



Self Confidence and Social Maturity: A Comparative Study of English and Marathi Medium Students

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Abstract:

The aim of the present study was to compare English medium and Marathi medium students on self confidence and social maturity dimensions. Self-confidence is an individual's expectations of performance and self-evaluations of abilities and prior performance, where as social maturity is the level of social skills and awareness that an individual has achieved relative to particular norms related to an age group. School medium was considered as IV and self confidence and social maturity were the DV's. Two tools namely; Agnihotri's Self Confidence Inventory and Nalini Rao's Social Maturity Scale were used for data collection. Descriptive statistics and 't' value was calculated to find difference between means. Study revealed that English medium students have higher self confidence than Marathi medium students ($t = 4.85$). On social maturity dimension Marathi medium students scored higher than English medium students ($t = 4.66$).

Key Words: Self Confidence, Self Maturity, English and Marathi Medium.

Introduction:

Self Confidence is an inclination that makes one think that the individual can do something easily and tranquility. It makes an individual hopeful and satisfied with himself or herself however certain is a not the inclination where one can think he is better than others. Self-Confidence is a fundamental to great mental modification, individual bliss and powerful

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Functioning in youngsters and grown-ups. Youngsters with high self-confidence can without much of a stretch speak with others. Set out to express their feeling and not effectively affected by others. Then again kids who need more self-confidence stay in question, don't set out to give their supposition and are effectively affected by others. Youngsters who need confidence are bound to surrender while confronting troubles. Confidence is the capacity to make fitting and powerful move in any circumstance. In any case, testing it appears to you or others.

What is Self-Confidence?

This is likely the most utilized term for these related ideas outside of brain research look into, however there is still some perplexity about what precisely self-confidence is. One of the most referred to sources about self-confidence alludes to it as essentially having faith in oneself (Benabou 2002). Another well known article characterizes self-confidence as a person's desires for execution and self-assessments of capacities and earlier execution (Lenney, 1977). At last, Psychology Dictionary Online characterizes self-confidence as a person's trust in their own capacities, limits and decisions, or conviction that the individual can effectively confront everyday difficulties and demands (Psychology Dictionary Online).

Self-confidence likewise achieves more bliss. Ordinarily, when you are certain about your capacities you are more joyful because of your victories. Likewise, when you are resting easy thinking about your abilities, the more invigorated and roused you are to make a move and accomplish your objectives.

As indicated by Maslow, people must have their needs off mental steadiness, security, love and having a place met before they can build up a solid self regard. He additionally noticed that there are two sorts of self-regard, a "higher" and a "lower", the lower self-regard got from the regard of others, while the higher self-regard originates from inside.

Fear Management Theory places that self-regard shapes as an approach to secure and cradle against nervousness, and accordingly individuals take a stab at self-confidence and respond adversely to anybody or anything that could undermine their convictions in their ameliorating perspective.

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The Socio meter Theory recommends that self-regard is an inner check of how much one is incorporated versus rejected by others (Leary, 2006). This hypothesis lays on the originations of self-regard as an inward individual impression of social acknowledgment and dismissal.

Social Maturity is a term regularly utilized in two different ways like, concerning the conduct that is fitting to the age of the person under perception and furthermore the conduct that fits in with the standard and desires for the grown-ups. In this manner Social Maturity allows increasingly point by point impression of the social condition which causes young people to impact the social conditions and create stable examples of social conduct. Raj M. characterizes social maturity as the degree of social abilities and mindfulness that an individual has accomplished comparative with specific standards identified with an age gathering. It is a proportion of the improvement skill of a person with respect to relational relations, conduct propriety, social critical thinking and decisions.

Robert Kegan's hypothesis of Social Maturity:

Robert Kegan is a formative clinician, based at Harvard, and enlivened by Piaget's stage hypotheses, he has proposed his very own stage hypothesis with respect to how we become socially full grown. Basic to understanding his hypothesis are a few ideas identified with subject-object cognizance. Subject awareness alludes to self-ideas to which we are joined and consequently can't investigate. Article cognizance is likewise part of self, and was a subject awareness in a previous stage, yet now we can confine ourselves from the fundamental wonder and investigate that piece of self.

As children we feel everything as self and really have no understanding of self-not quite the same as that of the world. Gradually as we create, we start relating to our real sensations, reflexes, developments, wants, needs and so forth and our circle of objectivity becomes greater, while our circle of subjectivity limits and psychologists.

He additionally keeps up that we go through discrete formative stages, where in we take a jump starting with one phase then onto the next, and while stuck in that formative stage, are not inactively separating the world and self in subject and article cognizance, however it is a powerful procedure, however in balance. At each jump, what was prior abstract, presently gets

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objective. Another approach to state the equivalent is that what was concrete (my point of view and subsequently accessible to me) gets dynamic (another's viewpoint and in this manner not accessible to me, yet must be envisioned from reflection).

Progressively intricate thanks of the social world develop into reality as an individual gets ready to acknowledge stuff uniquely that they used to acknowledge just in concrete (self-evident, unmistakable) structures. This is to state that individuals are at first inserted in their very own emotional point of view. They see things just from their own specific perspective and generally can't understand what it may resemble to see themselves from another point of view other than their own. Being not able understand what you resemble to another person is the pith and meaning of being abstract about yourself, for instance. Having the option to acknowledge things from a wide range of points of view is the pith of being moderately objective.

