

## Study of Self-Confidence and Agreeableness among SC and ST College Students of Jalgaon District

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### ABSTRACT

The present study aims to examine Self-confidence and Agreeableness among SC and ST college students of Jalgaon District. The sample for the study was selected from Jalgaon district. 280 students (140 ST – 70 male and 70 female and 140 SC - 70 male and 70 female) are selected from the area of Jalgaon District. To measure self-confidence Agnihotri's self-confidence inventory was developed by Rekha Gupta used and The NEO five-factor inventory was used to measure the agreeableness factor. Analysis was done by mean, SD, and t-test. The result shows that SC students have a higher level of self-confidence as compared to ST students and no significant difference was found between male and female students in self-confidences. ST students have a higher level of agreeableness as compared to SC students and female students have a higher level of agreeableness as compared to male students. A negative correlation was found between agreeableness and self-confidence.

**Keywords:** *Self Confidence, Agreeableness, Gender and Community*

The tribal population groups of India are known as the land's autochthonous people. Tribals are also known as Adivasi, vanyajati, vanvasi, adimjati, and anusuchit jan jati, the latter being the constitutional name. 427 groups have been recognized as scheduled tribes in India. They represent about 8% of India's overall population. These tribal groups live in environments with a wide range of ecological and climatic conditions (hilly, forest, desert, etc.) in various concentrations across the country, with diverse cultural and socioeconomic backgrounds. Hence, the tribal community is different from other communities. Tribal community students when going to school and college that time they face so many psychological problems like lack of communication, lack of self-confidence, adjustment, anxiety, loneliness, etc.

### **Concept of Self- confidence**

Self-confidence refers to an individual's recognized ability to act effectively in situations to overcome deterrents and to get things done properly. Self-confidence is a fundamental personality trait to some extent, but it also undoubtedly depends heavily on success in dealing with a specific situation. The well-adjusted student has more self-confidence when

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Received: September 07, 2022; Revision Received: November 28, 2022; Accepted: December 06, 2022

confronted with a situation than the most successful, original thinkers, who have been characterized by a high degree of self-confidence in agreement with their findings. Self-confidence is the foundation of an individual's success. Without self-confidence, no decision can be made. People who have more self-confidence and are successful can reach new heights in their lives. A self-confident individual perceives himself as socially competent, emotionally mature, intellectually adequate, successful, satisfied, optimistic, independent, self-assured, and having positive and constructive self-feelings and evaluations in general. It is distinguished by optimism, eagerness, affection, pride, independence, trust, emotional maturity, and the ability to accurately assess our capabilities. In general, self-confidence refers to a person's perceived ability to act effectively in a situation in order to overcome obstacles and make things go well. It is a characteristic or aspect of one's own self-concept.

### ***Agreeableness***

The agreeableness factor reflects individual differences in a common concern for social harmony. Agreeable peoples value getting along with others. They are commonly considerate, generous, helpful, kind, trusting, trustworthy, and willing to compromise their interests with others. Agreeable people also have a hopeful view of human nature. People who are low scores in agreeable factor place self-interest above getting along with others. They are commonly unconcerned with others' well-being and are less likely to expand themselves for other people. Sometimes their disbelief about others' motives causes them to be suspicious, uncooperative, and unfriendly. Low agreeableness people are often challenging and competitive people, which can be seen as untrustworthy and argumentative.

## **REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

Lal (2014) conducted a study on self-confidence of adolescents in relation to their gender and urban – rural background, and found that there was significant difference between male and female adolescents on their self-confidence; female adolescents were higher on self-confidence in comparison to male adolescents.

Desai (2016) examined a study of effects of sex and reserved categories on the self – confidence and found that sex has no significant impact on the self – confidence. Scheduled caste students have high self-confidence than scheduled tribe and weak and under-privileged classes.

Ghaonta (2015) conducted a study on self – confidence of senior secondary school students of Shimla District, and found that there was significant difference in self-confidence with respect to gender.

Sabu and Thomas (2020) conducted a study on personality types among young adults, and found that there is no gender difference in agreeableness among young adults.

Vecchione, Alessandri, Barbaranelli, Caprara (2012) conducted a study on gender differences in the big five personality development: a longitudinal investigation from late adolescence to emerging adulthood, and found gender differences in agreeableness, females scored significantly higher than men on agreeableness.

Dasgupta, Mani, Sharma, Singhal (2016) conducted a study on cast difference in behaviour and personality, and found that upper caste students score higher on agreeableness than OBC, SC and ST students. OBC students score significantly higher than SC and ST students in term of agreeableness.

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### *Aim of the Study*

The present study aim is to study the self-confidence and agreeableness of ST and SC college students in Jalgaon district.

### *Objectives*

- To study the difference in self-confidence of ST and SC college students of Jalgaon district.
- To study the difference in self-confidence of male and female college students of Jalgaon district.
- To study the difference in agreeableness of ST and SC college students of Jalgaon district.
- To study the difference in agreeableness of male and female college students of Jalgaon district.
- To find the correlation between agreeableness and self-confidence.

### *Hypothesis*

- There will be a significant difference in self-confidence of SC and ST students of Jalgaon district.
- There will be a significant difference in self-confidence of male and female students of Jalgaon district.
- There will be a significant difference in agreeableness factor of SC and ST students of Jalgaon district.
- There will be a significant difference in agreeableness factor of male and female students of Jalgaon district.
- There will be significant correlation between self-confidence and agreeableness.

