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**Research Topic: Self Esteem: Its Origins, Importance and Impact**

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**Table of Contents**

Introduction...............................................................................................................2

Origins of Self-Esteem .............................................................................................3

Importance of Self Esteem .......................................................................................3

Wholesome and Mediocre Self-Esteem ...................................................................4

Causes of Childhood Wholesome and Mediocre Self-Esteem ................................5

High Self-Esteem…………………………………………………………………………5-7

Low Self-Esteem………………………………………………………….……………..7-10

Low Esteem and its Impacts on Employment……………………………………….11-13

Dealing with low Self-Esteem…………………………………………………………13-14

Improving Self-Esteem………………………………………………………………...14-15

Conclusion………………………………………………………………………………...16

**Introduction**

Self-esteem is trust in one's own value or capacities; it is self-dignity (Orth & Robins, 2014). Self-esteem incorporates convictions around oneself as well as profound states, like victory, misery, pride, and disgrace (Orth & Robins, 2014). Self-esteem is utilized to depict an individual's total emotional feeling of individual dignity or worth (Pyszczynski et al, 2004). All in all, self-esteem might be characterized as the amount of appreciation one extends to himself/herself no matter what the conditions (Pyszczynski et al, 2004). According to Cast & Burk (2000), self-esteem is characterized by many elements including:

• Self-assurance

• Sense that everything is good

• Character

• Feeling of having a place

• Sensation of skill and capability

Different terms that are frequently utilized reciprocally with self-esteem incorporate self-dignity, self-respect, and a sense of pride (Cast & Burk, 2000). Self-esteem will in general be least in youth and increments during teenage years, as well as adulthood, in the long run arriving at a genuinely steady and persevering level (Heatherton & Wyland, 2003). This makes self-esteem like the security of character attributes over the long run (Heatherton & Wyland, 2003). This paper will explore self-esteem, paying particular attention to: its origins, its importance, the types of self-esteem, the causes and consequence of low and high self-esteem, dealing with low self-esteem and improving self-esteem

## **The Origins of our Self-Esteem**

Our confidence advances all through our lives as we foster a picture of ourselves through our encounters with various individuals and exercises (Dickstein, 1977). Encounters during the early years of childhood assume an especially enormous part in the molding of self-confidence. Our triumphs, disappointments, and how family, educators, mentors, and friends treated us all added to the formation of our self-confidence (Dickstein, 1977).

## **Importance of Self-esteem**

Self-esteem influences our dynamic interaction, our connections, our profound wellbeing, and our general prosperity (Zeigler-Hill, 2013). It likewise impacts inspiration, as individuals with a sound, good perspective on themselves figure out their true capacity and may feel enlivened to take on new difficulties (Zeigler-Hill, 2013). According to Mecca et al (1989), some characteristics of individuals with sound self-confidence are:

* They have a firm comprehension of their abilities
* They can keep up with solid associations with others since they have a sound connection with themselves
* They have reasonable and fitting assumptions for themselves and their capacities
* They grasp their necessities and can communicate them

Individuals with low self-confidence will generally feel more uncertain about their capacities and may question their dynamic cycle (Mecca et al, 1989). They may not feel persuaded to attempt different things since they don't accept that they're fit for arriving at their objectives (Leary, 1999). Individuals with low self-confidence might challenges maintaining connections and communicating their necessities. They may likewise encounter low degrees of certainty and feel abhorrent and dishonorable.

Individuals with excessively high self-confidence might misjudge their abilities and may they should always be successful even without the capacities to work along their faith in themselves (Leary, 1999). They might battle with relationship challenges and keep themselves away from personal development since they are so focused on considering themselves to be the greatest

**Types of Self-esteem**

**Wholesome and Mediocre Self-Esteem**

Individuals with low self-confidence frequently depend on how they are presently doing to decide how confident they are in themselves (Ashby & Rice, 2002). They need good outside encounters (e.g., praises from companions) to balance the gloomy sentiments and contemplations that continually plague them, and still, at the end of the day, the positive sentiment, (for example, from a passing mark or praise) is typically brief (Ashby & Rice, 2002).

