

## LEVEL OF INSECURITY AND THE RELATION OF DIFFERENT COMPONENTS OF INSECURITY TO THE ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE OF INTERMEDIATE STUDENTS

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### ABSTRACT

This study was conducted with a purpose to estimate the level of insecurity among the pupil and understand how different types of insecurities are related to the academic performance of the students. A sample of 480 boys and 480 girls of Senior Intermediate class were drawn from different colleges situated in Urban, Rural and Tribal areas of West Godavari District of Andhra Pradesh. Self prepared and standardized tool "Insecurity assessment scale" is used for the study. Out of 960 students 37.08% showed low level of insecurity and 52.18% showed moderate level of insecurity. There are 10.72 % of students who are highly insecure. So it is found that the overall insecurity level of senior intermediate students of West Godavari district is moderate ( $M=76.28$ ,  $SD=15$ ). A significant difference is found in the Insecurity of students with respect to different areas of the study.

**KEYWORDS:** Insecurity, Academic Performance, Senior Intermediate Students

### INTRODUCTION

Education is an experience that has a robust influence on a person's personality, cognitive development, temperaments, character and physical ability. Education is a means of propagation of values and knowledge of the society. It is equal to socialization or enculturation. Education is to guide the children to learn culture and shape their behavior in a proper way. It develops a right perspective to understand the life and develop opinions about life. Education is not about some lessons from the textbooks but it is about the lessons of life. According to psychologists love and affection are the two important factors for healthy development of adolescents. If they don't receive the love and affection, they feel distressed. If these children are not treated well, the children develop feeling of insecurity in their minds.

Now a day the problem of insecurity in educational institutions is becoming more and more prominent. Children after completing school education join junior colleges. At this stage students are in adolescent stage, which is the most stressful stage in their life. In this state they face so many problems related to emotional, physical, mental and social insecurity. By experiencing different types of insecurities children may become mentally imbalanced. As a result of insecurity children are encountering so much pressure and even taking their lives by committing suicides.

This study attempts to find out whether there is any difference in the level of insecurity in Senior Intermediate students coming from different residential areas and belonging to different socio-economic status. With the help of the outcome of the study we hope one can take appropriate measures to minimize the feeling of insecurity of students.

## COMPONENTS OF INSECURITY

### **Economic Insecurity**

Economic insecurity is a condition in which people do not have regular income to support their living. The children from low income families feel unsecured when their parent are not in a position to provide minimum requirements like clothes, good food and secured shelter to them. Children from poor families experience malnutrition which results in food insecurity.

Trivedi Rachana and Trivedi Kavita in 2013 studied on the topic and found that the insecurity feelings of child labors were quite high than the general children. Lori L. Reid in the year 2000 studied the consequence of food insecurity and found that pupils with food insecurity were found with diminished cognitive functioning and lesser capacity to learn.

### **Physical Insecurity**

Physical insecurity is manifested through the actions like using the stick, slapping with hands, kicking with legs, strangling, acid attacks, threatening with a weapon and murder. In schools physical Insecurity is mainly manifested through Ragging, Eve-teasing, Corporal Punishment, Accidents and Armed conflicts.

Schwartz, David, Gorman, Andrea Hopmeyer in 2003 studied on the topic “and found that exposure to community violence was associated with poor academic performance. Arpita Acharya and Subhasis Modak in the year 2012 studied about the impact of Sexual Violence against School Children in Tripura and found that the children who faced sexual violence turned up with poor academic performance when compared to the normal children. The children who were abused showed higher level of depression and insecurity.

### **Emotional insecurity**

Emotional insecurity is a measure of instability of an individual’s emotional condition. Emotions are related to personality, mood and temperaments of the students. Humiliation of the students by teacher is the main cause for the emotional insecurity of the students.

Mrs. Charuvyas in the year 2008 studied on emotional maturity and insecurity of adolescent boys and girls. Significant difference was observed in emotional instability of adolescent girls coming from co-Education and unisex education Schools.

Si yu, Jinping Shi et all in the year 2021 studied about emotional insecurity and adolescent mental health and found that negative reports regarding emotional insecurity were showed positive association with mental health problems like anxiety, stress and depression.

### **Environmental Insecurity**

Environment as a combination of all physical and organic factors that have a direct or indirect effect on a living being National disasters like earth quacks, floods, forest fires and tsunamis are causing too much damage to the living conditions on earth resulting in Environmental insecurity.

Phillip De Vreyera B., in the year 1990 studied on The impact of natural disasters on educational outcomes and found that the disaster had a clear and robust impact on children’s education in rural areas.

Sanju Verma, Dr. Joginder Mukherjee in the year 2014 studied about home environment in relation to feeling of security and found that home environment has a significant relationship with feeling of security of adolescents.

### **Job Insecurity**

Job insecurity is nothing but the uncertainty of the employees that their job will stay stable. Due to the population growth and economic recession the governments also are not in a position to provide sufficient jobs for the unemployed graduates.

J.S. Emberland, T. Rundmo in 2010 studied the implications of job insecurity and found that Job insecurity behavior has a negative impact on psychological well-being.

Hans De Witte, Jaco Pinaar, Nele De Cuyper in 2016 studied on job insecurity and health and wellbeing. The study found that job insecurity influences both physiological wellbeing and somatic health over time.

### **Social Insecurity**

Social insecurity refers to claimed unfairness or injustice of a society in its divisions. Social insecurity occurs when there is an inequality in the distribution of advantages and disadvantages in the society. The major causes for social insecurity are casteism, classism, discrimination, prejudice, oppression and racism.

