

Study of Security-Insecurity And Career Preference of Adolescents on The Basis of Type of School And Gender

(Dr. Parminder Kaur, Assistant professor, Guru Nanak College o Education, Gopalpur, Ludhiana)

Abstract

Security –Insecurity are two factors which to a great extent determine the personality of adolescents. Security is a state of mind in which one is willing to accept the consequences of one's behaviours. All the aspects of an individual's behaviour in all areas of his life can be interpreted in terms of security. Career planning is a very essential for the peaceful living and quality of life. Therefore, every youth with the attainment of legal right of adulthood should be very careful about the selection of one's career so that it may suited one's fully and he feels work satisfaction and the desired earning of money according of his need. In present study security insecurity and career preference of adolescents has examined with the help of tools Shah security-insecurity scale (SSIS) by Prof. Beena Shah and Career preference record (CPR) by Vivek Bhargava and Rajshree Bhargava. Sample of 200 adolescents studying in (100 rural, 100 urban) schools was selected of Ludhiana district categorised into 100 boys and 100 girls. The results showed significant difference between mean scores of the variable of security insecurity of adolescents studying in rural and urban schools. No significant difference exists between mean scores of the variable of career preference of adolescents studying in rural and urban schools. Gender plays a significant role in developing career preference among adolescents. As mean score of security insecurity of adolescent girls were higher than that of adolescent boys. A significant positive relationship exists between security insecurity and career preference of adolescents.

Keywords: Security, Insecurity, Career preference, adolescents, rural schools, urban schools.

1.INTRODUCTION

Adolescence is said to be a stage of high stresses and strains. The children of this age are quite perplexed and worried about their somatic variation and sudden changes in their total appearance, behaviour and attitude of the others towards them. They are also worried about the sudden changes on their sexual behaviour, psychological and physiological problem etc. Adolescence is the period of highest development and expectation about mental execution intelligence reaches its climax during this period and adolescence learners to reason and seeks answer how and why of every think scientifically. His power of critical thinking and observation is much developed.

The word adolescence arrived from a Greek word 'adolescence' which elucidates 'to grow to maturity'. A number of psychologists define it as the intermediary age of life. The kid experiences some alternations in this transitional phase. The stage runs aimed child level and adulthood and is occasionally called the epoch of teenage.

SECURITY INSECURITY

Every human being has problems and troubles in life but they react them differently. Any problem which may disturb very much to an individual might be of no importance for other one. This develops the feeling of insecurity and security among the people which influences very significantly in shaping and reshaping the personality of an individual. The mental health is also affected by the feeling of security-insecurity. In brief, security can be defined as: “The condition of being in safety or free from threat of danger to life or in which power or conquest is attained without struggle.” This is closely related with the feelings of being at home, safety, friendliness, calm, easy, relaxation, uncomplicated emotional stability, self-acceptance and well based self-feeling of security strength. A person who feels himself secured must have tendency to accept other human being, which refer co-cooperativeness, kindness, sympathy and sociability. Thus insecurity may be defined as emotional instability, inconsistency and tendency to accept the worst general pessimism or sorrow. An insecure person always feels disturbances due to various self-esteem complexes. They show more neurotic or psychotic tendencies. The feeling of security-insecurity can be measured by assessing ones responses to the basic needs with frustration or without frustration. The adolescent feels great level of insecurity in this relation with others and particularly with adults. The society hopes and expects that the he should behave like an adult. The adolescence is also eager to play adult behaviour but he has gone too far or not for enough. This state of affairs causes a sense of confusion about his security and insecurity. All the aspect of an individual’s behaviour in all areas of his life can be interpreted in terms of security (**Blat Z, 1967**) Modern psychologists have, factor an adolescent’s healthy development is love and affection and sense of security which is further dependent on the attitude of parents towards their children (boss and s bael,1954). The insecurity state of person is an emotional problem, a state of being in disturbance due to felling of tension, strain and conflict together with other consequences of tension nervousness. An insecure person perceives the world as a threatening jungle and must human beings as dangerous and selfish, reels reflected and isolate anxious and hostile, is generally pessimistic and unhappy, show signs of tension and conflict tends to turn in and, is troubled by guilt feelings, tends to be neurotic and selfish (**Maslow 1942**).

