

A STUDY OF SELF-CONCEPT IN RELATION
TO ADJUSTMENT, VALUES, ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT,
SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS AND SEX OF
HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS OF DELHI

by

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C E R T I F I C A T E

This is to certify that the thesis entitled, 'A Study of Self-Concept in relation to Adjustment, Values, Academic Achievement, Socio-economic status and Sex of High School Students' of Delhi being submitted by Shri Raj Kumar Saraswat for the award of Doctor of Philosophy to the Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi is a record of bonafide research work carried out by him during January, 1976 to December, 1982, under our supervision. The results obtained in this thesis have not been submitted to any other University for award of any degree or diploma.

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A C K N O W L E D G E M E N T S

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"There Are Three Things Extremely Hard
Steel, A Diamond And To Know One's Self"

Benjamin Franklin

A B S T R A C T

This study aimed to see the relationship of self-concept dimensions, viz. physical, social, temperamental, educational, moral, intellectual and total self-concept with adjustment, values, academic achievement, socio-economic status of boys and girls. It also aimed to determine the predictor variables of self-concept.

A quota random sample of 840 students of class IX from 14 schools under Delhi Administration was selected. Data were collected through a number of tests and analyzed using various univariate and multivariate statistical techniques.

Hypothesis One studied relationship of self-concept and adjustment. It was found that boys' self-concept was related to social adjustment while girls' self-concept was related with home, health, social, emotional, school, and total adjustment.

Hypothesis Two was concerned with the self-concept and values. Results indicate that boys' self-concept was related to political and religious values, while girls' self-concept was not related to any of the values.

Hypothesis Three studied relationship between self-concept and academic achievement. Only intellectual self-concept was related to academic achievement in both the sexes.

Hypothesis Four studied relationship between self-concept and socio-economic status. Only social self-concept was related to socio-economic status for both the sexes.

Hypothesis Five studied the sex differences on self-concept. Boys and girls differed on total self-concept and its physical, social, and moral dimensions. Girls were found to be higher on all these dimensions.

Predictors for self-concept measures were also worked out for boys and girls separately. For boys' total self-concept, predictors were social adjustment, political and religious values and for girls, these were social and emotional adjustments. Certain variables came out as significant predictors of self-concept dimensions for boys and girls.

Models of self-concept predictors were developed and suggestions for further researches were made.

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