



Short Communication

Effect of different factors on security-insecurity in adolescent's boys and girls

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Abstract

The samples were collected from the coeducational schools of district Kanpur. The total sample size is 220 and it consisting of 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th classes students. Among these students, 50% boys and 50% girls were taken. The sample was collected by using multistage random sampling technique. As per self designed socio-demographic questionnaires were used to study the socio-demographic characteristic of respondents. The Security-Insecurity the factor of co-cooperativeness, sympathy, feeling rejection and kindness showed significant on security-insecurity in girls. However, inferiority and anxiety showed non-significant effect on security-insecurity in girls. In boys social and feeling rejection showed significant effect on security-insecurity. Whereas, cooperativeness and sympathy showed non significant on security-insecurity. The co-operativeness, sympathy, feeling rejection and kindness of security – insecurity has significant value in shaping and reshaping of personality. An unsecured adolescent always feel inferiority and social instability, suffer from acute tension. The feeling of security – insecurity developed with the interactions of basic needs of the adolescent.

Keywords: Security-insecurity, adolescents, boys and girls.

Introduction

Adolescence is transition period from childhood to adulthood under which biological, cognitive and socio-emotional transform is occurs. These changes occur in phase manner. It is a very sensitive and susceptible stage. However, Security – insecurity are two major factor which asses the personality of adolescents. Security is the central thread of individual behavior. Security is more emotional problem than physical. An individual feels insecure due to being in tension, strain and conflict. The outcome of tension is nervousness. An individual who feels insecure sees the world full of dangerous and selfish persons and feel threatened. An insecure individual feels rejected by the rest world, keeps him isolated becomes anxious & hostile, pessimistic and furious, exhibiting signs of tension. It leads him to inward ship and guilt feel which turns into neurotic. An individual feeling secured, rather emotionally secured, attains a good mental health and more creative for adjusting himself to the environment. But an in secured adolescent became quiet, away from worldly activities and more sensitive to anxiety. Such adolescent's are generally obedient, of normal intelligence of adjusting nature and of good behave. At the same time these insecure adolescent's are generally internally perturbed and fearful of worldly environment. Emotional insecurity is imbibed through environmental effects and not a born trait. It can be transformed too. Security or insecurity may prolong from childhood. It depends upon the security he receives in childhood, and confidence developed in him.

Parents' behavior in adolescent stage affects the adolescent and adolescent adults. Attachment is not the only factor of deciding security or in security but how a child or adolescent enjoys it affects more. A child in childhood may feel secure with the proximity of her mother or with a feeling that mother will be available when needed. But in later stage of childhood a adolescent may feel secure even if mother is not their but will protect her when will be required. Therefore emotionally secured child have good bonds with mother. On the other hand when a child feels not being loved, uncared by mother develops a sense of insecurity.

Methodology

The present study is based on correlation method where the dependent variable is factors affecting security-insecurity.

Sample: The sample size is 220 and it consisting of 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th classes students. Among these students, 50% boys and 50% girls were taken. The sample was collected by using multistage random sampling technique. The self designed socio-demographic questionnaires were used to study the socio-demographic characteristic of respondents. The data was collected by personally interviewing the selected respondents of both the districts with the help of a structured schedule. The schedule was prepared after consultation and discussion with experts of the field. The necessary evidences were collected in line with the objectives and dimensions of the study. All the 220 adolescent were individually approached by the researcher.

Tools: Self designed socio-demographic questionnaire was used to study the socio-demographic characteristics of respondents. Security-insecurity of the respondents was assessed by security-insecurity scale.

Result and discussion

Table-1 reveals the various factors of security – insecurity of adolescents, 38.5 per cent of boys and 71.8 per cent of girl adolescents were showed cooperativeness, whereas, 61.8 per cent of boys and 56.4 per cent of girls were have sympathy to others. 59.1 per cent of boys and 64.5 girls have feeling of rejection, while 55.5 per cent of boys and 49.1 per cent of girls have inferiority as a factor of insecurity. 50.9 per cent of boys and 56.4 per cent of girls showed anxiety as a factor of

insecurity. 49.1 per cent boys and 53.1 per cent girls were emotionally unstable. 46.4 per cent of boys and 62.7 per cent of girls have the feeling of kindness as a factor of security. 44.5 per cent of boys and 58.2 per cent of girls were showed isolation with others. Everyone alive has troubles and problems, but they react differently. One problem for the adolescent react in very easy way and feel pleasure while other always in mood to reject or escape the problems. The feeling of security – insecurity has significant value in shaping and reshaping of personality^{1,2}. An unsecured adolescent always feel isolation, suffer from acute tension^{3,4}. The feeling of security – insecurity developed with the interactions of basic needs of the adolescent⁵. In other words how they respond to these needs, with frustration or without. In other sense this is a by-product of heredity and environment.

