS**Descriptive Analysis****Analysis of Attitude towards Social Freedom of Women and Self – Esteem among B.Ed. Trainees**

One of the important objectives of the present study is to find out level of the Attitude towards Social Freedom of Women and Self – Esteem among B.Ed., trainees. It may be recalled that the total scores have been arrived at by calculating the scores secured by each of the students. The computed mean and S.D of Attitude towards Social Freedom of Women and Self – Esteem among B.Ed., trainees are presented in the Table 1

Hypothesis No. 1: The Attitude towards social freedom of women of B.Ed. trainees in favourable position.

Hypothesis No. 2: The Self-Esteem of B.Ed. trainees is high.

Table - 1

Mean and Standard Deviation of Variables Scores of the Total Sample

S.No	Variables	N	Mean	S.D
1.	Attitude Towards Social Freedom of Women	784	187.90	23.71
2.	Self – Esteem	784	137.80	12.27

The mean value of the Attitude towards Social Freedom of Women scores of the total sample is found to be 187.90 and the standard deviation of the same is 23.71. The mean value of Self-Esteem scores of the total sample is found to be 137.80 and the standard deviation of the same is 12.27. Regarding the total mean score of Attitude towards Social Freedom of

Women of the B.Ed., trainees is 187.90, which shows a positive attitude. The mean score of self – esteem of B.Ed., trainees is 137.80, which shows the B.Ed., trainees have a high level of Self Esteem among the entire sample.

DIFFERENTIAL ANALYSIS

Table 1

Comparison of Attitude towards Social Freedom of Women between College B.Ed., trainees with regard to Gender, Marital status, Location of the college and Subject

Variables		N	Mean	SD	t- Value	Level of Significance	Significant/Not Significant
Gender	Male	417	177.70	20.28	6.05	0.05	Significant
	Female	367	189.43	23.80			
Marital status	Married	591	187.81	20.85	0.07	0.05	Not Significant
	Unmarried	193	187.93	24.42			
Subject	Arts	385	188.14	25.06	0.41	0.05	Not Significant
	Science	399	187.52	21.33			
Location	Rural	316	187.93	18.78	0.02	0.05	Not Significant
	Urban	468	187.90	24.27			

Null Hypothesis No: 3: There is no significant difference between the mean Attitude towards Social Freedom of Women scores of Gender, Marital status, Location of the college and Subject B.Ed., trainees studying in college of education.

The details of the calculation are given in the Table 2. The 't' value is found to be 6.05, which is significant at the 0.05 level. Therefore the null hypothesis is rejected.

The details of the calculation are given in the Table 2. The 't' value is found to be (0.07, 0.41 and 0.02) which is not significant at the 0.05 level. Therefore the null hypothesis is accepted.

It is concluded that there is a significant difference between the mean Attitude towards Social Freedom of Women scores of male and female B.Ed., trainees studying in college of education. Female B.Ed., trainees have higher Attitude Towards Social Freedom of Women than the male B.Ed., trainees studying in college of education.

It is concluded that there is no significant difference between the mean Attitude towards Social Freedom of Women scores of Married and Unmarried B.Ed., trainees studying in college of education. Married B.Ed., trainees have higher Attitude Towards Social Freedom of Women than the Unmarried B.Ed., trainees studying in college of education. It is concluded that there is a significant difference between the mean Attitude towards Social Freedom of Women scores of Arts and Science B.Ed., trainees studying in college of education. So here the null hypothesis is accepted. It is concluded that there is no significant difference between the mean Attitude towards Social Freedom of Women scores of rural and urban B.Ed., trainees studying in college of education. So here the null hypothesis is accepted.

Table 2

Comparison of Self - Esteem between College B.Ed., trainees with regard to Gender, Marital status, Location of the college and Subject

Variables		N	Mean	SD	t- Value	Level of Significance	Significant/Not Significant
Gender	Male	417	135.92	15.94	1.97	0.05	Significant
	Female	367	138.08	11.59			
Marital status	Married	591	139.06	11.25	1.79	0.05	Not Significant
	Unmarried	193	137.46	12.51			
Subject	Arts	385	137.91	12.97	0.38	0.05	Not Significant
	Science	399	137.62	11.05			
Location	Rural	316	139.65	12.37	1.66	0.05	Not Significant
	Urban	468	137.58	12.24			

Hypothesis 4: There is no significant difference between the mean self - esteem scores of Gender, Marital status, Location of the college and Subject B.Ed., trainees studying in college of education.

