

Security – Insecurity Among Adolescents as Related to Their Home Environment

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Abstract

The present investigation was to find the relationship between Security –Insecurity and Home Environment of 200 adolescents. Survey method of investigation was employed. The findings of the study showed that there is no significant relationship between security insecurity and home environment of boys. Also significant relationship was observed between security insecurity and home environment of girls. Significant relationship was also obtained between security insecurity and home environment. It was also found that there exists a significant difference between boys and girls in relation to their feeling of security-insecurity.

Keywords

Security: Security is the feeling of personal worth, self assurance, confidence and acceptance by the group, developed in the child through giving ample of recognition by paying attentions to his needs and by enabling him to become aware of his own abilities.

Insecurity: Insecurity is the lack of assurance, uncertainty and feeling of unprotectiveness. It includes being unsafe, feeling of not being good enough to meet the challenge of a situation. It is an inner turmoil coming from a lack of direction or bewilderment.

Home Environment: home environment is the aggregate of the surrounding things, conditions and behaviour in the home which influences the existence or development of somebody. It includes attitude of parents, relationship with parents and siblings etc.

Adolescents: adolescence is the period of Transition between puberty and adulthood in human development, extending mainly over a period of few years from 13 to 19 and terminating when the age of maturity is reached.

I. Introduction

Home is the social unit formed by a family living together and parents are the central figures of the family. The environment of the family or home is needed to be congenial to develop the personality of the child. Only well adjusted and developed personalities can become good members of the society. However, in this age of modern technologies, man has joined the rat race of materialism. Everyone wants to be ahead from his fellow beings in money matters. The aftermaths of this passion has led to the weaker emotional and personal side of life. Therefore, most of them suffering from psychic problems like maladjustment, feeling of insecurity, anxiety and frustration etc.

Home environment plays a vital role in developing feeling of security insecurity in the child. An adolescent who feels secured, fulfil his proper responsibilities towards the society. On the other hand, an insecure person always feels disturbed and frustrated due to his instability. He may become a maladjusted personality. Therefore there arises a need to have a proper congenial environment in the home for a stable secured personality development of the child.

Sudha, B.G. & Parveen (1992) in their study revealed that intelligence and traditionality- modernity appears to influence the extent of insecurity experienced by the high school students.

Bhargawa, D; Goyal S; Lather, A.S. (2002) in their study found a positive coorelation between security insecurity and self confidence dimensions among males and females. The results obtained reveal that although girls are equally secure as compared to boys, yet they are less confident. The difference lies in their level of socialization.

Goel, S.P. (2002) found that feelings of security –insecurity was significantly and positively related to family attachment.

Lata, K. & Aggarwal (1998) found that the child getting proper environment of study with maternal care, concern, guidance and encouragement would flourish like a plant given good soil and sunlight in most congenial environment.

Baharudin & Luster (1998) found that the quality of the child's home environment is positively related to the achievement of the

child. Children from supportive homes show high test scores.

Yadav and patel (1999) concluded that high level of favourable home environment plays a significant role in developing creative abilities.

II. Methodology

The present study is a survey type in nature. Here the data has been collected personally from the students. The method applied is of descriptive type. Purposive sampling method was used to select the schools.

III. Sample

A sample of 200 9th class adolescents (100 boys and 100 girls) was selected randomly from 10 government and government aided schools of Ludhiana district of Punjab state.

IV. Objectives

1. To study the extent of security insecurity among adolescents.
2. To study home environment of adolescents.
3. To find out the relationship between feeling of security insecurity and home environment of adolescents.
4. To find out the difference in the feeling of security insecurity between boys and girls.

V. Hypotheses

1. There exists a significant relationship between feeling of security insecurity and home environment of boys.
2. There exists a significant relationship between feeling of security insecurity and home environment of girls.
3. There exists a significant difference between boys and girls in relation to their feeling of security insecurity.

VI. Tools

1. Security Insecurity Scale by Dr. Beena Shah (1989).
2. Home Environment Inventory by Dr. Karuna Shankar Mishra (1989)

VII. Results And Discussions

Table 1: showing values of coefficient of correlation between Security Insecurity and various dimensions of Home Environment of adolescent boys (N=100)

Sr. No.	Variable Code	Correlation with dimensions of Home Environment
1	Security-Insecurity	0.073 with Dimension A (Control)
2		0.174 with Dimension B (Protectiveness)
3		0.152 with Dimension C (Punishment)
4		0.001 with Dimension D (conformity)
5		-0.64 with Dimension E (Social Isolation)
6		0.168 with Dimension F (Reward)
7		0.131 with Dimension G (deprivation of Privileges)
8		0.097 with Dimension H (Nurturance)
9		-0.119 with Dimension I (Rejection)
10		-0.076 with Dimension J (Permissiveness)
11		-0.075 (Total Home Environment)

The values of coefficient of correlation 'r' in the above table show Non-significant relationship between Security Insecurity and various dimensions along with Total Home Environment of adolescent Boys. Therefore, **hypothesis no. 1** i.e. There exists a significant relationship between Security Insecurity and Home Environment of boys stands **rejected**.

Table 2: showing values of coefficient of correlation between Security Insecurity and various dimensions of Home Environment of adolescent girls (N=100)

Sr. No.	Variable Code	Correlation with dimensions of Home Environment
1	Security-Insecurity	0.466 with Dimension A (Control)
2		0.426 with Dimension B (Protectiveness)
3		0.011 with Dimension C (Punishment)
4		0.214 with Dimension D (conformity)
5		0.012 with Dimension E (Social Isolation)
6		0.300 with Dimension F (Reward)
7		-0.311 with Dimension G (deprivation of Privileges)
8		0.454 with Dimension H (Nurturance)
9		-0.455 with Dimension I (Rejection)
10		-0.174 with Dimension J (Permissiveness)
11		0.134 (Total Home Environment)

The values of coefficient of correlation 'r' in the above table show Non-significant relationship between Security Insecurity and dimensions C, E, F along with Total Home Environment of adolescent girls. However significant correlation was observed in security insecurity and dimensions A, B, D, G, H, I and J. Therefore, **hypothesis no. 2** i.e. There exists a significant relationship between Security Insecurity and Home Environment

of girls can be **partially accepted**.

Table 3: showing difference between security insecurity of girls and boys (N=200)

Sr. No.	N	Mean	S.D.	S.E.	t- value
1	100 (boys)	96.72	15.769	3.06	2.93
2	100 (girls)	105.56	14.353		

It is observed from the table that the t- value is 2.93 which is significant at 0.05 level. Thus it shows that boys and girls show significant difference between feeling of security insecurity. Therefore, **hypothesis no. 3** i.e. there exists a significant difference between boys and girls in relation to their feeling of security insecurity is **accepted**.

VIII. Conclusions

On the basis of the present study the following conclusions have been drawn:

1. There is no significant relationship between security insecurity and home environment of boys.
2. There is partial significant relationship between security insecurity and home environment of girls
3. There is a significant difference between boys and girls in relation to their feeling of security insecurity.

The reason of these findings might be that boys are given less protection and guidance at home as compared to girls in our Indian society. Also boys are more out wandering and less obedient as compared to girls. On the other hand, in our Indian society girls are more home oriented, are given more protection and guidance at home.

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