Table-1: Distribution of respondents according to different factors of security – insecurity of adolescent.

Factors	Yes		No	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Cooperativeness	42 (38.5)	79 (71.8)	68 (61.8)	31 (28.2)
Kindness	51 (46.4)	69 (62.7)	59 (53.6)	41 (37.3)
Sympathy	47 (42.7)	72 (65.5)	63 (57.6)	38 (34.5)
Sociability	68 (61.8)	62 (56.4)	42 (38.2)	48 (43.6)
Emotional instability	54 (49.1)	59 (53.6)	56 (50.9)	51 (46.4)
Feeling rejection	65 (59.1)	71 (64.5)	45 (40.9)	39 (35.5)
Inferiority	61 (55.5)	54 (49.1)	49 (44.5)	56 (50.9)
Anxiety	56 (50.9)	62 (56.4)	54 (49.1)	48 (43.6)
Isolation	49 (44.5)	64 (58.2)	61 (55.5)	46 (41.8)

Figures in parenthesis indicate percentage of respective values.

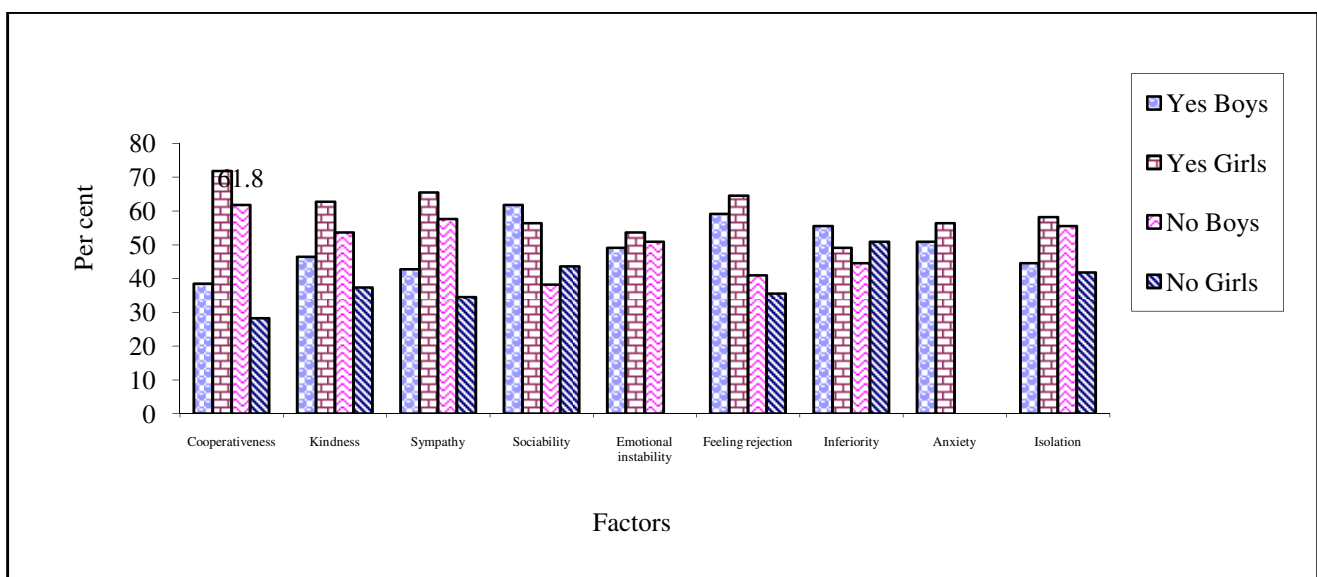


Figure-1: Distribution of respondents according to different factors of security – insecurity of adolescent.

Conclusion

The based on result and discussion we concluded that factor of co-operativeness, sympathy, feeling injection and kindness showed significant on security-insecurity in girls. However, inferiority and anxiety showed non-significant effect on security-insecurity in girls. In boys social and feeling injection showed significant effect on security-insecurity. Whereas, cooperativeness and sympathy showed non significant on security-insecurity. The co-cooperativeness, sympathy, feeling injection and kindness of security – insecurity has significant value in shaping and reshaping of personality⁶⁻⁸. An unsecured adolescent always feel inferiority and social instability, suffer from acute tension^{9,10}. The feeling of security – insecurity developed with the interactions of basic needs of the adolescent¹¹.

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