



Self Efficacy of Rural Secondary School Students

Shafata razak

Research scholar, School of Education, Central University of Kashmir, (J&K) India

Abstract

The present study was designed to study and compare self efficacy of rural secondary school students. The sample of the study consists of 100 rural secondary school students in which 50 studied in government schools and 50 in private schools. Self efficacy scale by Dr. Sarita Dahiya and Ms. Nirmala Kumari was used to collect data regarding self efficacy. Mean, s.d and t-test statistical techniques were used for data analysis. It was found that rural secondary school students differ significantly on self efficacy as per their type of school is concerned.

Key words: *Government, Private, Rural, self Efficacy, Secondary School Students*

Introduction:

Education is continuous and life long process which enables an individual to develop himself physically, emotionally, psychologically, socially and spiritually. The term self efficacy was coined by Albert Bandura in 1977. Self efficacy according to him is, “a person’s self evaluation of his ability to execute the course of action required for the successful attainment of a certain goal”[1].

Four factors identified by Albert Bandura affects self efficacy:

1. Experience
2. Vicarious experience
3. Social persuasion
4. Physiological factors

Self efficacy refers to the confidence to exert control on one’s own motivation, behaviour and social environment. **White, A.R (2008)**, conducted a study o the relationship among race, gender and high secondary school student’s self efficacy and it resulted that white students have higher level of self efficacy in English language arts than black ones [2]. **Aslam and Shabbir (2017)** had studied the effects of self efficacy on academic achievement in science and found that secondary school students have stronger academic and social self efficacy [3]. **Wilde and Hsu (2019)**, studied the influence of general self efficacy on the interpretation of vicarious experience information with online learning. The result of the study was that students with low general self efficacy find vicarious experience information significantly less beneficial for their self efficacy in completing a set task when compared to others with high self efficacy [4].

Objectives:

1. To study self efficacy of rural secondary school students
2. To study self efficacy of rural secondary students studied in government schools
3. To study self efficacy of rural secondary students studied in private schools
4. To compare rural secondary school students on self efficacy as per their type of school

Hypothesis:

There is no significant difference between rural secondary school students as per their type of school

Operational Definition of Variables:

Self Efficacy: the scores that the investigator gets on administrating self efficacy scale by Dr.Sarita Dahiya and Ms.Nirmala Kumari was treated as self efficacy.

Secondary School Students: The students of class 9th and class 10th were taken up as secondary school students for this study.



Methodology:

Sample:

The sample of this study comprised of 100 rural secondary school students in which 50 secondary school students studied in government schools and 50 in private schools. Random sampling technique was used in this study.

Tool:

Self Efficacy Scale

Self efficacy scale developed by Dr.Sarita Dahiya and Ms.Nirmala Kumari was used by the investigator for collection of data. The scale has five dimensions (physical, social, emotional, academic and spiritual self efficacy) and also has thirty five statements. This scale is five rating scale [5].

Statistical Treatment:

The following statistical techniques were used for statistical treatment.

1. Mean
2. s.d
3. t-test

Result and Discussion:

Objective 1: To study self efficacy of rural secondary school students

Table 1, shows self efficacy of rural secondary school students

Levels of self efficacy	Number (100)	Percentage
Extremely high self efficacy		
High self efficacy	10	10
Above average self efficacy	36	36
Average self efficacy	37	37
Below average self efficacy	11	11
Low self efficacy	2	2
Extremely low self efficacy	4	4

The above table reveals that 10%, 36%, 37%, 11%, 2%, and 4% of rural secondary school students are in the level of high, above average, average, below average, low and extremely low self efficacy respectively.

Objective 2: To study self efficacy of rural secondary school students studied at government schools

Table 2, shows the self efficacy of rural secondary school students studied at government schools

Levels of self efficacy	Number (50)	Percentage
Extremely high self efficacy		
High self efficacy	6	12
Above average self efficacy	24	48
Average self efficacy	20	40
Below average self efficacy		
Low self efficacy		
Extremely low self efficacy		



The table 2, shows that 12%, 48%, and 40% of the rural secondary school students studied in the government schools are in the level of high, above average and average self efficacy respectively.

Objective 3: To study self efficacy of rural secondary school students studied in private schools

Table 3, shows self efficacy levels of rural secondary school students studied in private schools

Levels of self efficacy	Number (50)	Percentage
Extremely high self efficacy	0	0
High self efficacy	4	8
Above average self efficacy	12	24
Average self efficacy	17	34
Below average self efficacy	11	22
Low self efficacy	2	4
Extremely low self efficacy	4	8

The table 3, shows that 8%, 24%, 34%, 22%,4% and 8% of rural secondary school students studied in private schools are in the high, above average, average, below average, low and extremely low self efficacy levels respectively.

Objective 4: To compare rural secondary school students on self efficacy as their type of school

Table 4, shows the mean difference of rural secondary school students as per their type of school

Rural secondary school students(government)	Mean	s.d	t-value
	148.7	5.79	
Rural secondary school students(private)	Mean	s.d	4.47
	136.8	17.9	

The table 4, shows the mean difference of rural secondary school students as per their type of school. The table shows that the calculated t-value exceed the table value at 0.01 level and indicates that there is significant difference among rural secondary school students as per their type of school is concerned.

Conclusion:

1. It was found that 10 %,36%,37%,11%,2% and 4% of rural secondary school students fall in the high, above average, average, below average , low and extremely low self efficacy level respectively.
2. 12%,48% and 40% of rural secondary schools students studied in government schools fall in the high, above average and average self efficacy level respectively was found.
3. It was found that 8%,24%,34%,22%,4% and 8% of rural secondary school students studied in private schools fall in the high, above average, average, below average , low and extremely low self efficacy level respectively.
4. It was also found that significant difference exist between rural secondary school students as per their type of school is concerned.

Delimitation:

The study is limited to Ganderbal district of Jammu and Kashmir



References:

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