### *Selection of Sample*

The samples for the study are selected, from Jalgaon district. Two hundred eighteen students (140 ST – 70 male and 70 female and 140 SC - 70 male and 70 female) are selected. Non-professional of any faculty senior college students is selected. Their age range is 18 – 23.

<b>Type of Community</b>			
	<b>ST</b>	<b>SC</b>	<b>Total</b>
male	70	70	140
female	70	70	140
Total	140	140	280

### *Tool used for data collection*

- Agnihotri's Self Confidence Inventory (ASCI) developed by Agnihotri and Gupta was used for study.
- The NEO five factor inventory used for measure the agreeableness factor. This personality inventory was constructed by COSTA and McCrae in 2010.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

**HY-01-** There will be a significant difference in Self-confidence of SC and ST students of Jalgaon district.

**Table no 1 showing Mean comparison of ST and SC students in their self-confidence.**

	Category	N	Mean	Std. D	df	t	Sig.
self-confidence	SC	140	24.77	7.81	278	2.77	0.01
	ST	140	28.04	9.92			

The results of table no.1 indicate that the mean value for SC students is 24.77 (S.D 7.81) and the mean value for ST students is 24.04 (S.D 9.92) calculated t value is 2.77 and it is significant at 0.01 level so the first hypothesis, there will be a significant difference in self-confidence of SC and ST students of Jalgaon district is accepted and found that the SC students have a higher level of self-confidence as compared to ST students. Reason behind that is the ST community has been living away from other communities so when ST community students go out for education, they are less confident than in other communities.

**HY-02-** There will be a significant difference in self-confidence of male and female students of Jalgaon district.

**Table no 2 showing Mean comparison of male and female students in their self-confidence.**

	Gender	N	Mean	Std. D	df	t	Sig
self-confidence	male	140	25.37	8.57	278	1.72	Not sig.
	female	140	27.43	9.31			

The results of table no.2 indicate that the mean value for male students is 25.37 (S.D 8.57) and the mean value for female students is 27.43 (S.D 9.31) calculated t value is 1.72 and it is not significant so the second hypothesis, there will be a significant difference in self-confidence of male and female students of Jalgaon district is rejected and found that there is no significant difference between male and female students on self-confidence. Reason behind that is scene boys and girls now have equal status in society, girls are also developing their own identity in each field, so it is seen that girls are also increasing in confidence.

**HY-03-** There will be a significant difference in agreeableness factor of SC and ST students of Jalgaon district.

**Table no 3 showing Mean comparison of ST and SC students in their agreeableness.**

	Category	N	Mean	Std. D	df	t	Sig
agreeableness	SC	140	27.12	6.04	278	2.09	0.05
	ST	140	28.45	4.43			

The results of table no.3 indicate that the mean value for SC students is 27.12 (S.D 6.04) and the mean value for ST students is 28.45 (S.D 4.43) calculated t value is 2.09 and it is significant at 0.05 level so the third hypothesis, there will be a significant difference in agreeableness factor of SC and ST students of Jalgaon district is accepted and found that the ST students have a higher level of agreeableness as compared to SC students. The reason behind it is that ST students are more generous, helpful, kind, trusting, trustworthy, and willing to compromise their interests with others.

**HY-04-** There will be a significant difference in agreeableness factor of male and female students of Jalgaon district.

**Table no 4 showing Mean comparison of male and female students in their agreeableness factor.**

	Gender	N	Mean	Std. D	Df	t	Sig
agreeableness	male	140	26.95	5.54	278.	2.62	0.01
	female	140	28.61	5.00			

The results of table no.4 indicate that the mean value for male students is 26.95 (S.D 5.54) and the mean value for female students is 28.61 (S.D 5.00) calculated t value is 2.62 and it is significant at 0.01 level so the fourth hypothesis, There will be a significant difference in agreeableness factor of male and female students of Jalgaon district is accepted and found that the female students have a higher level of agreeableness as compared to male students. The reason behind it is that female students are more generous, helpful, kind, trusting, trustworthy, and willing to compromise their interests with others than male.

**HY-05-** There will be significant correlation between self-confidence and agreeableness.

**Table no 5 showing correlation between agreeableness and self-confidence**

		Agreeableness	self-confidence
agreeableness	Pearson Correlation	1	-.239**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	280	280
self-confidence	Pearson Correlation	-.239**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	280	280

\*\* . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Table 5 shows the correlation between agreeableness and self-confidence of male and female Students. There is negative correlation between agreeableness and self-confidence.

## CONCLUSION

- SC students have a higher level of self-confidence as compared to ST students.
- There is no significant difference between male and female students on self-confidence.
- ST students have a higher level of agreeableness as compared to SC students.
- Female students have a higher level of agreeableness as compared to male students.
- There is negative correlation between agreeableness and self-confidence.

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*Education Transformations, Special Issue.* <https://doi.org/10.16920/jeet/2016/v0i0/85682>

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### **Acknowledgement**

The author appreciates all those who participated in the study and helped to facilitate the research process.

### **Conflict of Interest**

The author declared no conflict of interest.

**How to cite this article:** Tadavi, S. B. & Sontakke, J. P. (2022). Study of Self-Confidence and Agreeableness among SC and ST College Students of Jalgaon District. *International Journal of Indian Psychology*, 10(4), 850-855. DIP:18.01.082.20221004, DOI:10.25215/1004.082