



Comparative Study Of Self- Concept Of Employed And Un-Employed Graduate Women Of Amravati District

Dr. Suneeta Devi

Associate Professor GHG Khalsa college
Gurusar Sadhar Ludhiana

ABSTRACT

Objectives of the study were to compare the self concept of employed and unemployed graduate women of Amravati district of Maharashtra. A sample of 36 women working in different deptt. i.e. Education, Medical and Law and 36 unemployed but graduate in the same stream was selected on the base of random sampling was selected for the study. Opinnioniare was used for the collection of data from the sample. 't' test was used to analyzed that data. Results of the study indicate there were significant difference among the both variables.

Key Words: Self –Concept, Employed,

Introduction:

The self-concept is the accumulation of knowledge about the self, such as beliefs regarding personality traits, physical characteristics, abilities, values, goals and roles. Beginning in the infancy, children acquire and organize information about themselves as a way to enable them to understand the relation between the self and their social world. This developmental process is a direct consequence of children's emerging cognitive skills and their social relationships with the both family and peers. During early childhood, children's self-concepts are less differentiated and are centered on concrete characteristics, such as physical attributes, possessions and skills. During middle childhood, the self-concept becomes more integrated and differentiated as the child engages in social comparison and more clearly perceives the self as consisting of internal, psychological characteristics. Throughout later childhood and adolescence, the self-concept becomes more abstract, complex, and hierarchically organized into cognitive mental representations of which direct the processing of self-relevant.

Objectives:

1. To study the self concept of Employed women.
2. To study the self concept of Un-Employed Graduate women.
3. To compare the self concept of Employed and Un-Employed Graduate women.

Hypothesis:

It was hypothesized that there will be no significant difference between employed and un employed graduate women towards their self concept.

Scope of the study:

1. Study was the delimited to Amravati district only.
2. Study was delimited to Education, Medical and Law department only.
3. Study was the delimited to employed and un employed graduate women only.

Material method:

A sample of total 72 employed and un- employed graduate women were selected through random sampling. The sample comprised of 12 education, 12 medical and 12 law department employed and same proportion for unemployed women but graduate in the same streams.

Tools and method:

An attitude scale prepared by the researcher herself on the base of 'Likert's five point rating scale which had two parts viz. A for bio data and B for statements regarding the study, was used to collect the data.

Statistical interpretation:

Collected data was analyzed and the results were interpreted as under:

Table-1: Comparison Between Attitude of Employ and Unemployed Graduate Women Towards their Physical Self Concept

Department	Number	Mean	SD	SEm	T cal	T table
Education	12	15.8	1.56	0.16	0.412@	
	12	14.83	1.56			
Medical	12	15	1.91	0.936	4.096*	
	12	11.7	2.62			
Law	12	15.5	2.03	0.768	1.41@	
	12	14.42	1.73			

@ = not-significant

*= significant

From the above table no. I it is revealed that there was no significant difference in physical concept between education department's employed and un-employed graduate women, whereas in medical department, women differ to their attitude towards their physical concept. It can also be revealed from the table that there was no significant difference between law department's employed and unemployed graduate women.

