

“THE INSECURITY AMONG MARRIED AND UNMARRIED SCHOOL TEACHERS”

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ABSTRACT

Aim of the research is to find out the Insecurity among married and unmarried School teachers. So investigator selected two groups one is married school teachers and other is unmarried school teachers, both groups have 400 persons. In one group has 200 and other one groups has 200 persons. The all subjects were randomly selected. Data were collected from Ahmadabad district. Scale was use for data collection is personal datasheet and Insecurity scale developed by Indian Adaption of Maslow's security insecurity feeling inventory constructed and standardized Tasmeeen Nagvi, and data were analysis by "t" test. Result show, There is no significant difference between the Insecurity of married and unmarried school teachers. There is no significant difference between the Insecurity of joint and nuclear family school teachers.

Keywords:

1. Introduction:

Education leaves a lasting impression on every Human being. Every age bring forth its own value. With the development in technology and corresponding evolution of the objectives of education, the Aims of Education also undergo changes. Education of human child is similar all over the world. System of education Administration is a latest development. Here Systems of education in different countries are examined. The purpose and assimilate good points of education from other countries in order to improve teaching and learning process.

Insecurity feeling is a sign of an indefinite condition of feeling unsafe, threat, and fear. Security being a basic need, as suggested by Maslow, a feeling of insecurity results in retaliation and aggression. According to Maslow & Hirach, Elisa (1953), huma desires are arranged in ascending hierarchy of needs. As soon as one need is satisfied the next need in the hierarchy is activated. They are safety and security needs belongingness and love needs self-esteem needs and lastly self actualization needs or needs of personal fulfilment. Feeling of helplessness, un-protectedness and inadequacy in the face of manifold anxieties arising from uncertainty regarding one's goals, ideals, abilities and relations to others.

Who struggle with insecurity find themselves vulnerable to being led into unhealthy situations; the reason that if one can identify this characteristic in his own life, he must take great strides to seek changes. Who is familiar with these struggles can generally look back in their lives and see the path of this destruction (mild or severe); poor choices in friendships, poor decisions, poor choices of boundaries, poor communications and so on.

In the same way insecurity affects the way a man may see people and things around his it also affects the way he sees himself. He may feel as though he is worthless, even to extreme degree. In his mind nothing about himself is appealing but useless. Oftentimes this will manifest itself in choices such as lack of care by the others. Building a persona of success to mask the fear of being found deficient can be present in the insecure heart.

Insecurity is a feeling of general unease or nervousness that may be triggered by perceiving one to be unloved, inadequate or worthless. Ones adult feels insecure he lacks confidence in their own value and capability, trust in themselves or others, or has fears that a present positive state is temporary and will let them down and cause them loss or distress by 'going wrong' in future. This is not to be confused with humility, which involves recognising one's failings but still maintaining a healthy dose of self-confidence. Insecurity is not an objective evaluation of one's ability but an emotional interpretation, as two people with the same capabilities may have entirely different levels of insecurity.

Insecurity can stem from the individual's immediate environment. People are not born insecure, it is a learned behaviour. From a young age people are told how to be and what to be. Insecurity may cause shyness, paranoia and social withdrawal, or alternatively it may encourage compensatory behaviours such as arrogance, aggression, or bullying a principle enshrined in the phrase 'all bullies are cowards'. Many

people suffer a period of insecurity during puberty, which gives rise to a lot of the stereotypical behaviours of adult.

Insecurity has many effects in a person’s life. There are several levels of it. It nearly always causes some degree of isolation as a typically insecure person withdraws himself or herself to some extent. The greater insecurity means the higher degree of isolation. Insecurity is often rooted in a person during their childhood years. Like offense and bitterness, it grows in layer fashion, often, becoming an immobilising force that sets a limiting factor in the person’s life.

Insecurity robs by degrees – the degree it is entrenched is the degree of power it has in the person’s life. In situations such as these, teens may fear humiliation, rejection, social isolations, or another consequence they think they can’t handle. Suicide attempts occur under conditions like this because in desperation and confusion, some teens see no other way out.

2. Aims of the study:

- 1) To study of the Insecurity among married and unmarried school teachers.
- 2) To study of the Insecurity among joint and nuclear family school teachers.

3. Hypothesis:

- 1. There is no difference between Insecurity of married and unmarried school teachers.
- 2. There is no difference between Insecurity of joint and nuclear family school teachers

4. Methodology:

• **Sample:**

For this study 400 samples selected from Ahmadabad city. The sample was taken as per following schedule:

- 1) Total no. of sample-400
- 2) Person of the sample- School teachers
- 3) Marital status of sample- married and unmarried
- 4) Family type of sample- Joint and nuclear family

• **Tools used:**

The following tools were used in the present study:

1) Security – Insecurity feeling scale :

Indian Adaption of Maslow’s security insecurity feeling inventory constructed and standardized Tasmeen Nagvi There is 47 sentences in the scale. All at the sentence had a two options “yes” or “no” belong two options can choose one option and marked by symbol (√) in sentences 1 score for yes and 0 score for no. The test retest reliability coefficient is 0.83. It is standardized on 100 students of higher education. His known has very good Hindi and Gujarati languages and the test retest validity is 0.74.

2) Statistical Analysis:

In this study “ t ” test was used for statistical analysis.

5. Result and Discussion:

Ho 1) There is no difference between Insecurity of married and unmarried school teachers:

The effect of married and unmarried of school teachers on their insecurity was examined the result are presented in table No.

Table No: 1
(N=400)

Mean, SD and ‘t’ value of Insecurity with reference to Married and Unmarried of school teachers

Marital status	N	Mean	SD	‘t’
Married	240	25.29	3.64	0.56(NS)
Unmarried	160	25.08	3.78	
NS= Not significant				

To study about there is significant difference or not between Insecurity of Marital status of school teachers.

When 't' value was calculated to know statistical significant of mean difference, no significant difference was observed between married and unmarried of school teachers. 't' value is 0.56 (Table No. 1) which is statistically not significant. It is revealed in table No.1 that mean score of Insecurity of married and unmarried school teachers are 25.29 and 25.08 respectively. The difference between two is very negligible. Hence, the null hypothesis No. 1 is accepted and it is concluding that, there is no significant difference between the Insecurity of married and unmarried of school teachers.

HO 2) There is no difference between Insecurity of joint and nuclear family school teachers.

The effect of joint and nuclear of school teachers on their insecurity was examined the result are presented in table No.2.

Table No: 2
(N=400)

Mean, SD and 't' value of Insecurity with reference to joint and nuclear family of school teachers

Types of Family	N	Mean	SD	't'
Joint	251	24.99	33.71	11.48(NS)
Nuclear	149	25.56	3.64	
NS= Not significant				

To study about there is significant difference or not between Insecurity of Types of family of school teachers

When 't' value was calculated to know statistical significant of mean difference, no significant difference was observed between joint and nuclear of school teachers. 't' value is 11.48 (Table No. 2) which is statistically not significant. It is revealed in table No.2 that mean score of Insecurity of joint and nuclear family school teachers are 24.99 and 25.56 respectively. The difference between two is very negligible. Hence, the null hypothesis No. 2 is accepted and it is concluding that, there is no significant difference between the Insecurity of joint and nuclear of school teachers.

6. Conclusion:

1. There is no significant difference between Insecurity of married and unmarried school teachers.
2. There is no significant difference between Insecurity of joint and nuclear family school teachers.

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