



## **A Comparative Study of Self-Concept Among Married & Unmarried Persons**

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### **Introduction:-**

Self-Concept is a term related to the personality. Self concept play important role in personality development. Self concept and emotional intelligence are positively connected of human behavior. Self-concept can also refers to the general idea we have of ourselves and self-esteem can refer to particular about components of self-concept. Self-concept is one of the most dominating factors influencing the individual behavior and on the other hand life experience too effect the self-concept. Successes and pleasurable events in a life lead to the enhancement of self-concept while failure, frustration and other denigrating experiences tend to lower the concept of oneself. There are a variety of ways to think about the self. Self-concept generally refers to the ability of a complex, organized, and dynamic system of learned beliefs, attitudes and opinions that each person wholes to be true about his or her personal existence.

### **Review of Literature:-**

In their study Ciarrochi, chan and Bajgar (2001) found that EI was reliable measured in adolescents and was higher for females than males. In the study reported by Uma Devi and Rayal (2004) based on gender differences among EI (N=224) it was revealed that seventy six percent of girls have scored EI above average. According to the study of Conroy (2003) achievement motivation is working as another British Journal of Married and Social Unmarrieds motivational factor for the effective functioning of creativity. Self- concept also is important with regard to achievement motivation, because, people who feel favorably about themselves tend to work hard. Mary, R.S. and Paul, J.:(2005). Self-concept of



Integrated Course Students in Pondicherry. Journal of Educational Research and Extension, Vol.42 (1), 1-8. Objectives: To find out the self-concept of the students studying in integrated course. Methodology: The sample consisted of 170 students of which 50 were boys and 120 were girls selected randomly from the four year integrated B.Ed course of a training college located at Pondicherry. Tools used to collect the data included a personal data sheet constructed by the investigator and selfconcept inventory by Saraswat (1984). The data was analysed using mean and S.D.

### **Research Methodology:-**

#### **Objectives:-**

To investigate the Self-Concept among Married and Unmarried Persons.

#### **Hypotheses:-**

There will be no significant difference between Married and Unmarried Persons on dimension Self-Concept.

#### **Sample:-**

For the study, 80 students were selected from Aurangabad city. Among them 40 were Married Persons and 40 were Unmarried Persons. Age range of 20 years to 35 years. Purposive Non-Probability Sampling was used.

**Variable:1) Independent variable:- a) Marriage Status** 1) Married 2) Unmarried

**2) Dependent variable:-** 1) Self Concept

#### **Procedure of data collection:-**

80 students were taken as the research participants in which 40 were Married Persons and 40 were Unmarried Persons, from Aurangabad were taken. Verbal consent was taken from the participants and they were given brief description about the purpose of the data collection and were assured that the data collected from them will only be used for research purpose and will be kept confidential.

**Tools used:-****Self-concept scale**

Self-concept scale (Scs) developed by Dr. (Miss) Mukta Rani Rastogi (1974) which is more suitable for the purpose of this study. This scale consists of 51 items, divided into 10 areas. It is a five-point attitude scale with alternatives, Strongly Agree (SA), Agree (A), Doubtful (D), Disagree (DA), and Strongly Disagree (SDA). The ten areas are: 1. Health and sex appropriateness 2. Abilities 3. Self-confidence 4. Self- acceptance 5. Worthiness 6. Present, past and future 7. Beliefs and convictions 8. Feeling of shame and guilt 9. Sociability 10. Emotional maturity.

**Statistics tools:** Mean, SD and t-test was used for the statistical analysis of data.

**Data Analysis :****Table 1 :**

**‘t’ showing the significance of difference between the Married and**

**Unmarried Persons respect to Self-Concept.**

<b>Marriage Status</b>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>SD</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>df</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>P</i>
Unmarried	169	15.70	40	78	5.10	0.01
Married	182	16.85	40			

Self Concept score of the Married Persons Mean is 182 and Unmarried Persons Mean is 169, t values is (78) 5.10 and two mean is highly significant at both level. Our null hypothesis is rejected and alternative hypothesis is accepted. It is concluded that the Married Persons had significantly high self concept than the Unmarried Persons.

**Conclusion:**

The statistical analysis shows the results that, married Persons had significantly high self concept than the Unmarried Persons.



## References

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