Sound self-confidence depends on our capacity to evaluate ourselves precisely, and despite everything be tolerating of what our identity is (Malhi, 2010). This implies having the option to recognize our assets and shortcomings and

### simultaneously perceive that we are commendable and beneficial (Malhi, 2010).

### **Youthful Experiences that result in Self- Esteem that is Wholesome**

• Being paid attention to

• Being addressed consciously

• Definitely standing out enough to be noticed and love

• Having achievements be perceived and missteps or disappointments be recognized and acknowledged

### **Youthful Experiences that result in Self- Esteem that is Mediocre**

• Being cruelly scrutinized

• Being abused in different forms, for example, physically

• Being overlooked, criticized, or prodded

• Being expected to be amazing constantly.

**High Self-Esteem**

High self-confidence implies that you trust in yourself and realize that you are an extraordinary person to this world (Jordan et al, 2003). You perceive that you could have a couple of shortcomings, yet you likewise have a ton of qualities which truly shape up what your identity is (Jordan et al, 2003). When individuals had solid confidence, it implies that they have a decent, exact perspective of themselves. For example, they have a decent assessment of their capacities but perceive their defects. At the point when confidence is sound and grounded in all actuality, it's difficult to have a lot of it. Gloating and feeling better than others around you are certainly not an indication of a lot of confidence. It's more probable proof of weakness and low confidence (Jordan et al, 2003).

**Advantages of Solid Self-Confidence**

At the point when individuals esteem themselves and have great confidence, they have a good sense of reassurance and feel beneficial to others (Heppner, 2011). They have commonly good associations with others and have high expectations about their capacities. They're additionally open to learning and input, which can help them procure and dominate new abilities (Heppner, 2011).

**With solid self-confidence one is:**

1) Decisive in communicating requirements and sentiments

2)Sure about his/her capacity to simply decide

3) Ready to frame secure and genuine connections, and less inclined to remain in undesirable ones

4) Reasonable in assumptions and less inclined to be overcritical of self as well as other people

5) Stronger and better ready to weather conditions pressure and misfortunes

Self-confidence influences practically every feature of our lives. Keeping a sound, sensible perspective on isn't tied in with gloating. It's tied in with figuring out how to like and regard yourself regardless of flaws and weaknesses.

**Low Self-Esteem**

This is a situation in which individuals put little worth on their viewpoints and thoughts. They center around their apparent shortcomings and blames and give inadequate credit to their abilities and resources (Fennell, 2005). They accept that others are more able or fruitful and see themselves as less than others. Low self-confidence is generally difficult to perceive (Fennell, 2005). The following are three common depictions of low self-confidence:

1. **The Imposter**: acts cheerful and effective, however is truly frightened by disappointment. Lives with the consistent apprehension that others will realize how he/she really is. Needs ceaseless victories to keep up with the veil of positive self-confidence, which might prompt issues with being perfect, postponement, contest, and tiredness (Sowislo & Orth, 2013).
2. **The Rebel**: behaves like the suppositions or kindness of others, particularly individuals who are significant or strong doesn't make any difference. Lives with steady annoyance about not feeling sufficient. Ceaselessly needs to demonstrate that others' decisions and reactions don't do any harm, which might prompt issues like accusing others unnecessarily, defying guidelines or regulations, or contradicting authority (Sowislo & Orth, 2013).
3. **The Victim:** acts powerless and unfit to adapt to the world and trusts that somebody will act the hero. Involves self-indulgence or lack of interest as a safeguard against dread of getting a sense of ownership with changing their life. Looks over and over to others for direction, which can prompt such issues as lack of assertiveness, lack of achievement, and extreme dependence on others when in relationships (Sowislo & Orth, 2013).

**Causes of low self-esteem**

Despite the fact that, various reasons can be brought up for low self-esteem, clinical psychology trusts that in the greater part of the cases, broken or harmful early years, may be the principal purpose for it, which will influence in any event, when the individual arrives at the adulthood stage (Harter, 1993). It can likewise be ascribed to repeating unpleasant occasions throughout everyday life (Harter, 1993). As the greater part of us know, our life is loaded with wins and difficulties and high points and low points. These days, numerous unpleasant circumstances in our lives, cause an uncertainty whether we will actually want to finish a specific job.

