



De La Salle University – Dasmariñas

Level of Self-Concept and Smooth Interpersonal Relationship

Among Selected College Fraternity and

Non-Fraternity Students

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Ayessa B. Mendoza

Anamay E. Sitjar

Niña Marie C. Sebellino

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**ABSTRACT**

**NAME OF INSTITUTION:** De La Salle University-Dasmariñas

**ADDRESS:** Dasmariñas, Cavite

**TITLE:** Level Of Self-Concept and Smooth Interpersonal Relationship Among  
College Fraternity and Non-fraternity Students

**AUTHORS:** Ayessa B. Mendoza

Niña Marie C. Sebellino

Anamay E. Sitjar

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**OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:**

**A. GENERAL:**

The researchers aimed to study the level of self-concept and smooth interpersonal relationship among selected college fraternity and non-fraternity students.

**B. SPECIFIC:**

- To identify the demographic profile of the respondents: age, religion, socio economic status, college and year level.
- To determine the level of self-concept and smooth interpersonal relationship in college fraternity and non-fraternity students.



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- To know the difference between the self-concept and the smooth interpersonal relationship of college fraternity and non-fraternity students.

### **SCOPE AND COVERAGE:**

This study focused on the level of self-concept and smooth interpersonal relationship among selected college fraternity and non-fraternity students. The study had only thirty (30) college students from University of the Philippines Los Baños. Fifteen (15) of them were members of some fraternities while fifteen (15) non-fraternity students. The study was conducted at the University of the Philippines Los Baños.

### **METHODOLOGY:**

#### Research Design

This study utilized the descriptive-comparative method and convenient sampling method to meet the need for information and acquire the correct number of respondents.

#### Research Respondents

This study utilized thirty (30) students from University of the Philippines-Los Baños. Fifteen (15) of them were members of different fraternities. The names of the fraternity were kept confidential to protect the groups and their members.



The other fifteen (15) respondents were non-fraternity members.

## Research Procedure

Initially, the researchers asked an acquaintance familiar with the school to be their contact and to gain access to the school.

The interview was conducted on January 21, 2004 at University of the Philippines-Los Baños. The tests were administered to both groups. Before giving the psychological test, the researchers gave the instruction clearly to the fraternity members. The test materials were then given. A post query then followed.

On the day after administering the psychological test to fifteen (15) fraternity members, the researchers gave tests and post query tests to non-fraternity college students of the same school. After getting all the results, the researchers then gathered all the data. Finally, statistical analysis was applied.

## Research Instruments

The researchers used the Tennessee Self-concept Scale (TSCS), a standardized test that measured the level of self-concept among college fraternity and non-fraternity students.

The researchers also used the Index of Peer Relations (IPR), another standardized test that measured the smooth interpersonal relationship of the college fraternity and non-fraternity students.



### Statistical Treatment of Data

The researchers used the Mean Arithmetic in the statistical treatment of data wherein all the scores of the respondents will be added up and divided by the number of scores in the data set. The formula for the mean Arithmetic is as follows:

$$X = \frac{\Sigma X}{N}$$

Where:

$\Sigma X$  = summation

$X$  = mean

$N$  = number of respondents

The researchers also used the T- test for independent samples (Two- tailed Test) for computing the significant difference between the self-concept and smooth interpersonal relationship among college fraternity and non-fraternity students. The formula of the t-test is as follows:

$$t = \frac{X_1 - X_2}{\sqrt{\frac{[\Sigma X_1^2 - ((\Sigma X_1)^2/n_1) + \Sigma X_2^2 - ((\Sigma X_2)^2/n_2)]}{n_1 + n_2 - 2} \left[ \frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2} \right]}}$$

Where:

$t$  = t-test of independent or uncorrelated means

$X_1$  = mean score of college fraternity students

$X_2$  = mean score of college non-fraternity students

$N_1$  = total number of college fraternity students



$N_2$  = total number of college non-fraternity students

$\Sigma X_1$  = the sum of all scores of college fraternity students

$\Sigma X_2$  = the sum of all scores of college non-fraternity students

The researchers used the Standard Deviation in the statistical treatment of data wherein the square root of the mean squared deviation from the mean of the population. The formula of the Standard Deviation is as follows:

$$s = \sqrt{\frac{\Sigma X^2 - \frac{(\Sigma X)^2}{n}}{n-1}}$$

Where:

$s$  = standard deviation

$\Sigma X^2$  = the sum of all scores of both groups, squared

$\Sigma X$  = the sum of all scores of both groups

$n$  = number of respondents

### MAJOR FINDINGS:

There was no significant difference between the self-concept of college fraternity and non-fraternity students. However, the smooth interpersonal relationship of college non-fraternity students was higher than that of the fraternity student. Hence, there was a significant difference in favor of the fraternity students.



**CONCLUSIONS:**

On the basis of the above findings the following conclusions were drawn.

The demographic profile revealed that majority of the fraternity students were ages 19 and above and majority of the non-fraternity students were 13-18 years old. Both groups came almost from the middle class. Greater number of the fraternity and non-fraternity students are Roman Catholic. Majority of the fraternity students belonged to College of Arts and Sciences while the non-fraternity students were mostly in College of Engineering and Agri-Industrial Technology. Fraternity students were mostly third year college. Non-fraternity members were in second year college.

The self-concept of the non-fraternity students was higher than that of the fraternity members and same results showed on the smooth interpersonal relationship of the non-fraternity students. They were higher compared to the fraternity students.

The level of self-concept among college fraternity and non-fraternity students had no significant difference. It only shows that it doesn't matter if one is a member of a fraternity or not.

However, there was a significant difference in favor of the fraternity students in the level of smooth interpersonal relationship among college fraternity and non-fraternity students. According to the interpretation, the higher the score was the lesser the person's interpersonal relationship became and vice versa.

**RECOMMENDATIONS:**

After conducting the study of the Level of Self-concept and Smooth Interpersonal Relationship among College Fraternity and Non-fraternity Students, the researchers strongly recommend that the next researchers conduct further and thorough study using the same variables or with the additional variables. The Office of Students' Affairs should also offer a training program that boosts the self-concept and promotes smooth interpersonal relationship among the fraternity and non-fraternity students. The fraternity groups should implement a project that will also benefit non-fraternity students so as to develop smooth interpersonal relationship among them. The non-fraternity students are also encouraged to join other school organizations of their choice and not limit themselves to their peer group.





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