Kegan is recommending that as children develop into grown-ups, they grow dynamically increasingly objective and exact thanks of the social world they possess. They do this by advancing through at least five states or times of improvement which he named as pursues:

- Incorporative
- Impulsive
- Imperial
- Interpersonal
- Institutional

The good, moral and lawful establishments of society pursue from this essential accomplishment of an Institutional self. Further, youngsters (or grown-ups) who accomplish this degree of social maturity understand the requirement for laws and for moral codes that work to oversee everybody's conduct. Less socially develop people won't get a handle on why these things are significant and can't and ought not just be dismissed when they are badly arranged.

Thousands of papers distributed on self confidence or self-regard, a considerable lot of these papers associate self-confidence with accomplishment throughout everyday life. A few investigations show a solid connection between self-confidence and accomplishment or positive psychological well-being.

Suresh Kumar (2015) in his Study of General Well-being in Relation to Social Maturity of Senior Secondary School Students found that urban understudies have better social maturity in their provincial partners.

The aim of study

“Aim of the present study was to compare Self-Confidence and Social Maturity of English and Marathi Medium School Students”.

Operational Definition**Self-Confidence:-**

“In general terms, self-confidences refer to an individual’s perceived ability to act effectively in a situation to overcome obstacles and to get things so all right”.

Social Maturity:-

“Social Maturity refers to attaining maturity in social relationships that is to establish good relations with family, neighbours, friends, playmates, classfellows, teachers and other members of the society for making and keeping friends. A person having a quality friendliness and adjustable nature is considered a socially mature person”.

Objectives of the Study:

- To examine the effect of school area on self-confidence.
- To examine the effect of school area on social maturity.

Hypotheses of the Study:

1. There is no significant difference in self confidence between English and Marathi Medium School Students.

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2. There is no significant difference in social maturity between English and Marathi Medium School Students.

METHODOLOGY **Sample**

The sample was selected by using convenient sampling method. In this study 40 students were selected from Dhule city in that 20 students (10M and 10F) were from English Medium School and 20 students (10M and 10F) were from Marathi Medium School. Their age range was 14 years to 16 years. All students selected from middle socio-economic status. (2- 4 lakh)

 Variables **Independent Variable –**

- School area i) English medium ii) Marathi medium.

 Dependent Variables –

- Self-Confidence
- Social Maturity

 Tools

- 1) **Agnihotris Self-Confidence Inventory (ASCI):** This test is developed by Dr. Rekha Agnihotri. It Contains 56 items with YES or NO alternatives. Split half reliability of the test is 0.95 and test-retest reliability is 0.88 and validity of the scale was calculated by comparing teachers remarks and test scores.
- 2) **Dr. Nalini Rao's Social Maturity :** Hindi version of social maturity scale developed by Dr. Nalini Rao was used to measure the social maturity. The test-retest reliability of the scale was 0.79. Test has good concurrent and constructs validity. There are 90 items in the test which measure social maturity. It is five point rating scale.

 Statistical treatment

For the present study descriptive statistic (Mean, S.D.), were calculated and factorial design was use 't' test.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**Hypothesis – 1**

There is no significant difference in self confidence between English and Marathi medium school students.

TABLE NO.-1**Mean, SD and t value on Self Confidence**

School Students	N	Mean	SD	df	‘t’	Level of Significance
English	20	19.00	8.03	38	4.85	0.01
Marathi	20	29.50	5.37			

Mean and SD of English medium students on self- confidence was 19. 00 and 8.03 respectively mean and SD of Marathi medium students on self-confidence was 29.50 and 5.37. Obtained ‘t’ value was found 4.85 on 38 df, the obtained value of ‘t’ 4.85 is significant at 0.01 level of significance, there for our first null hypothesis is rejected. By looking at the means we can say that English medium students have high self- confidence than Marathi medium students. As low score indicates high self confidence we can say that English medium students have high self confidence than Marathi medium students.

Justification of Result:

English medium students scored high on self confidence than Marathi medium students. This is might be due to the individual activities which English medium schools arrange. They teach pupils to compete with their classmates. English medium schools focus more on individual achievements than group achievements. They provide grades on every competition. Sometimes it is mandatory in English medium schools to participate in activities which automatically boost confidence. But unfortunately Marathi medium schools lack such activities.

Hypothesis -2

There is no significant difference in social maturity between English and Marathi medium school students.

TABLE NO.-2**Mean SD and t value on Social Maturity:**

School Students	N	Mean	SD	df	't'	Level of Significance
English	20	115.65	25.83	38	4.66	0.01
Marathi	20	166.45	35.24			

Mean and SD of English medium students on social maturity was 115.65 and 25.83 respectively mean and SD of Marathi medium students on social maturity was 166.45 and 35.24. Obtained 't' value was found 4.66 on 38 df, the obtained value of 't' 4.66 is significant at 0.01 level of significance therefore our second null hypothesis is rejected. By looking at the means we can say that Marathi medium students have high social maturity than English medium students.

Justification of Result:

Marathi medium students scored high on social maturity than English medium students this is due to Marathi medium schools believe in moral development. They teach cooperation, group effect, hospitality, also Marathi medium students were taught to share their things with their friends, which makes them mature enough. Family environment is also contribute significantly in development of social maturity.

Conclusions:

1. English medium students have high self confidence than Marathi medium students.
2. Marathi medium students have high social maturity than English medium students.

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