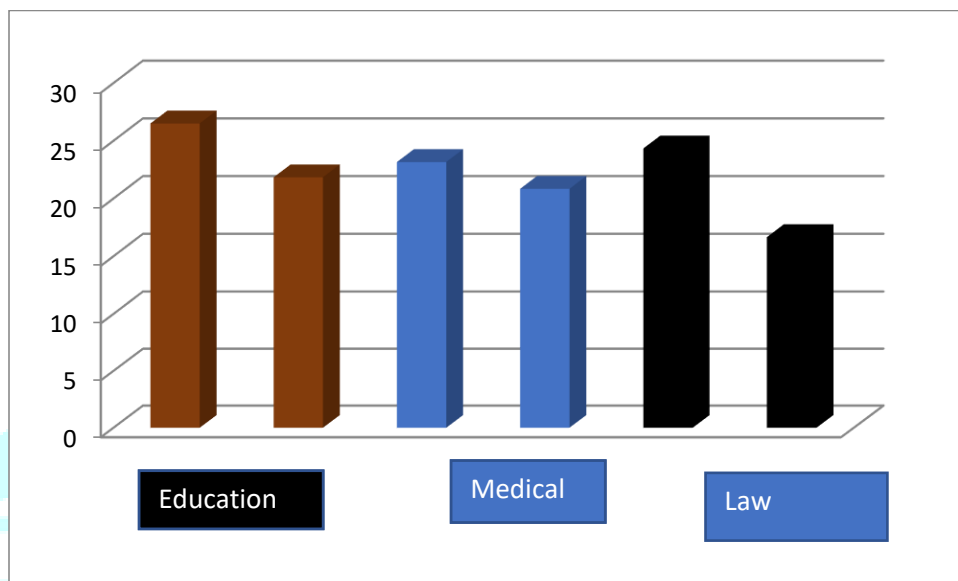


Table-2: Comparison Between Attitude of Employ and Unemployed Graduate Woman Towards their Educational Concept

Department	Number	Mean	SD	SEm	T cal	T table
Education	12	14.75	1.215	0.55	3.041*	
	12	12.83	1.528			
Medical	12	15.08	1.73	0.76	0.33@	
	12	14.83	1.99			
Law	12	17.08	1.51	0.803	7.62*	
	12	11.25	2.34			

@= Not-significant

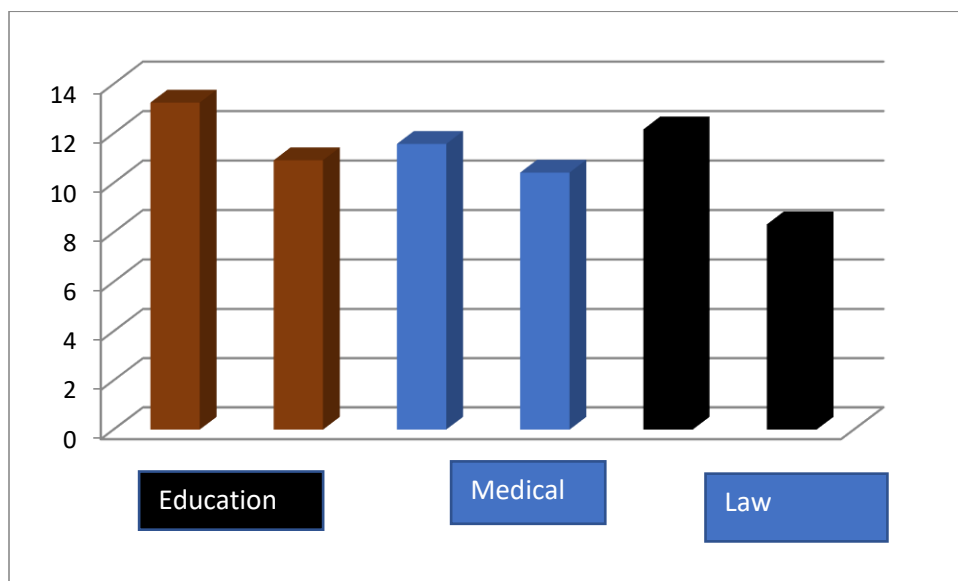


Table 3: Comparison Between Attitude of Employ and Unemployed Graduate Woman Towards their Social Self Concept

Department	Number	Mean	SD	SEm	T cal	T table
Education	12	11.75	2.70	10.70	2.025@	
	12	9.58	2.54			
Medical	12	11.42	2.58	0.80	2.81@	
	12	9.18	1.03			
Law	12	12.33	1.83	0.89	5.06*	
	12	7.83	2.48			

@= Not-significant

*= significant

From the above table no. III it is revealed that Medical and Law department women differ to their attitude towards their social concept whereas educational department employed and unemployed woman do not differ significantly in respect to their social self concept.

