

SECURITY- INSECURITY AMONG ADOLESCENTS IN RELATION TO THEIR CAREER PREFERENCE

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ABSTRACT

The career trajectory of a person begins when he starts thinking of his future career and starts preparations for a successful foray into the same. Career interests are developed, future career objectives are formed, and the foundation for one's future career is laid in adolescence period. The present investigation was to find the relationship between Security – Insecurity and Career Preference of 200 adolescents. Survey method of investigation was employed. The findings of the study showed that there is significant difference between security- insecurity of adolescents studying in rural and urban schools. No significant difference exists between career preferences of adolescents studying in rural and urban schools. It was also found that no significant difference between boys and girls in relation to their feeling of security-insecurity but significant difference was there in relation to variable career preference. Significant relationship was also obtained between Security-Insecurity and Career Preference.

Keywords: Adolescents, career preference, career choice, security-insecurity

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 adolescent learners ask reason and seeks

answer how and why of every aspect and think scientifically. His power of critical thinking and observation is much developed.

One such important decision that needs to be taken is regarding academic and career choices. The career trajectory of a person begins when he starts thinking of his future career and starts preparations for a successful foray into the same. Career interests are developed, future career objectives are formed, and the foundation for one's future career is laid in adolescence period. Although this process starts early, but actual planning and decision making starts in adolescence period. It is a key developmental period characterized by several biological and psychological changes and required the successful resolution of specific tasks like identity achievement. It is a stage where they struggle to find balance between obedience and independence. Choice of career is not only central to one's lifestyle but also a vital aspect of the physical and emotional wellbeing of the individual themselves and their families. This develops the feeling of insecurity and security among the adolescents which influences very significantly in shaping and reshaping their personality. Their mental health is also affected by the feeling of security-insecurity. This insecurity may be defined as emotional instability, inconsistency and tendency to accept the worst general pessimism or sorrow.

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 person feels himself secured must have tendency to accept the other human beings which refer to cooperativeness, kindness, sympathy and sociability. 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 in-secured 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. 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. The adolescents who have a sense of insecurity related to Career preference in them are quiet, recessive, withdrawn, nervous and prone to anxiety. The present study was undertaken to ascertain the factors influencing the security-insecurity feeling among adolescents.

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Elena Cristina Starica (2012) conducted a study of contribution of career decision, self-efficacy locus of control, academic self-esteem, personality traits and parental support to the prediction of career indecision among adolescence. The career locus of control, academic self-esteem and neuroticism were significant predictors of career indecision. The sample group 99 high school students (52 girls and 47 boys) aged between 18 and 19. All the participants were in twelfth grade. The result showed that discussed in the context of their relevance for the counseling of adolescents in career choice and development. Dr. Kiran Sumbali Bhan (2013) conducted the study to investigate the significant differences in the Security -Insecurity scores of adolescent boys and girls belonging to nuclear and joint families and different ordinal positions. 240 students (120 boys and 120 girls) were selected randomly from 11 private schools of Jammu city. The sample was stratified into two strata on the basis of sex; two strata on the basis of family systems and further into three strata on the characteristic of different ordinal positions. t-ratio technique was also applied to the main factor Ordinal Position with three levels in order to find out the significant differences in the mean security-insecurity scores of adolescents belonging to different ordinal positions. Findings revealed that girls showed more insecure feelings than the boys; adolescents of nuclear families were more insecure than those of joint families; the first born adolescents showed more insecurity in comparison to last born; the middle born adolescents showed more insecurity than the last born. Ms. Manisha (2016) investigated 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. Dr. Supreet Kaur (2016) conducted the study to address career decision making of adolescents in relation to their peer group

influence. The participants were 200 adolescents (100 boys and 100 girls) who completed career decision making and peer group influence scale. Significant relationship was found between career decision making and peer group influence of the adolescents. There is no significant gender difference on career decision making and peer group influence of adolescents. Shikha Shakya and Meenakshi Singh (2017) conducted study related to career preference in Kanpur city on 300 adolescents (137 boys and 163 girls) randomly selected from 6 degree colleges to assess their career preferences (science and technology, commerce and management, tourism and hospitality, mass media and journalism, art and designing, medical, agriculture, defense, law and order and education) using standard career test. Data revealed that adolescents were in age group between 16-19 years and in the sample 45.33 % were male and remaining 54.33 % were female. Higher number of respondents belonged to business (23.66%) and service class (24.00%) families, while lowest number of adolescents belonged to families working in factories (16.33%). Data on career preferences revealed that education and science and technology were the most preferred career of adolescents and agriculture as least preferred career. Girls preferred medical, mass media and journalism and art and designing than boys while later had more preference to science and technology and commerce and management than former. Over time, preferences of adolescents changed more for art and design, science and technology and medical in 1month to 6 month. It is evident from the results that science and technology and education are the most preferred careers, while agriculture and defense are the least preferred careers among adolescents. Preference of adolescents for career also changes with time.