Security –Insecurity are two factors which to a great extent determine the personality of adolescents. Security is a state of mind in which one is willing to accept the consequences of one’s behaviours. All the aspects of an individual’s behaviour in all areas of his life can be interpreted in terms of security. Modern psychologists have shown that the most important factor for an adolescent’s healthy development is love and affection and sense of security which is further dependent on the attitude of parents towards their children). The insecurity state of a person is an emotional problem, a state of being in disturbance due to the feeling of tension, strain and conflict together with other consequences of tension, e.g. nervousness. An insecure person perceives the world as a threatening jungle and most human beings as dangerous and selfish, feels rejected and isolated, anxious and hostile, is generally pessimistic and unhappy, shows signs of tension and conflict, tends to turn inward, is troubled by guilt feelings, tends to be neurotic and selfish. The concept of security-insecurity is the subject of widespread interest and intensive study keeping in view the complexities of present day society and expanding horizons of scientific investigations.

CAREER PREFERENCE

Career preference is the most important event in an individual's life. Improper selection of the career or frequently changing the career is very harmful for psychological health. Once we invest time, money and effort in moving along a particular career path it may not be easy to change the path vocational maturity quintet which was defined as the reaction of vocational to chronological age. This operational reaction OR career preference was implemented and male, commercially available in the career development inventory (CDI) it is well known the individuals who make career choice based on personal interests and abilities, students who have gone through comprehensive career counselling are discerning in their career preference, students, who make career choices without adequate and accurate counselling and guidance, are at risk of being impelled to choose careers that are not suitable for them.

NEED OF THE STUDY

Adolescence is the stage of stress and strain of every human being's life. In that period intellectual level goes on climax phase. In this period parent's and teacher's expectations imposed the students to choose the career according to them. In such way adolescents mind feels security and insecurity regarding their career. Career planning is a very essential for the peaceful living and quality of life. Therefore, every youth with the attainment of legal right of adulthood should be very careful about the selection of one's career so that it may suited one's fully and he feels work satisfaction and the desired earning of money according of his need. After reviewing the literature various studies showed career preferences related with parental attitude so the investigator take the study of security insecurity among adolescents in relation to career preference.

2.REVIEW OF REATED LITERATURE

STUDIES RELATED TO SEURITY INSECURITY

Bhattacharjee as Bhattacharjee (2014) studied the impact of employment status in gender on the feeling of security insecurity and depression on a sample of 200 adolescents consisted 100 adolescents of working mother possessed more insecurity feeling as well as depression than the adolescents of non-working mother selected purposively selected from different schools of Agartala. The tools used were Muslow's security-In security Inventory and Depression inventory. The result showed difference among the boys and girls in regard to security insecurity feeling and level of depression. **Berglund (2015)** conducted a study to see national vacations in the security gap, perceived job in security among 500 temporary and permanent employees and employment protection legislation. The results indicate that affect of temporary employment on job in security us stronger in countries with strict EPL. **Chung Heejung (2016)** conducted a study to see the subjective employment insecurity divide between permanent and temporary workers across 23 European countries, The results shows that the subjective employment insecurity divide between permanent and temporary workers various significantly across different countries, with stronger unions/have larger and temporary workers, however this is because permanent workers feel more secure in these countries rather than because temporary workers are more exposed to feeling of insecurity.

