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Relationship Between Self-Esteem and Well-Being of Tribal Students

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KEYWORDS Cross-sectional Survey. Educational Qualifications. Parental Occupation. Psychological Development. Socio-economic Factors

ABSTRACT This study examined the relationship between self-esteem and psychological well-being among schoolgoing tribal students in Jhargram, West Bengal, India. Using a cross-sectional survey design, data were collected from a random sample of 350 secondary and higher secondary students. Results indicated that male students exhibited higher self-esteem and psychological well-being. Parental occupation and educational qualifications significantly influenced these factors, with fathers' roles as daily labourers or government employees and mothers in private jobs positively related with self-esteem. Higher parental education correlated with increased self-esteem, while annual family income positively correlated with self-esteem but not significantly with psychological well-being. A significant positive correlation was found between self-esteem and psychological well-being.