NEED OF THE STUDY

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. Career life planning is important for promotion of personal competence, identifying various dimensions of life skills associated with work, family and leisure. Review of related literature revealed that most of the studies of career preference were related to home environment, self efficacy, self esteem or peer group influence. So investigators conducted the study to see the influence of security-insecurity among adolescents on career preference. The findings of the present study paved way to frame the 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:

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 no significant relationship between security-insecurity and career preferences of adolescents.

METHODOLOGY

The present study is a survey type in nature. Here the data has been collected personally from the students. To meet the objectives of the study, descriptive survey method was used.

SAMPLE

For this study a sample of 200 adolescents 100 from studying in rural schools (50 boys and 50 girls) and 100 from urban schools (50 boys and 50 girls) was selected randomly from areas of Ludhiana district of Punjab state.

TOOLS USED FOR THE PRESENT STUDY

In the present study the following tools were employed to collect the data.

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

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table 1

Distribution of Scores of Security-insecurity of Adolescents studying in rural and urban schools (N=200)

Group	Variable	N	M	S.D	SE _M	t-ratio	Sig./ Not Sig.
Rural schools	Security-insecurity	100	77.43	21.58	2.16	3.20	Sig. at 0.05 level
Urban schools		100	65.98	28.51	2.85		

Table 1 revealed that the mean scores of the variable of security-insecurity of adolescents studying in rural and urban schools as 77.43 and 65.98 respectively. The t-ratio is 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. Here mean scores of adolescents studying in rural schools are higher than adolescents studying in urban schools. It concludes that adolescents studying in rural schools have more feeling of security as compare to adolescents studying in urban schools.

Table 2

Distribution of Scores of Career Preference of Adolescents studying in Rural and Urban schools (N=200)

Group	Variable	N	M	S.D	SE _M	t-ratio	Sig./ Not Sig.
Rural schools	Career Preference	100	89.51	27.98	2.80	0.08	Not Sig.at 0.05 level
Urban schools		100	89.23	24.52	2.45		

Table 2 revealed that the mean scores of the variable of career preference of adolescents studying in rural and urban schools as 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. It concludes that locale does not play a significant role in developing career preference among adolescents.

Table 3

Distribution of Scores of Security-insecurity among Adolescent Boys and Girls (N=200)

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		

Table 3 revealed that 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 exists no significant difference in security-insecurity of adolescent boys and girls,’ is accepted. Here study revealed that gender does not affect the feeling of security-insecurity among adolescents.

Table 4

Distribution of Scores of Career Preference among Adolescent Boys and Girls (N=200)

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		

Table 4 revealed that 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 exists no significant difference between career preferences adolescent in boys and girls,’ is rejected. Here mean scores of adolescent girls are higher than adolescent boys. It concludes that adolescent girls have better career preferences as compare to adolescent boys.

Table 5

Coefficient of Correlation between Security-insecurity and Career Preference of Adolescents (N=200)

Variables	N	r
Security- insecurity and Career Preference	200	0.56

Table 5 shows that the coefficient of correlation between security-insecurity and career preference of adolescents as 0.56 which is positive. So the study shows that there exists a

significant positive relationship between security-insecurity and career preference of adolescents. Hence hypothesis 5 stating that ‘There exists no significant relationship between security insecurity and career preferences of adolescents,’ is rejected.

CONCLUSIONS

1. 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 adolescents, hence it may be concluded further that rural adolescents have higher level of security as compared to their urban counterparts.
2. 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.
3. 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.
4. 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 career preferences 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.
5. 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.

EDUCATIONAL IMPLICATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

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. The present study throws light upon the line of action of guidance worker in developing the security of career preference. Parent should provide effective atmosphere for their children to make them more opportunity of career. The complete information should be provided to the student regarding their career problems and security and insecurity problem regarding this various programme should be launched in all schools. The teacher should use advance technology such as internet, smart classes etc. to make students learning more effectively. 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.

SCOPE FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

The present study also opens new areas which need exploration. Some suggestions for further studies are:

- Similar study can be taken to check relation of career preference with academic achievement and career adaptability.
- A study can be conducted on career commitment and career adaptability with security-insecurity.
- A comparative study may be under taken to check career preference and security-insecurity senior secondary school students and college level students.

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