



## INSECURITY AND ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT OF ADOLESCENT STUDENTS

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### Abstract

*The present research work was undertaken to study the Insecurity of Adolescent students and their Academic Achievement. The study was conducted on a sample of 200 students of Adolescent selected from Tirupati , Chittoor District in Andhra Pradesh. The Security - Insecurity Inventory developed by Dr. Govind Tiwaari was used. The findings of the study revealed that Adolescent students of the Tirupati, Chittoor District seems to have moderate level of Insecurity.*

**Key words:** *Insecurity, Academic Achievement.*

## INTRODUCTION

Education in the words of P.C. Banarji is "The development of the power of adaption to an ever changing social environment ".As child is the father of the man, it is necessary that child has to be trained in these lines so that he may become an efficient adult. The characterization of a child takes place mostly in the school. School being a miniature society tries to give proper education so as to develop an integrated personality of individual. Fear and safety are the two poles of the basic needs. Man needs safety and avoids fear. So lack of satisfaction of physiological and psychological needs is detrimental to the development of a child, for the harmonious development or a holistic personality development, learning should be a need based one. Added to this when a person has to feel secure in this ability to meet any challenge in life, he will be facing the problem of continuous adjustment to an ever changing world. Hence it is of utmost important for the teacher to find out their insecurity levels and reasons for them.

### Need and importance of the study

The need to feel secure is an important social need, security is a general human need for stability in existence. Man cannot enjoy satisfaction of needs unless he feels secure. Good mental health or adequate adjustment is the result of having a sense of personal security. To be safe and secured is one of the fundamental inner urges. Pain, discomfort and deprivation make people unhappy and so does the fear of these things, or even through a few of them. Human beings not only respond to deprivation out of this they also have developed the need for safety and security. Security is not a specific drive like hunger or thirst, but it cuts across all other basic needs.

The need for security in all areas of life leads to anticipate regulations of danger and disorder. In industrial societies men have social security and insurance for economic security and industrial security. Lack of security gives rise to an intense need to belong and to be liked by everybody else. The need to belong to friends is an expression of striving for security relationships. When a person can be made to feel secure in his ability to meet changing world his attitude will be one that is helpful in facing the problem of continuous adjustment to an ever changing world. If this point is kept in mind there will be less danger of over emphasis on the aspect of security, that is development upon the protection that can be given.

Pre-adolescents who are realistic about their abilities will experience more success than failures. This leads to greater self confidence and self satisfaction both of which contribute to better, self concepts. So if a child is allowed to grow as an individual in his own right and if favorable atmosphere is provided for his growth and development, then he feels secure. Self-esteem also leads to confidence and sense of security. Hence for a better intellectual emotional, social and spiritual developments, the child is brought in a secure atmosphere as the wish for security is based on the need of the individual to shield himself from any threats to his integrity. If a person is not able to accept the other human beings, then also he feels insecure. A unsecured person always feels isolation and suffers from acute tension. He has disturbances of various self-esteem complexes. They have relatively more neurotic or psychotic tendencies, then the feeling of insecurity is developed. From the above it is understood that insecurity is a feeling or an attitude on the part of the individual that is unwanted and unsafe. He also feels that he is incompetent and home, school and social environments affect his safety and well being. Sometimes a constitutional low threshold for a particular reaction eg., For fear, may be clearly playing an important role in creating insecurity.

The term achievement is often naively understood in terms of people's scores on certain school tests, more intelligently understood, achievement means one's overall learning attainments, accomplishments, proficiency etc. achievement is directly related to people's growth and development in educational situations where learning are intended to go on. Achievement test constitutes an important tool in the evaluation Programme. It is necessary for the teacher to know how for the pupils have achieved in a particular subject area.

All the students in a class room cannot be alike depending upon their parental back ground, their brought up, their successes and failures, their interaction, with classmates, their influences on peer group either develop affection or aversion towards each other. The students may be comparing and doubtful of his capacities to do well as much as his friends do which ultimately may lead to them lack of academic excellence. This made the researcher to find out the relationship between levels of insecurity and Achievement. Hence there is a need of the present study *Insecurity and Academic Achievement of Adolescent Students*

#### **Objectives of the study:**

- 1) To find out the level of insecurity among the Adolescent students and classify them.
- 2) To find out whether there is any relation between insecurity and academic Achievement.

#### **Hypothesis of the study:**

- 1) There would be no significant level of insecurity among the Adolescent students.
- 2) There would be no significant relation between the levels of insecurity and academic achievement.

#### **Statistical Techniques Used**

Mean, Standard deviation, "t" value, df, Product moment correlation

#### **Tools Used**

**Security – Insecurity inventory** by **Dr. Govind Tiwaari**, Department of Psychology, Agra College, Agra. and **Dr. H.M. Singh (1975)**, Department of Psychology, R.B.S. College, Agra.

## Analysis and Interpretation of Data: Classification of levels of Insecurity

### Hypothesis 1

Insecurity Scores	Score Range	Number of students	Percentage of students
No insecurity	Below 35	Nil	----
Moderate insecurity	36-70	196	98
High insecurity	71-105	4	2

Of all the levels, more number of students seems to have moderate level of insecurity. It is quite interesting to see that, there are no students who are having low insecurity. But it is heartening to see that very few are having high insecurity. The school practices, cutthroat competitions, the present circumstance and the unhealthy atmosphere might have been the reason for this.

### Hypothesis 2

NS - Not significant at both the levels.

S.No	Variable	Number of students	df	Correlations
1	Levels of Insecurity	200	198	0.116779 NS
2	Academic Achievement			

For 200 students of Adolescent, Correlation is 0.116779 For 198 df the tabulated "r" values are .138 and .0181 at 0.05 and 0.01 levels respectively. So "r" is not significant at both the levels.

The hypothesis that "There would be no significant difference between insecurity and Academic Achievement of Adolescent students" is accepted as "r" value is not significant at both the levels.

### Finding of the Present study

- 1) It was found that more number of Adolescent students in Tirupati, Chittoor District seems to have moderate level of insecurity.
- 2) It is found that no correlation between insecurity and academic achievement

### Suggestions for further Research

1. The study of insecurity and self-concept.
2. The study of insecurity and students level of aspiration.
3. The study of insecurity and socio- economic status.

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