K.D.Greenen, R. Forehand., SJ Beck, B Vosk in the year 1980 studied the relationship among four measures of school aged children's social competence and their relationship to an academic measure. Study found that children with high academic achievement scores were linked by and responded positively with peers.

Kathryn R. Wentzel and Kathryin Caldwell in the year 2006 studied about peer acceptance and found that peer relationships were indirectly related to academic achievement of the students.

### **Psychological Insecurity**

When you think of psychological insecurity, you should imagine all kinds of things from men and women who have problems to feel better about them. It is a higher order Insecurity. It is an address for many problems in human behavior. Journal of clinical psychiatry, one out of every hundred people suffer from dimorphic disorder, which means they develop an obsessive fixation on a smaller imagined physical flaw.

Bhan. R.N in the year 1972 studied about deterioration in interest as a function of insecure mental health and found that, interest in outdoor and physical activities in in-course students deteriorated due to insecurity of mental health.

Mahnaz F Khesht-Masjedi, in 2019 studied about The relationship between anxiety, depression and academic achievement among teenagers and found that girls were more anxious than the boys while the boys were turned to be more depressed than the girls.

## **ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE OF STUDENTS**

Academic achievement or performance is nothing but the success rate of the students, teachers or educational institutes in their educational goals in a particular academic year.

## OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To find out the level of Insecurity of Senior Intermediate students.
- To find out the levels of Insecurity of students with respect to the areas of the study.
- To find out the level of insecurity in relation to the academic performance of Senior Intermediate students.

## HYPOTHESES OF THE STUDY

Hypothesis is a supposition or an assumption that is accepted temporarily and employed as a basis for further investigation.

- There would be no significant difference among the Insecurity of students with respect to the areas of the study.
- There would be no significant difference between the Insecurity and academic performance.

## Sample and Sampling Technique

A sample of 960 senior intermediate students is selected from different colleges of West Godavari district. In this study stratified sampling method is used. This is an improvised sampling technique. This method of sampling will have more statistical efficiency. In this sampling the population is divided into specified sets of strata such that the members within each stratum have similar attributes but members between strata have dissimilar attributes.

## Tools Used in the Study

The Tool used in the study is Insecurity assessment scale. It is a three-point scale. The tool is self-prepared and standardized.

## Statistical Analysis

The data was analyzed statistically to test the hypotheses using Means, SD's and Analysis of Variance (ANOVA).

**Table 1: Showing Frequency Distribution of Insecurity of Total Population**

N	Mean	S.D	Sk	Ku
960	76.28	15	0.174	-0.817

**Table 2**

Serial Number	Classification	Mean	% of mean	Order of merit
1.	Economic insecurity/Poverty(Area1)	12.11	14.39	3
2.	Physical insecurity(Area2)	12.18	15.21	1
3.	Emotional insecurity(Area3)	10.47	12.44	5
4.	Environmental insecurity(Area4)	11.03	13.11	4
5.	Job insecurity/Unemployment(Area5)	12.08	15.21	1
6.	Social insecurity(Area6)	8.97	10.66	6
7.	Psychological insecurity(Area7)	8.07	9.59	7

**Table 3**

	Source of variance	df	Sum of squares	Mean squares	F-value
SSM	Among the means of conditions.	7-1=6	19759	3293	68.77
SSW	Within the means of condition	960-7=953	45633	7.88	

**Table 4: Showing the Correlation Between Insecurity and Academic Performance**

S.No	Category	N	'r' value	Significance
1.	Insecurity	960	-0.8777	Significant
2.	Academic achievement			

The critical value of r is  $\pm 0.370$ . As the observed 'r' value -0.8777 is outside the limits of the acceptance region, we reject the null hypothesis, and the correlation is found to be significant at 0.05 level. We also conclude that there is a perfect correlation between Insecurity and Academic achievement. The negative value indicates that if one variable increases the other decreases.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

**From Table No. 1** the mean score of senior intermediate students is 76.28 and it lies in the moderate range of marks which conveys moderate level of insecurity among the students. The S.D is 15, which show heterogeneous distribution of score. The group is heterogenic in nature. The distribution of insecurity level shows slightly positive skewness of 0.174 which shows that the tail of the distribution is pointed to the right and has more of the higher values. The Kurtosis value is -0.817 and is platy-kurtic in nature which shows flatter distribution of the scores.

**From Table No. 2** The level of physical insecurity and job insecurity are highest and are at first place with % of mean 15.21 followed by economic insecurity at 3<sup>rd</sup> position with % of mean 14.39. The environmental insecurity lies at 4<sup>th</sup> position with % of mean 13.11. Emotional insecurity lies in 5<sup>th</sup> positions with % of means 12.44. With 10.66 % of mean social insecurity is in sixth position. Psychological insecurity is the last one with % of mean 9.59.

The reason for highest physical insecurity may be that India is a developing country and there is always a lag in providing good physical amenities in colleges as well as poorer living conditions.

**FROM Table No. 3**, it is found that there is a significant and negative relationship between the Insecurity and the academic performance. From the negative 'r' value it is clearly evident that as the insecurity level increases the academic achievement drops and vice versa. So we can say that the group showed perfect relationship between insecurity and academic achievement.

## CONCLUSIONS

- The students showed moderate level of Insecurity.
- Different areas of Insecurities manifested differently in the students.
- There is a perfect relationship between insecurity and academic achievement.

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