**A portion of the many reasons for low self-confidence might include:**

1) Unhappy youth where guardians (or other important individuals like educators) were incredibly critical

2) Poor scholarly execution in school bringing about an absence of certainty

3) Ongoing upsetting life altering situation like breakdown in a relationship or monetary difficulty

4) Poor treatment from an accomplice, parent or care-giver, for instance, being in an oppressive relationship

5) Ongoing clinical issue like persistent agony, difficult disease or actual handicap

6) Mental sickness, for example, a nervousness issue or misery.

## **Feeling insignificant.**

This is one of the major causes of low self-esteem. If you have a sense of low self-respect, you may feel like you don’t matter. Although you may be in a crowd of people, you feel alone and that you don’t belong. You feel alienated from others and disconnected even from people you’re close to. It’s like you’re in an audience watching people happily conversing and relating to each other, and you’re just observing the show, on the sidelines and feeling lonely once again (Baumeister, 2013). You feel invisible. You always find yourself at the outer edge of groups, where no one really wants to talk to you or be your friend. Even if you have friends, you feel that they take advantage of you and don’t see you as being as important as any of their other friends (Baumeister, 2013).

You feel as though you provide for other people, yet you don't see that you receive similar consequently. Thus, you are isolated in light of the fact that you're burnt out on putting forth the attempt to be in the presence of other individuals. You're fed up with life as a general rule, truth be told. Likewise, some people feel as though they have no reason to your live (Leary et al, 1995). They believe they do not bring anything to the table that is significant and as such in such individuals view, there is no great explanation to dream as they believe their dreams don't work out (Leary et al, 1995).

Absence of self-assurance is a negative perspective, supported by a feeling of uselessness and insufficiency. This may here and there be because of a family and home encounters set apart by brutal reactions and may show itself in side effects like weakness to nervousness, or disappointment at whether at school or home. Absence of self-esteem not just prompts issues in one's confidential life; it additionally adversely affects one's job (Fennell, 1997). Assuming individuals additionally feel insecure while on the job, remember that there can be many explanations behind that. The explanation might be that they feel insufficient for the job, fear being criticised by their associates or bosses, or their manager or organization may likewise be imprinting their self-confidence (Fennell, 1997). It is vital to recognize the reason or reasons for low self-assurance and to reestablish it by eliminating these causes after some time.

# Negative Effects of Low Self-esteem

According to Düring & Jessop (2015), low self-esteem can have devastating consequences. It can:

* **cause tension, stress, dejection, and improved probability of wretchedness**
* **cause challenges with friendships and heartfelt connections**
* **truly impede scholarly and job-related execution**
* **lead to expanded weakness to illegal drug and/or alcohol misuse**
* **It causes adverse impacts and contemplations: When adverse impacts and considerations are ruling us, regardless of whether they are assembled from inside ourselves or through the expressions of others, they will antagonistically affect the manner in which we start to feel about ourselves. It will likewise antagonistically affect the experience we encounter throughout lives. Assuming these considerations are left unrestrained, they might prompt mental issues like anxiety and nervousness and can achieve a few unfortunate outcomes as well.**

**Impacts of Low Self-Esteem on one’s Job/Career**

1. **It causes demotivation**: whatever the explanation, on the off chance that you are encountering an absence of self-assurance, this will have direct repercussions in your profession. You won't feel great in a workplace, you will experience anxiety about taking care of business and undertakings that might assist with your self-awareness, and thus you will be continually faced with pressure (Kuster et al, 2013). This can prompt you losing your inspiration over the long run, losing your ability to work and in the end come you may come up short.

2. **It causes failed social relationships**: People with low self-assurance might find it overwhelming difficult to talk before their bosses or hold introductions. It is so on the grounds that they have pessimistic discernments about themselves and they think individuals around them feel the same way (Kuster et al, 2013). This multitude of negative opinions further bother what is now a horrendous circumstance, causing distorted social connections in work life.

