

SECURITY OF ADOLESCENT STUDENTS WITH REFERENCE TO GENDER AND MANAGEMENT

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Abstract

The present research work was undertaken to study the security of adolescent students. The study was conducted on a sample of 11 adolescent students of Tirupati, Chittoor district Districts including urban and rural areas in Andhra Pradesh. The Security- In Security inventory developed by Dr. Govind Tiwaari and Dr. H. M. Singh (1975) was used. The findings of the study revealed that most of Adolescent Students have moderate level of security male and female Adolescent Students found to be same level of security and Telugu medium students found to be more security than English medium students of Adolescent Collage.

Keywords: *Security - In Security, Adolescent Students*

Introduction

Security is defined essentially, as feelings of being liked loved, and accepted, of belonging and having a place in the group of safety and of being un anxious. According to Maslow (1964) security has been defined as the conditions of being in safety or freedom from threat of danger of life. This is closely related to the feeling of safety, friendliness, easy emotional stability and self-acceptance. Insecurity can be defined as emotional instability, feeling of rejection, inferiority, anxiety, isolation, jealousy, hostility, irritability and tendency to accept the worst general pessimism or unhappiness. An insecure man feels isolation and suffers from acute tension.

The need for security develops with and is closely related to the need for adequacy. The growing individual soon learns that failure to meet his biological or psychology needs leads to acutely

unpleasant results. Consequently he learns to strive towards the maintenance of whatever conditions can be counted on to assure gratification of his needs.

Fundamental to healthy personal development is a feeling of security. It is essential, therefore, that the school program promote feelings of security rather than of anxiety or worry in the learner, nor should the learners worries be transferred to their teachers. Teachers, parents, and school age learners all need a sense of security as they work together. To the degree that anxiety can be reduced, any person is less likely to resort to the misleading mechanisms. We seek conditions in which the facing of reality is supported by a sense of personal security.

The sense of security is an important social and personal need, security is a general human need for stability in existence. Man can not 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.

Security is not a specific drive like hunger or thirst, but it cuts across all others 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. The need to belong to friends is an expression of striving for security relationships.

Objectives

1. To Study the levels of security of Adolescent Students.
2. To Study the effect of security of Adolescent Students on following variables..
 - a) Gender b) Medium of Instructions

Hypotheses

1. Adolescent students does not differ in their levels of security.
2. The following variables does not make a significant difference in the security of Adolescent students. (a) Gender, (b) medium of instruction

Sample

A sample is a small proportion of the population that is selected for observation and analysis. It is a collection consisting of a part or subset of the objects or individuals of population which is selected for the express purpose of representing the population. By observing the characteristics of the sample, one can make certain inferences about the characteristics of the population from which it is drawn.

Statistical Techniques Used :

Mean, Standard deviation, Percentages, Critical ratio, One-way-Anova, Fisher's Z function

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

Hypothesis: 1 Gender of Adolescent students does not make significant influence in their security.

Area	Sex	N	Mean	Std. Dev.	t-value	df
Security	Male	626	43.38	7.52	0.22 ^{NS}	1187
	Female	563	43.47	7.05		

NS: Not Significant

From above table, it can be seen that the mean opinion scores of female students with respect to 'security' (43.47) is slightly higher than the male Adolescent students (43.38) as the obtained 't' value 0.22 is not significant at 0.01 level for the given degrees of freedom. This shows that there is no significant difference in security between male and female Adolescent students. Hence, the null hypothesis "Gender of Adolescent students does not make significant influence in their security" is accepted.

Hypothesis: 2 Medium of instruction of Adolescent students does not make significant influence in their security.

Security – medium of instruction - N, M, S.D. and 't' values.

Area	Medium of instruction	N	Mean	Std. Dev.	t-value	df
Security	Telugu	924	43.73	7.22	2.75**	1187
	English	265	42.34	7.47		

**Significant at 0.01 level

From above table, it can be seen that the mean opinion scores of Telugu medium Adolescent students with respect to 'security' (43.73) are significantly higher than the English medium Adolescent students (42.34) as the obtained 't' value 2.75 is significant at 0.01 level for the given

degrees of freedom. This shows that there is a significant difference in security between Telugu and English medium Adolescent students. Hence, the null hypothesis “Medium of instruction of Adolescent students does not make significant influence in their security” is rejected.

Findings of the study

- Male and female Adolescent students found to be same level of security.
- The security of Telugu medium Adolescent students is found to be more than the security of English medium Adolescent college students.

Suggestions for further research

- Future studies may focus on the security needs of adolescents and students
- Future studies may concentrate on the security needs of vulnerable sections of the society.

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