STUDIES RELATED TO CAREER PREFERENCE

Chandna (2014) studied the career maturity levels and level of aspiration and the relationship between them in 120 adolescents in India. Gender differences, differences based on place of residence (rural, urban), investigated. Majority of the sample had on average level of career maturity. However did not find significant differences in career maturity and level of aspiration based on the type of school, gender and rural and urban participants. **Rudoph, C.W Lavigne & other (2017)** conducted a study of career adaptability psychological resource for managing career related task, transitions, and traumas, is central construct in career construction theory and the field of vocational psychology. Based on the career construction model of adaptation, conducted meta analysis to examine relationship of career adaptability with measure of adaptability adapting response, adaptation result and demographic covariates. The sample is of total 90 students. The result showed that the finding from this meta analysis support the career construction model of adaptation. **Sharma, P. and Ahuja A. (2017)** conducted a study on career maturity of Indian adolescents with respect to their educational settings. The present paper assessed and compared the career maturity of adolescents from two different educational settings, viz. Private and government schools. 100 Private schools and 100 government schools were randomly selected from Haldwani block of national districts as respondents for the present research. 200 Students studying in class X of government and private schools of Haldwani were selected for the present study. The result showed that a significant difference on every component of career maturity between government and private schools. Private school students were significantly better on attitude, self-appraisal, occupational and problem solving and thus more career maturity across different educational setting was observed across gender composition, types of family, number of siblings and ordinal position factors'.

3.OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To study the security insecurity of adolescents studying in rural and urban schools.
2. To study the career preference of adolescents studying in rural and urban schools.
3. To study the security insecurity of adolescents on the basis of gender.
4. To study career preference of adolescents on the basis of gender.
5. To study the relationship between security insecurity and career preference of adolescents.

HYPOTHESES

1. There exists no significant difference between security insecurity of adolescents studying in rural and urban schools.
2. There exists no significant difference between career preferences of adolescents studying in rural and urban schools.
3. There exists no significant difference in security insecurity of adolescent boys and girls.
4. There exists no significant difference between career preferences of adolescent boys and girls.
5. There exists significant relationship between security insecurity and career preferences of adolescents.

SAMPLE OF THE STUDY

The sample of 200 adolescents studying in (100 rural, 100 urban) schools were selected of Ludhiana district sample also be categorised into 100 boys and 100 girls.

TOOL USED

1. Shah security-insecurity scale (SSIS) by Prof. Beena Shah
2. Career preference record (CPR) Vivek Bhargava and Rajshree Bhargava

4.INTERPRETATION AND FINDINGS

Hypothesis 1 There exist no significant difference between security insecurity of adolescents studying in rural and urban schools.

Group	Variable	N	M	S.D	SE _M	t-ratio	Sig./ Not Sig.
Rural	Security insecurity	100	77.43	21.58	2.16	3.20	Sig. at .05 level
Urban		100	65.98	28.51	2.85		

The mean scores of the variable of security insecurity of adolescents studying in rural and urban schools is 77.43 and 65.98 respectively. The t-ratio was calculated as 3.20 with $d_f=198$ which is significant at 0.05 level of confidence. This revealed that a significant difference exists between mean scores of the variable of security insecurity of adolescents studying in rural and urban schools. Hence hypothesis 1 stating that 'There exists no significant difference between security insecurity of adolescents studying in rural and urban schools,' is rejected.

Hypothesis 2 There exist no significant difference between of career preferences of adolescents studying in rural and urban schools.

Group	Variable	N	M	S.D	SE _M	t-ratio	Sig./ Not Sig.
Rural	Career Preference	100	89.51	27.98	2.80	0.08	Not Sig.
Urban		100	89.23	24.52	2.45		

The mean scores of the variable of career preference of adolescents studying in rural and urban schools is 89.51 and 89.23 respectively. The t-ratio is calculated as 0.08 with $d_f=198$ which is not significant at 0.05 level of confidence. This revealed that no significant difference exists between mean scores of the variable of career preference of adolescents studying in rural and urban schools. Hence hypothesis 2 stating that 'There exists no significant difference between career preferences of adolescents studying in rural and urban schools,' is accepted.

