Soft Skills of Secondary School Tharu Students of West Champaran

*Dr. Ignatius Topno  **Prof. Gyandeo Mani Tripathy

* St. Xavier’s College of Education (Autonomous), Dighaghat, Patna, Bihar, India
** Maitreya College of Education and Management, Hajipur, Vaishali, Bihar, India

The purpose of the study is to find whether there is a significant difference between secondary school Tharu students in their Soft skills on the basis of gender, government and private job holders, type of family, age of the students, grade of the students and finally age of the students. The Scholar proposes to use extensively Survey Method. The sample comprises of 153 secondary school Tharu students from west Champaran in the district of Bihar. Self-constructed and validated tools on Soft skills was used for the data collection while on the other hand, median, S.D. and ‘t’ test were used for the analysis of the data. The result declared that there is no significant difference between the mean scores of, Private and government Job holder, single and Nuclear family whereas there is a significant difference between the mean scores of male and female, less than 14 years and more than 14 years and Std. IX and X secondary school Tharu students in their soft skills.

Key Words : Soft Skills, Secondary School, Tharu Students , West Champaran, extensively

I. INTRODUCTION

Soft skills are often associated with a person's Emotional Intelligence Quotient, the cluster of personality traits, social graces, communication, language, personal habits, friendliness, managing people and leadership that characterize relationships with other people. Soft skills, also known as people skills, complement hard skills to enhance an individual's relationships, job performance and career prospects. It's often said that hard skills will get you an interview but you need soft skills to get – and keep – the job. Many soft skills are tied to individuals' personalities rather than any formal training, and are thus considered more difficult to develop than hard skills. Soft skills are often described in terms of personality traits, such as optimism, integrity and a sense
of humor. These skills are also defined by abilities that can be practiced, such as leadership, empathy, communication and sociability.

Soft skills could be defined as life skills which are behaviors used appropriately and responsibly in the management of personal affairs. They are a set of human skills acquired via teaching or direct experience that are used to handle problems and questions commonly encountered in daily human life. The subject varies greatly depending on social norms and community expectations. World Health Organization (WHO) has defined Life skills as “abilities for adaptive and positive behavior that enable individuals to deal effectively with the demands and challenges of everyday life”. The skills represent the psycho-social skills that determine valued behavior and include reflective skills such as problem-solving and critical thinking, to personal skills such as self-awareness, and to interpersonal skills.

II. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

Soft skills cover a wide spectrum of personal traits and abilities including but not restricted to being reliable, trustworthiness, adaptability, personal integrity, leadership, social grace, time management, awareness, likeability, attitude, team building, influencing skills. The need of soft skills depends very much on the context and one’s personal perception. However, there is one property that immediately comes to most people’s mind when soft skills are mentioned: those are the communication skills. Certainly, it is the talent of communication skills, which is mostly lacking. When asking people what exactly they understand to be communication skills, one will receive a wide range of answers, because communication skills include a lot of different aspects. Soft skills are as important as traditional hard skills regardless of industry. Soft skills do complement hard skills and needs to be clearly understood. At the same time hard skills cannot be replaced with soft skills. Soft skills play very important role in personal and professional life. Companies observe that they get people with definite hard skills but fail to get people with good soft skills. Soft skills are attributes that enable you to engage in meaningful interactions with others. Since most jobs require teamwork, it’s important to possess soft skills to enhance your employability and achieve your dream job. They will help you increase your productivity in your career, build professional relationships and thrive at your job. In the modern world today, the employers are looking for nothing but the skills. Today in order to compete in the competitive world, students need more technical skills to be successful in their career. Today’s employers look for the candidates who can perform their jobs efficiently but also who can also fit into the company culture and interact with other employees in the same company. In order to excel in these sought-after skills of the new recruits, the students need to develop their soft skills in order to be productive in their career.
III. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Soft Skills of Secondary School Tharu Students of West Champaran

IV. OPERATIONAL DEFINITIONS

Soft Skills: Soft skills are those characteristics of one’s personality that allows one to get along effectively and harmoniously with other people.

Secondary School: A high school or a school of corresponding grade, ranking between a primary school and a college or university.

Tharu: A member of a valley-dwelling people of Mongol origin in Nepal but residing in west Champaran District.

Students: A person who is studying at a university or other place of higher Education.

West Champaran: West Champaran is an administrative district in the state of Bihar.

V. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

i. To find whether there is any significant difference between the mean scores of male and female secondary school Tharu students of West Champaran in their Soft Skills.

ii. To find whether there is any significant difference between Private and Government employee’s secondary school Tharu students of West Champaran in their Soft Skills.

iii. To find whether there is any significant difference between the mean scores of less than 14 and more than 14 years secondary school Tharu students of West Champaran in their Soft Skills.

iv. To find whether there is any significant difference between the mean scores of single and nuclear family secondary school Tharu students of West Champaran in their Soft Skills.

v. To find whether there is any significant difference between the mean scores of Std. IX and Std. X secondary school Tharu students of West Champaran in their Soft Skills.

VI. TOOL USED

Self constructed and validated tool on Soft Skills on Secondary School Tharu Students.

VI. METHOD USED

The investigator has used survey method for the present study.
VII. POPULATION OF THE STUDY

The population for the study is secondary School Tharu students studying in West Champaran district in Bihar.