3. **It causes exhaustion: Individuals with low self-assurance generally feel they are not exactly fit for their job position. This, thus, makes them imagine that others have better characteristics and qualities than them. Furthermore, on that premise, they can't set the boundary with regards to individual connections or simply can never force themselves to say "No" (**Schwalbe, 1988)**. Eventually, they wind up feeling depleted and broken down.**

4) **There are major challenges with attaining objectives:** In instances of low self-esteem, individuals continually make pessimistic determinations about themselves and have thoughts which are driven by a sensation of uselessness. This might cause individuals to be unable to completely communicate what they truly need. This results in an endless cycle, where one ends up in a pit of pessimism, feeling depleted and neglecting to accomplish any goals **(**Schwalbe, 1988). To such an extent that low self-assurance might in fact lead individuals to leave their professions.

5) **It makes some individuals afraid of criticism**: One adverse consequence of low self-esteem on one's job shows itself in a kind of repugnance for criticism. To advance in our jobs, we should embrace criticism and demonstrate a level of understanding. However, individuals lack self-assurance are continually enveloped with pessimistic considerations about themselves and thus will quite often take workplace criticism very personally **(**Schwalbe, 1988). This prompts falling degrees of inspiration and efficiency and clashes with others.

6) **It causes individuals to be afraid of** **taking risks:** Individuals with low self-assurance might botch the chance to propel their jobs since they fear facing challenges (Schwalbe, 1985). They cease from assuming responsibility since they dread they may not be capable. This can make one lose significant chances and stay away from opportunities.

7) **It causes indecision:** Absence of self-esteem prompts hardships with direction. Since such individuals continually make situations in their heads, they might find it hard to go with choices even about the easiest issues (Schwalbe, 1985). Being ambivalent can likewise prompt disappointments in one's career. It is in this manner very vital to address the basic reasons for low self-assurance and find unequivocal ways to handle it.

To top it all off, these pessimistic results themselves support the pessimistic mental self-image and can bring an individual into a descending spiral of endlessly lower self-confidence and progressively ineffective or even effectively pointless way of behaving (Pierce & Gardner, 2004). By and large, individuals with low self-confidence don't understand its impacts on their lives as they feel that they are accustomed to carrying on with a daily existence that is brimming with disappointments and dread. These individuals additionally feel that satisfied and more joyful life is practically impractical (Pierce & Gardner, 2004). The truth of the matter is that low self-confidence influences pretty much every part of the existences of individuals with this issue, right from the manner by which they view themselves to the manner in which they respond to life circumstances.

**Dealing with Low Self-Esteem**

Individual can overcome low self-esteem with the right support, mindset, and change in behaviors. Below are some things that may be done to deal with low-self-esteem:

1. **Recognize Worrying Circumstances and Conditions**: Pause for a minute to ponder specific circumstances and conditions in your day-to-day existence that appear to continuously flatten your confidence (Baumeister, 1993). It very well may be giving a work show, managing a troublesome relative or companion, or confronting a groundbreaking occasion, for example an employment cutback or a move.
2. **Be Cognizant of Your Opinions and Principles**: After you've distinguished the times in your day-to-day existence where you have felt low self-confidence, assess your contemplations about them. These contemplations could be either certain, negative, or impartial (Baumeister, 1993). They can be founded on realities or unreasonable and misleading thoughts.
3. **Contest Damaging or Imprecise Feelings**: It is vital to find out if your considerations are steady with realities or rationale. There could be one more clarification for a circumstance that is more genuine than your translation. Once in a while it is difficult to part from long-held convictions that have become piece of your existence (Baumeister, 1993). Comprehend that it can require investment and persistence to conquer any regrettable assumptions toward your life that you've developed.
4. **Alter your outlook**: Think and feel confident articulations, center around the good parts, everything being equal, and not be hesitant to relabel disturbing contemplations (Baumeister, 1993). What's more, in particular, be forgiving to yourself. Nobody is 100% perfect and everybody has their faults. Weaknesses simple mean, we are human.

## **Improving One’s Self-Esteem**

### Change is not guaranteed to happen rapidly or simply, yet it can work out. No one is powerless. Whenever people have acknowledged, or are basically ready to engage the likelihood that they can change, there are three stages they can take to start to further develop better self-esteem.