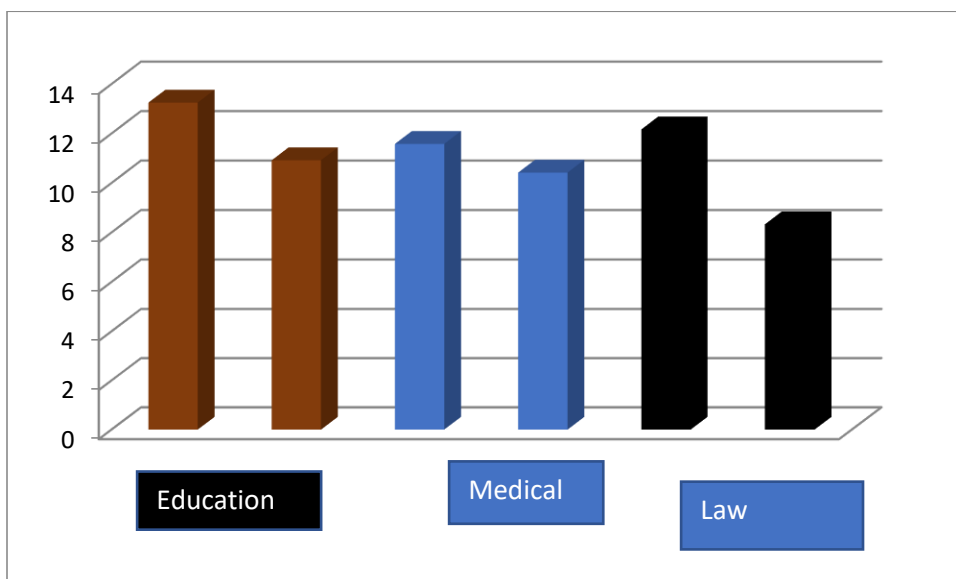


Table- 4: Comparison between Attitude of Employ and Unemployed Graduate Woman towards their Mental Self Concept

Department	Number	Mean	SD	SEm	T cal	T table
Education	12	3.83	0.72	0.38	1.74@	
	12	3.167	1.12			
Medical	12	4.33	0.65	0.40	1.855@	
	12	3.58	1.24			
Law	12	4.50	0.522	3.86	5.613*	
	12	2.33	1.231			

@= Not-significant

*=significant

From the above table no. IV it is revealed that Law department women differ to their attitude towards their mental concept whereas educational and medical department employed and un-employed women do not differ significantly in respect to there attitude towards their mental self concept.