VIII. SAMPLE

The sample consists of 153 Secondary School Tharu Students

IX. TECHNIQUES USED

i. Mean

ii. Standard Deviation

iii. ‘t’ test

X. DELIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

i. The study is done in one District of Bihar i.e. West Champaran.

ii. Tharu students studying in secondary schools in West Champaran.

iii. Soft skills of the Tharu secondary school students.

iv. Sample size is 153.

XI. NULL HYPOTHESES

1. There is no significant difference between the mean scores of male and female secondary school Tharu students of West Champaran in their Soft Skills.

2. There is no significant difference between the mean scores of Private and Government employee’s secondary school Tharu students of West Champaran in their Soft Skills.

3. There is no significant difference between the mean scores of less than 14 and more than 14 years of age secondary school Tharu students of West Champaran in their Soft Skills.

4. There is no significant difference between the mean scores of single and nuclear family secondary school Tharu students of West Champaran in their Soft Skills.

5. There is no significant difference between the mean scores of Std. IX and Std. X secondary school Tharu students of West Champaran in their Soft Skills.

Null Hypothesis – 1

There is no significant difference between the mean scores of Male and Female secondary school Tharu students of West Champaran in their soft skills.
Table – 1
Gender wise soft skills of Secondary School Tharu students

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>SD</th>
<th>t-value</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>87.29</td>
<td>7.01</td>
<td>2.98</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>90.59</td>
<td>6.31</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(At 5% level of significance, the table value of ‘t’ is 1.96)

It is inferred from the above table 1 that the t-value is 2.98 which is more than the table value of 1.96 at 5% level of significance. Hence, the null hypothesis is rejected. Therefore, there is a significant difference between male and female secondary school Tharu students of West Champaran in their soft skills.

Null Hypothesis – 2
There is no significant difference between the mean scores of Private and Government employee’s Secondary School Tharu students of West Champaran in their Soft Skills.

Table – 2
Job wise Soft Skills of Secondary school Tharu students

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Job</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>SD</th>
<th>t-value</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Private</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>89.19</td>
<td>6.80</td>
<td>0.54</td>
<td>NS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government</td>
<td>08</td>
<td>90.50</td>
<td>6.63</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(At 5% level of significance, the table value of ‘t’ is 1.96)

It is inferred from the above table 2 that the t-value is 0.54 which is less than the table value 1.96 at 5% level of significance. Hence, the null hypothesis is accepted. It means, therefore, there is no significant difference between Private and Government employees of West Champaran secondary school Tharu students in their soft skills.

Null Hypothesis – 3
There is no significant difference between the mean scores of less than 14 and more than 14 years of age secondary school Tharu students of West Champaran in their Soft Skills.
Table – 3

Age wise Soft Skills of Secondary School Tharu Students

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>SD</th>
<th>t-value</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Less than 14</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>87.46</td>
<td>6.66</td>
<td>5.15</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 14</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>92.73</td>
<td>5.59</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(At 5% level of significance, the table value of ‘t’ is 1.96)

It is inferred from above the above table 3 that the t-value is 5.15 which is more than the table value 1.96 at 5% level of significance. Hence, the null hypothesis is rejected. Therefore, there is a significant difference between less than 14 years and more than 14 years secondary school Tharu students of West Champaran in their soft skills.

Null Hypothesis – 4

There is no significant difference between the mean scores of single and nuclear family Secondary School Tharu students of West Champaran in their soft skills.

Table – 4

Type of family wise soft skills of Secondary school Tharu students

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of family</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>SD</th>
<th>t-value</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Single</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>89.53</td>
<td>6.98</td>
<td>1.11</td>
<td>NS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nuclear</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>88.76</td>
<td>6.43</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(At 5% level of significance, the table value of ‘t’ is 1.96)

It is inferred from the above table 4 that the t-value is 1.11 which is less than the table value 1.96 at 5% level of significance. Hence, the null hypothesis is accepted. It means, therefore, there is no significant difference between single and nuclear family secondary school Tharu students of West Champaran in their soft skills.

Null Hypothesis – 5

There is no significant difference between the mean scores of Std. IX and Std. X Secondary School Tharu students of West Champaran in their soft skills.
Table – 5
Standard wise soft skills of Secondary school Tharu students

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>SD</th>
<th>t-value</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IX</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>87.46</td>
<td>6.66</td>
<td>5.15</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>92.73</td>
<td>5.59</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(At 5% level of significance, the table value of ‘t’ is 1.96)

It is inferred from the above table 5 that the t-value is 5.15 which is more than the table value 1.96 at 5% level of significance. Hence, the null hypothesis is rejected. It means, therefore, there is a significant difference between Std. IX and Std. X secondary school Tharu students of West Champaran in their soft skills.

CONCLUSION

The study clearly reveals that it is inferred on the basis of the above study that there is no significant difference between the mean scores of Private and government Job holders children and single and joint family, whereas on the other hand there is no significant difference between the mean scores of Male and female, less than 14 years and more than 14 years of age and IXth and Xth Standard secondary school Tharu students of West Champaran in their self-esteem. Students must understand the significant role of Soft skills in their day today lives and must take a concrete step to internalize important conscious attempt for a required behavioral change.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Senior Research Fellow gratefully acknowledges the funding by ICSSR (F.No.2-01/2019-20/SF/ST), MHRD, Govt. of India for carrying out the research on “Digital Awareness Self Esteem and Soft Skills of Secondary School Tharu Students of West Champaran”. The above quantitative research article is part of the said research topic.
REFERENCE