The details of the calculation are given in the Table 2. The 't' value is found to be 1.97, which is significant at the 0.05 level. Therefore the null hypothesis is rejected. The details of the calculation are given in the Table 2. The 't' value is found to be (1.79, 0.38 and 1.66) which is not significant at the 0.05 level. Therefore the null hypothesis is accepted.

It is concluded that there is a significant difference between the mean Self - Esteem scores of male and female B.Ed., trainees studying in college of education. Female B.Ed.,

trainees have higher Self - Esteem than the male B.Ed., trainees studying in college of education.

It is concluded that there is no significant difference between the mean Self - Esteem scores of Married and Unmarried B.Ed., trainees studying in college of education. Married B.Ed., trainees have higher Self - Esteem than the Unmarried B.Ed., trainees studying in college of education. It is concluded that there is no significant difference between the mean Self - Esteem scores of Arts and Science B.Ed., trainees studying in college of education. So here the null hypothesis is accepted. It is concluded that there is no significant difference between the mean Self - Esteem scores of rural and urban B.Ed., trainees studying in college of education. Rural B.Ed., trainees have higher Self - Esteem than the urban B.Ed., trainees studying in college of education.

CORRELATION ANALYSIS

Hypothesis 5: There is no significant relationship between Attitude towards Social Freedom of Women and Self - Esteem of the total sample and its sub-samples.

Table - 4

Correlation Co – efficient between Attitude towards Social Freedom of Women and Self - Esteem B.Ed., trainees.

Variables	N	Correlation Co-efficient ('r')	Level of Significance
Attitude towards Social Freedom of Women	784	.128**	Significant
Self - Esteem	784		

The correlation coefficient 0.128 is found between Attitude towards Social Freedom of Women and Self - Esteem among B.Ed., trainees, which is found to be significant at 0.01 level for 783 df. It is concluded that there is a significant relationship between Attitude towards Social Freedom of Women and Self - Esteem between B.Ed., trainees.

MAJOR FINDINGS

Descriptive Analysis

- The attitude towards Social Freedom of women of B.Ed. trainees is favorable.
- The Self-Esteem of B.Ed. trainees is high.

Differential Analysis**Attitude towards Social Freedom of women**

- The result shows that there is a significant difference between the mean Attitude towards Social Freedom of women scores of male and female B.Ed., trainees studying in college of education.
- The result reveals that there is no significant difference between the mean Attitude towards Social Freedom of Women scores of Married and Unmarried B.Ed., trainees studying in college of education.
- The result observes that there is a significant difference between the mean Attitude towards Social Freedom of women scores of Arts and Science B.Ed., trainees studying in college of education.
- The result reports that there is no significant difference between the mean Attitude towards Social Freedom of women scores of rural and urban B.Ed., trainees studying in college of education.

Self Esteem

- The result shows that there is a significant difference between the mean Self Esteem scores of male and female B.Ed., trainees studying in college of education.
- The result infers that there is no significant difference between the mean Self Esteem scores of Married and Unmarried B.Ed., trainees studying in college of education.
- The result reveals that there is no significant difference between the mean Self Esteem scores of Arts and Science B.Ed., trainees studying in college of education.
- It is inferred that there is no significant difference between the mean Self Esteem scores of rural and urban B.Ed., trainees studying in college of education.

CONCLUSIONS

The present study aims to find out the influence of Attitude towards Social Freedom of women in relation to their Self-Esteem among B.Ed., trainees. The mean score of attitude towards Social Freedom of women of the B.Ed., trainees shows a favourable attitude. The mean score of Self-esteem of B.Ed., trainees shows the B.Ed., trainees have a high level of Self-esteem among the entire sample. It is concluded that there is a significant relationship between Attitude towards Social Freedom of women and Self – Esteem. Thus the present investigation has yielded many results that are bound to add to the volume of knowledge already present in the field of investigation.

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