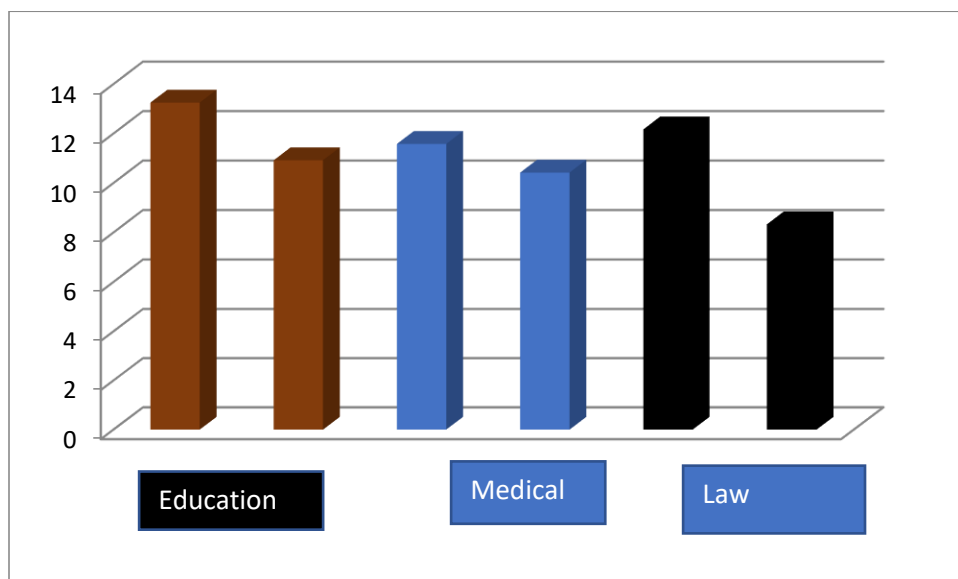


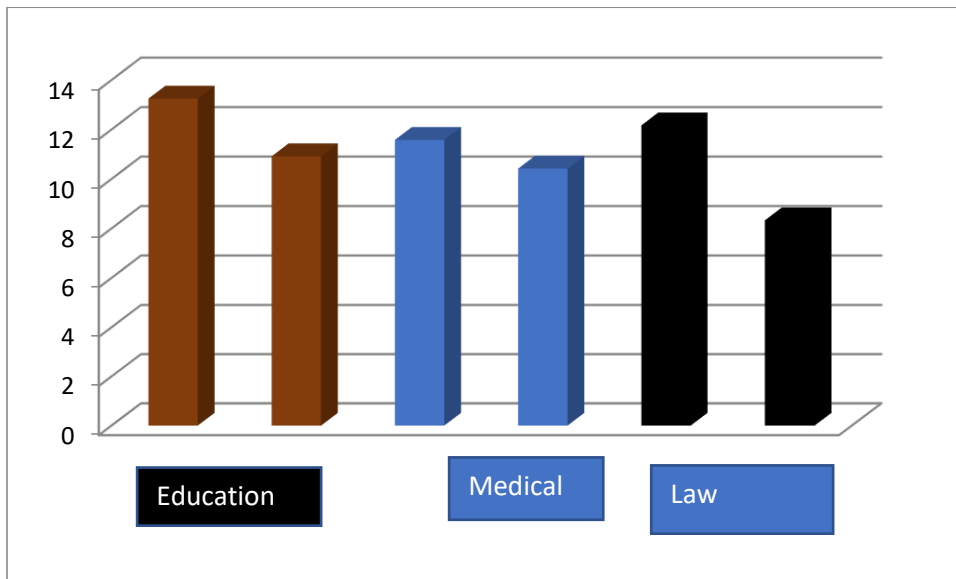
Table-5: Comparison Between Attitude of Employ and Un-employed Graduate Women Towards their Behavioural Self Concept

Department	Number	Mean	SD	SEm	T cal	T table
Education	12	13.25	1.712	0.68	3.43*	
	12	10.92	1.62			
Medical	12	11.58	1.24	0.82	1.414@	
	12	10.42	2.57			
Law	12	12.17	1.403	0.898	4.271*	
	12	8.33	2.77			

@= Not-significant

*=significant

From the above table no. V it is revealed that Law department women differ to their attitude towards their behavioural concept whereas educational and medical department employed and un-employed women do not differ significantly in respect to their attitude towards their behavioural self concept.



Findings:

1. It was found that there was no significant difference in physical concept between education and department's employed and un-employed graduate women, whereas in medical department, women differ to their attitude towards their physical concept. It was also found that there was no significant difference between law department's employed and un-employed graduate women.
2. It was also found that Educational and Law department women differ to their attitude towards their educational concept whereas medical department employed and un-employed women do not differ significantly in respect to their attitude towards their educational self concept.
3. It was found that Medical and Law department women differ to their attitude towards their social concept whereas educational department employed and un-employed women do not differ significantly in respect to their attitude towards their social self concept.
4. It was found that Law department women to differ their attitude towards their mental concept whereas educational and medical department employed and un-employed women do not differ significantly in respect to their attitude towards their mental self concept.
5. It was also found that Law department women differ to their attitude towards their behavioural concept whereas educational and medical department employed and un-employed women do not differ significantly in respect to their attitude towards their behavioural self concept.

References:

- Freud, S. (1900). The interpretation of dreams. In the complete psychological works of Sigmund Freud. London: The Hogarth Press, 1962.
- Fromm, E. (1956). The art of loving. New York: Harper & Row.
- Hamachek, D. E. (1978). Encounters with the self (2nd ed.). New York: Holt Rinehart and Winston.
- Jourard, S. (1971). Self-disclosure: An experimental analysis of the transparent self. New York: Wiley-Interscience.
- Lecky, P. (1945). Self-consistency: A theory of personality. New York: Island Press.
- McAdam, E.K. (1986). Cognitive behavior therapy and its application with adolescents. *Journal of Adolescence*, 9, 1-15.
- Patterson, C.H. (1961). The self in recent Rogerian theory. *Journal of Individual Psychology*, 17, 5-11.
- Purkey, W. W., & Schmidt, J. (1987). The inviting relationship: An expanded perspective for professional counselling. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall, Inc.
- Raimy, V.C. (1948). Self-reference in counselling interviews. *Journal of Consulting Psychology*. 12, 153-163.
- Rogers, C.R. (1947). Some observations on the organization of personality. *American Psychologist*, 2, 358-368.
- Ryan, E.B., Short, E.J., & Weed, K.A. (1986). The role of cognitive strategy training in improving the academic performance of learning disabled children. *Journal of learning Disabilities*, 19, 521-529.

