Security Insecurity among Specially Abled and Normal Adolescents

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Abstract- **This study was aimed to study Security Insecurity among specially abled and normal adolecents. This study was conducted on 60 adolecents which includes 30 specially abled and 30 normal male female adolecents. The Security and Insecurity (S-I) Inventory developed by Dr. Govind Tiwari was administered with specific instructions and scores were transformed into mean and standard Deviation scores. The results reveal that males have higher security as compared to females. Specially abled are feeling more insecure than normal adolecents.**

Index Terms- **Insecurity, Specially abled**

INTRODUCTION

Two factors which to a great extent determine the Personality of adolescents are Security –Insecurity. Security is a state of mind in which one is willing to accept the consequences of one's behaviours. One can interpret the aspects of an individual's behaviour in different situations of his life in context to 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 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 like nervousness. An insecure person perceives the world as a threatening cruel world and human beings as dangerous and selfish, he/she feels rejected and isolated, anxious and hostile. He/she is generally pessimistic and unhappy, shows signs of tension and conflict, tends to turn inward, troubled by guilt feelings, tends to be neurotic and selfish (Maslow, 1942). Thus emotional security prepares the ground for mental health and creative activities of the individuals by which they make adjustments to their environment. On the other hand, the adolescents who

have a sense of insecurity in them are quiet, recessive, withdrawn, nervous and prone to anxiety. Such adolescents are generally of normal intelligence, well behaved, amenable and conscious, not giving much trouble to their parents, but they are internally perturbed and are quiet, dreadful of what might happen to them and so are full of anxiety. Emotional insecurity is not innate trait but it is the product of environmental influences and is susceptible to change. Children's security-insecurity therefore will likely show some continuity into late adolescence. Patterns of continuity have been found in security of attachment (Thompson & Limber, 1990) and self confident and self efficacious children (Bandura, 1997). Parents' behaviours experienced during early adolescence affects later young adults' feelings of security (Weinfield, Sroufe, & Egeland, 2000). An unavailable parent may leave children and early adolescents without the needed support in moments of threat and danger. Therefore the children and early adolescents appraise their parents' emotional availability or lack of availability in terms of the way that it affects their security. An unsupportive parenting plays a major role in developing the feelings of insecurity among adolescents (Dewies, Harold, Goeke, Morey, & Cummings, 2002). Parental under control or over control diminishes children's sense of security by either increasing feelings of lack of protection or feelings of actual physical or emotional danger in the presence of harsh punishment (Dewies et al., 2002). Children's perception of their place in the family constellation also influences how they feel about themselves and how they interact with others (Kottman & Johnson, 1993 in Nims,1998). Although many genetic and environmental factors contribute to differences between siblings, some differences in behaviour of siblings have been attributed to the effects of birth order (Claxton, 1994), an individual's

rank by age among siblings. The place of the individual within the family, the Security is one of the basic needs; it can also be seen as a basic value in Western societies (Niemela, 2000), where more and more systems are developed to guarantee security. Security is a highly valued goal, which may be difficult to reach because of different threats and risks in personal lives and in near and global environments. One indicator of the collective quest for security is evident in the literature and studies on different risks.

Whether or not a disabled person devaluated himself, he still has to cope with another important aspect of his psychological situation, namely, insecurity. Many areas of his life may be characterized by a lack of definiteness as to what may happen, an uncertainty as to where he stands with respect to the world about him. The following are three important sources of insecurity. he cultural world of houses, jobs, automobiles and cities is devised with the requirements of a broad group of relatively "normal" people in view. For this group, society goes far to structure and define the physical conditions of life. Only if this is done, are people free to make plans with the expectation of carrying them out. When a physically normal person starts to work-he generally knows what is possible and what is impossible for him in the way of perception, physical locomotion's and manipulations, and he knows that within the limits of what is possible he can usually accomplish the day's tasks. He knows that the steps of the bus will be of a convenient height that the seats will fit him, that the walk from the bus stop will not exhaust him, that the controls of the elevator will be within reach. In addition to the increased hazards and uncertainties arising from his physical situation, the handicapped person is faced with a similar state of affairs in his social world. The conflicting attitudes of normal persons toward the handicapped have been thoroughly established. Acceptance and rejection, sympathy and pity, trust and fear, valuation and devaluation are the rule. This is due partly to ambiguous, unstable perception. The disabled person is seen now as good, now as evil; now as able, now as unable; now as childish, now as adult. The consequence of this is that the handicapped person is inevitably unsure of his reception by others and uncertain of the stability of their attitudes. Finally, the physically handicapped person is faced with

greater ' uncertainty in building a consistent attitude toward him. He meets the same difficulties others have in forming a stable, consistent attitude toward him. He receives the same ambiguous stimuli as others do when he views his own physique. He, too, must separate his perception of his imperfect body from the stimuli that reveal his less imperfect person. He is also faced with a conflict between the cultural values concerning physique and those relating to the dignity of the individual. He fluctuates between feeling ashamed when the physical values are high and feeling an inner strength when the human dignity values are most potent. Moreover, in the case of acquired disability, his new body image conflicts with that of his former self.

