Relationship between Gender Role Conflict, and Self-esteem among Under graduate, and Graduate Male Students of Assumption University, Huamark campus, Bangkok

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August 2006

ABSTRACT

This research paper has been written to study the problems related to men's gender role conflict, and its effects on their self-esteem.

The following study was designed to measure the self-esteem of the male student population at Assumption University (ABAC), Huamark campus, and relating it with men's gender role conflicts. According to the Theory of Men's Gender Roles Conflicts, males having these gender role conflicts may have negative or low selfesteem. The theoretical frame work developed by O'Neil, Helms Gable David, & Wrightsman, (1986) which postulates that there can be conflicts in males pertaining to both their perceived ideal self and their actual self (influenced by cultural and social expected male role models), which can lead to other psychological problems. The gender role conflicts are spread over four dimensions:

- 1. Conflicts related with Success, Power and Competition
- 2. Restrictive Emotionality
- 3. Restrictive Affectionate behavior for other men (homophobia)
- 4. Conflicts due to Work, Leisure, and Family relations

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The participants showed that they had gender role conflicts. There was no significant relationship between their reported gender role conflicts and self-esteem. The sample depicted a higher self-esteem mean score.

The self-esteem of the participants was measured by the Roserberg's selfesteem Scale (Rosenberg, 1965, 1989), whereas the gender role conflicts among the participants were evaluated through use of the Gender Role Conflicts scale developed by O'Beil J.M., Helms, B.J., Gable, R.K., David, L., & Wrightsman, L. (1986).

SUM

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