**1) Refute the Inner Criticizer**: The main significant step in further developing confidence is to start to challenge the negative messages of the basic internal voice. A few normal instances of the inward pundit are unreasonably cruel internal pundit, an internal voice that sums up ridiculously, an internal pundit that takes illogic jumps and an inward voice that catastrophizes (Vonk, 2006). **After these critics are silenced, we can move on to the second step.**

### **2) Apply Self- Sympathy**: Invalidating your basic inward voice is a significant initial step, yet it isn't sufficient. Applying self-sympathy implies treating yourself with a similar compassion you would show others. On the off chance that a companion was struggling, you'd probably be additional mindful and offer support (Vonk, 2006). You merit a similar treatment. As opposed to zeroing in on assessing yourself, rather you can recognize when things are troublesome and attempt to particularly support and care for yourself during circumstances especially in such times (Vonk, 2006). For example:

1. **Practice self-forgiveness**: Attempt to be delicate with yourself as opposed to incredulous of yourself when things don't go as you had trusted (Vonk, 2006). This can be shockingly difficult on the off chance that you are not used to getting it done, but rather perceiving that such encounters are inescapable can help.
2. **Remember you are human: As people, we all commit errors, and we are undeniably influenced by outer variables that we have no control over. Tolerating our humanness assists us with feeling more associated with others as opposed to feeling we are getting through these kinds of encounters isolated** (Vonk, 2006)**. Perceiving that errors are an inescapable aspect of the human experience assists us with being more merciful with ourselves as well as other people.**
3. **Be aware of your feelings: If you truly do have an upset outlook on a circumstance, attempt to permit yourself to encounter that feeling in a fair manner, without stifling it or getting totally caught up in the inclination. While applying care, make an effort not to pass judgment on yourself for having pessimistic feelings. In the event that you can recollect that feelings go back and forth and in the end pass, it will help you to not become overpowered by these feelings** (Vonk, 2006)**.**

### **3) Get Help from Others:** Finding support from others is in many cases the main stage individuals can take to work on their self-confidence, however it can likewise be the most troublesome. Individuals with low self-confidence frequently don't request help since they believe they don't merit it (Canfield, 1990). However, others can assist with testing the fundamental messages that come from negative previous encounters. Below are some things that one may do

1. **Ask for help from companions: Ask companions to enlighten you what they like concerning you or what they think you are good at. Ask a trusted person to simply pay attention to you vent for a brief period without attempting to fix anything** (Canfield, 1990)**.**
2. **Get assistance from educators and different assistants: Go to teachers, counsellors, or other guides to request help in classes assuming that you want it. Assuming you need self-assurance in specific areas, take classes or evaluate new exercises to expand your feeling of capability** (Canfield, 1990)**.**
3. **Talk with a specialist or instructor: Sometimes low self-confidence can feel so excruciating or hard to beat that the expert assistance of a specialist or guide is required** (Canfield, 1990)**. Conversing with a guidance counsellor is an effective method for investigating these sentiments and starting to work on building self-confidence.**

**Conclusion**

It very well may be reasoned that many people in a general public have either low high self-confidence or overly highly self-confidence. Individuals with low confidence will generally feel more uncertain about their capacities and may question their dynamic cycle (Harris & Orth, 2020). They may not feel inspired to attempt novel things since they don't completely accept that they can arrive at their objectives. Those with low confidence might definitely dislike connections and communicating their necessities. They may likewise encounter low degrees of certainty and feel loathsome and shameful (Harris & Orth, 2020). On the other hand, individuals with excessively high confidence might misjudge their abilities and may feel a sense of entitlement towards success, even without the capacities to do so. They might battle with relationship issues and block themselves from personal growth since they are so focused on considering themselves to be perfect. The aim is therefore to have great self-esteem, that is, self-esteem that is not low or too overly high. Presumably, self-confidence influences our dynamic interaction, our connections, our profound wellbeing, and our general prosperity (Harris & Orth, 2020). It likewise impacts inspiration, as individuals with a solid, good perspective on themselves figure out their true capacity and may feel motivated to take on new difficulties.

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