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

- To study the Security and Insecurity of Specially abled Male and Specially abled Female.
- To study the Security and Insecurity of Normal Male and Normal Female.

Sample:-
The study was conducted on 60 Adolescents (30 differently able adolescents and 30 normal adolescents. The sample was selected by using random sampling technique. It has been divided into 15 each group, who were differently able and normal adolescents, male and female and the age group is from 15 to 22.

Tools:-
The Security and Insecurity (S-I) Inventory developed by Dr. Govind Tiwari, Department of Psychology, Agra College, Agra and Dr. H.M. Singh Psychology Department, R.B.S. College, Agra. Coefficient of the scale was determined by split-half method and applying the Spearman-Brown correction formula and it was found 0.67. The test retest reliability of the inventory is also calculated. It is found .73(N=49) with an index of reliability of .79 with one month interval time.

Procedure:-
Each subject was contacted personally and rapport was established. All the subjects were informed that their data will be kept confidential. Quaitionnaire was administered with instructions.

Statistical analysis:-
Mean and standard deviation were computed for all the variables.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Table no. 1: Showing the result of Mean and Standard Deviation score of Security -Insecurity.

Types	Mean	Standard Deviation
Specially abled Male	22.93	6.708
Specially abled Female	17.53	10.64
Normal Male	33.06	49.51
Normal Female	30.73	45.93

RESULTS OF THE STUDY

From the above table it can be interpreted that on the basis of mean score of Specially abled male that is 22.95 and specially abled female that is 17.53 it is evident that specially abled males have higher security as compared to specially abled females, Normal male score that is 33.06 as compared to normal female which is 30.73 which indicates that normal males are higher secured as compared to normal females which was highlighted in the studies conducted by Karen Baynes-Dunning & Karen Worthington Georgetown in paper titled Responding to the Needs of Adolescent Girls in who on the basis of their studies conclude that Normal Care Girls are victimized at higher rates than boys and are more likely to be victims of sexual abuse and sexual assault. Girls tend to internalize their response to trauma by harming themselves and abusing drugs and alcohol and are more likely to suffer from depression and post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) which has been one of the reasons for disability cases in rise.

Specially abled are more secure than females was also highlighted nn the study conducted by Dr. M. Shahul Hameedu stated that A few studies have been made, which show that persons with disabilities, more often than specially abled girls as compared to boys , lack access to basic services, employment, credit, land and other resources that could reduce poverty. The vicious circle between disability and poverty varies as well within and between cultures and contexts, but is generally acknowledged to be strong. Poverty has to be seen not only from the economic perspective, but also from the point of

social exclusion and powerlessness. In developing countries, persons with disabilities and their families often live in poor and unsafe conditions and all persons with disabilities experience discrimination Normal adolescents are more secured as compared to specially abled adolescents which was also revealed in research paper conducted by N. Janardhana etal in their paper titled Discrimination against differently abled children among rural communities in India: Need for action journal of natural sciences and biology and medicine Jan 2015 stated that Due to stigma associated with disabilities, families become victims of discrimination and human rights abuse. When poverty, physical neglect and social marginalization intersect, the impact on the disabled can be devastating. Differently abled children's are kept hidden away at their home, denied basic rights of mobility, education and employment. They are viewed as dependent persons. Such discrimination in some cases starts from the family members and spreads right up to the policy makers and state authorities. As a result of such discrimination the differently abled children's face chronic ill health, socio-economic burden and destitution. Sometimes it is so difficult to define the marginalization — they are outside the margin or within the community meaning, locked in the rooms, institutionalized, families isolating themselves, enrolling in special schools, not admitting that they have children with disabilities (CWDs), in the hospitals, etc. Social attitudes and stigma play an important role in limiting the opportunities of disabled people for full participation in social and economic life, often even within their own families.

CONCLUSION

On the basis of analysis of the data it has been revealed that the social stigma that is associated with the disabled persons its not only the adolescents but it is also the families who have been also been victimized, discriminated and also have been subjected to abuse which has also led to neglecting of these families and also sometimes the families because of the social stigma that is associated with these Parents have neglected their children's specially girl child denying them their basic rights of mobility, education and sometimes inculcating trauma and disorders as a result they faced chronic ill

health destitution. The above foresaid have also been reason why such child's have been kept in foster place or orphanage where there have been cases where they have been subjected to sexual abuse and sexual assault. And it is also concluded that normal males and females are more secure as compared to specially abled males and females because Differently abled children's are kept hidden away at their home, denied basic rights of mobility, education and employment. They are viewed as dependent persons. As a result of such discrimination the differently abled children's face chronic ill health, socio-economic burden and destitution. Sometimes it is so difficult to define the marginalization — they are outside the margin or within the community meaning, locked in the rooms, institutionalized, families isolating themselves. Social attitudes and stigma play an important role in limiting the opportunities of disabled people for full participation in social and economic life, often even within their own families.

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