Hypothesis 3 There exist no significant difference in security insecurity of adolescent boys and girls.

Group	Variable	N	M	S.D	SE _M	t-ratio	Sig./Not Sig.
Boys	Security insecurity	100	71.74	26.73	2.67	0.02	Not Sig.
Girls		100	71.67	25.10	2.51		

The mean scores of the variable of security insecurity of adolescent boys and girls as 71.74 and 71.67 respectively. The t-ratio is calculated as 0.02 with $d_f=198$ which is not significant at 0.05 level of confidence. This revealed that no significant difference exists between mean scores of the variable of security insecurity of adolescent boys and girls. Hence hypothesis 3 stating that 'There exist no significant difference in security insecurity of adolescent boys and girls,' is accepted.

Hypothesis 4 There exist no significant difference between career preferences of adolescent boys and girls.

Group	Variable	N	M	S.D	SE _M	t-ratio	Sig./ Not Sig.
Boys	Career Preference	100	83.26	23.03	2.30	3.38	Sig. at .05 level
Girls		100	95.48	27.89	2.79		

The mean scores of the variable of career preference of adolescent boys and girls as 83.26 and 95.48 respectively. The t-ratio is calculated as 3.38 with $d_f=198$ which is significant at 0.05 level of confidence. This revealed that a significant difference exists between mean scores of the variable of career preference of adolescent boys and girls. Hence hypothesis 4 stating that 'There exist no significant difference between career preferences adolescent in boys and girls,' is rejected.

Hypothesis 5 There exist significant relationship between security insecurity and career preferences of adolescents.

Variables	N	r
Security insecurity and Career Preference	200	0.56**

The coefficient of correlation between security insecurity and career preference of adolescents as 0.56 which is positive and significant at .01 level of confidence which shows that there exists a significant positive relationship between security insecurity and career preference of adolescents.

5.CONCLUSIONS

A significant difference exists between mean scores of the variable of security insecurity of adolescents studying in rural and urban schools. This indicates that locale plays a significant role in determining security insecurity among adolescents. As mean score of security insecurity of rural adolescents were higher than that of urban school adolescents, hence it may be concluded further that rural school adolescents have higher level of security as compared to their urban counterparts. No significant difference exists between mean scores of the variable of career preference of adolescents studying in rural and urban schools. This indicates that locale does not play a significant role in developing career preference among adolescents. No significant difference exists between mean scores of the variable of security insecurity of adolescent boys and girls. This indicates that gender does not play a significant role in developing security insecurity among adolescents. A significant

difference exists between mean scores of the variable of career preference of adolescent boys and girls. This indicates that gender plays a significant role in developing career preference among adolescents. As mean score of security insecurity of adolescent girls were higher than that of adolescent boys, hence it may be concluded further that adolescent girls have better career preferences as compared to adolescent boys. A significant positive relationship exists between security insecurity and career preference of adolescents. As a significant positive relationship was found between security insecurity and career preference of adolescents, it indicates that the adolescents with high career preference have higher sense of security and that the adolescents with poor career preference have poorer sense of security.

6. EDUCATIONAL IMPLICATIONS

The aim of life of every person is to enter into the right profession and get success in it. A person is considered to be happy and successful if he/she progress in his/her career. The entire education system revolves around making the children capable for their desired profession. This can be possible only if they have the right and achievable career preferences at adolescent age. The findings of the present study paved way to frame the following implications for various stakeholders who are related with the education system like educationists, policy makers, school authorities, administrators, teachers, parents, and other professionals working in the field of education:

1. One of the results of the present study revealed a significant positive relationship between security insecurity and career preference of adolescents which indicates that the adolescents with high career preference have higher sense of security and that the adolescents with poor career preference have poorer sense of security. This will help parents and teachers to understand the need for providing security to the adolescents so that they can have realistic and achievable career preference.
2. The result of significant difference between security-insecurity of adolescents studying in rural and urban schools with rural adolescents having higher level of security as compared to their urban counterparts will help teachers and parents in cities to provide more secure environment to their wards.
3. The result of significant difference exists between career preference of adolescent boys and girls with adolescent girls having better career preferences as compared to adolescent boys will be an eye opener for teachers, parents and others to provide equal opportunities to girls and achieve them equally higher.
4. The present study throws light upon the line of action of guidance worker in developing the security of career preference.
5. Parent should provide effective atmosphere for their children to make them more opportunity of career.
6. The complete information should provided to the student regarding their career problems and security and insecurity problem regarding this various programme should be launched in all schools.
7. The teacher should use advance technology such as internet, smart classes etc. to make students learning more effectively.
8. The teachers should organize various curricular and co-curricular activities in school campus as to provide equal opportunities to each and every student according to higher capabilities and abilities.

Equal participation provides opportunities to students to develop security and gives knowledge about his potentialities so that he can excel in his/her career preference.

7. BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Ajwani, J. C. and Sharma, R. A. (2004). "Test Anxiety in relation to Academic Achievement." *Indian Journal of Psychometry and Education*, 35(2), 123-125.
2. Atli A. (2017). Five factor personality traits as predictor of career maturity. *Eurasian Journal of Educational Research* 68 (2017) 151-165 DOI: <http://doi.org/10.14689/efer.2017.68.8> Inonu university 55 Publications 39 citations.
3. Bargava, M. and Raina, R. (2004). *Psychological Assessment: Retrospects and Prospects*. In Mahesh Bhargava and Madhu Mathur (Editors). *Psychometrics and Statistical Applications in Educational and Behavioural Sciences*. Agra: H. P Bhargava Book House.
4. Berglund. (2015). Flexicurity, job insecurity and well-being in European labour markets in vuorij, Blank., Prince R.H (Eds.) *sustainable working lives,. Managing work transitions and health throughout of life course. Dordrecht: springer Aligning respective on health, safety and well-being, PP 145-167*
5. Bhargava, M. & Aurora, S. Ed. (2004). *Uman Behaviour and Organisational Excellence*. Delhi: Sunrise Publications.
6. Chandna (2014) Career maturity in relation to level of aspiration in adolescents. *American International Journal of Research in Human, Asts and Social Science*. ISBN 2328-3734, ISSN 2328-3696, ISSN (CP-ROM) 2328-3688. Published by International Association of Scientific Innovation and Research (IASIR), USA.
7. Chauhan, S. S. (2005) *Advanced Educational Psychology, New Delhi UBS Publication*.
8. Chung, H. (2016). Dualization and subjective employment insecurity. explaining the subjective employment insecurity divide between permanent and temporary workers across 23 European countries. *Article: economic and industrial democracy published by July 2016, university of Kent*.
9. Garrett, H. (1991). "Statistics in Psychology and Education" New Delhi, Kalyani Publishers.
10. Raina, S., Bhan, K. S. (2013). A Study of security- Insecurity feeling among adolescent in relation to sex, Family system and ordinal position. *International Journal of Educational Planning and Administration* 3 (1), PP. 51-60.
11. Ruduph, C. W. and Lavigne, S. (2017). "Career adoptability: A meter analysis of relationship with measures of adaptively, adapting responses and adaptation results." 98, pp. 17-34. ID Code 98891/Journal Article DOI: 10-1016 is JVB 2016.09.002, ISSN 0001-8791.
12. Vivek, B. & Rajshree B., *Manual of career preference record (CPR) Harparsingh institute of behavioural studies 42 Hardeep Enclave, Sikandra, AGAR-282-007*
13. Singh, M., Sharma, P. and Shukla, A. (2011). Research Paper : A comparative study of spirit of security insecurity of higher senior students. Department of Education, Mansa Education College, Bhilai (C.G). *India. Asian Sci*, 6(b2): 9-11.