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Insecurity: A study of pregnant women with reference to involvement and non involvement in Tapovan centre of Children's University

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Abstract---The main purpose of the present research was to study the insecurity of involvement and Non-Involvement pregnant women at the Tapovan Center operated by Children's University. Involvement and area in the Tapovan center was incorporated here as an independent variable. 200 pregnant women were selected by the simple random method. Indian Adaption of Maslow's security insecurity feeling inventory constructed and standardized by Tasneem Naqvi (1989) was used. Results shows that the involvement in activities of Tapovan center show significant impact on Insecurity of the pregnant women. The pregnant women who involved in Tapovan centre's activities are feel less insecurity than the pregnant women who not involved in such kind of activities. The insecurity of pregnant women from rural areas posses less insecurity than the urban areas.

Keywords---Insecurity, Pregnant women, Tapovan Centre, Children's University.

Introduction

'Insecurity is a lack of self-worth, a doubt and hesitation, and feeling of not measuring up to society's standards'. It is often subconscious, and is thought to coerce afflicted persons to overcompensate, resulting either in spectacular achievement or extreme antisocial behavior. The term was coined to indicate a lack of clandestine self esteem. For many, it is developed from side to side a combination of genetic personality uniqueness and personal experiences.

Research on the psychological penalty of Insecurity is reviewed, showing that insecurity reduces psychological well-being and satisfaction, and increases psychosomatic complaints and physical strains. Next, three supplementary research questions are addressed, since these questions did not take delivery of much concentration in preceding research. Insecurity feeling is a sign of an imprecise circumstance of feeling unsafe, threat, and fear. Security being a essential need, as recommended by Maslow, a feeling of insecurity results in retaliation and aggression.

Maslow & Hirach, Elisa (1953), human desires are agreed in ascending hierarchy of needs. As soon as one need is content the next need in the hierarchy is activated. They are safety and security needs, belongingness and love requirements self-esteem needs and lastly self actualization needs or needs of personal fulfillment. Feeling of helplessness, un-protectedness and inadequacy in the face of manifold anxieties arising from indecision regarding one's goals, ideals, ability and relations to others.

Insecurity feeling is explained as being uncertain, unbalanced, shaky, apprehensive, or lacking in self-confidence. There are many mechanism in adolescent's life that can create an environment for this state of mind to flourish. It can be up-bringing, unsettling experiences, ill-treatment from others, harsh circumstances or individual fears. Whatever the cause, it is a devastating and comprehensive struggle. Kerlinger, F.N. (1973) 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?

Insecurity is a feeling of general nervousness or edginess that may be triggered by perceiving one to be unloved, inadequate or worthless. Ones adolescence 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 perplexed with humility, which involves recognize 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.

Research problem

'Insecurity: A Study of Pregnant women with reference to Involvement and Non Involvement in Tapovan centre of Children's University'

Research Objectives

- 1) Find out Insecurity level of pregnant women in the context of participation in Tapovan Center.
- 2) To study of insecurity in the context of the area of pregnant women.
- 3) A study of the effect of interaction between Involvement and area on the insecurity of pregnant women at the Tapovan Center.

Research Hypothesis

- HO₁** There will be no significant dissimilarity in the insecurity of pregnant women in the context of Involvement in the Tapovan Center of Children's University.
- HO₂** There will be no significant dissimilarity in the insecurity of pregnant women in the context of area in the Tapovan Center of Children's University.
- HO₃** There will be no significant difference in the insecurity of pregnant women in the context of Involvement and area in the Tapovan Center of Children's University.

Variable

- (1) Independent Variable
 (a) Involvement in Tapovan Center (Involvement - Non- Involvement)
 (b) Area (urban-rural)
- (2) Dependent Variable
 Scores obtained in the Insecurity scale.

Research Design

2 x 2 Factorial Design

Variable		Involvement(A1)	Non Involvement(A2)	
Area (B)	Urban (B1)	50	50	100
	Rural (B2)	50	50	100
	Total	100	100	200

Population

The present research has included Involvement and Non-Involvement of the pregnant women from Tapovan centers affiliated with Children's University, Gandhinagar, Gujarat.

Sample Selection

A total of 200 pregnant women were included, including 50 from urban areas, 50 from rural areas, 50 Involvement from Tapovan Research Center and 50 Non-Involvement. While insecurity was studied in a dependent variable and a sample of 200 was sampled by a simple random method.

Research tools

Personal Data Sheet:

Certain personal information about respondents included in the sample of research is useful and important for research. Here also, for collecting such important information, personal data sheet was prepared. With the help of this personal data sheet, the information about types of area, types of institutes and education level of the women victims of domestic violence were collected.

Insecurity Scale

Indian Adaption of Maslow's (1953) security insecurity feeling inventory constructed and standardized by Tasneem Naqvi. (1989). There are 47 sentences in this scale. All at the sentence had two option "yes" or "no" belong two options can choose one option and marked by symbol (✓) in each sentences. The scoring of this inventory is very simple which can be scored simply by counting the number of correct answers marked in each area of adjustment. The test retest reliability coefficient is 0.83. It is standardize on 100 students of higher education. His known has very good Hindi Gujarati languages' and the test retest validity is 0.74. The high scores on the inventory indicate high security whereas low scores indicate insecurity.

Statistical Technique

In the present research, the information collected as per the research plan from a total of 200 samples has been interpreted using appropriate statistical application. Analysis of Variance was used to study the main and Interaction effect of research.

Result Discussion

Table 1
Mean and SD of Insecurity concerning types of pregnant women and area

Independent variable		Urban	Rural
Involved in Tapovan centre	Mean	25.44	25.18
	SD	4.48	4.24
	N	50	50
Not-involved in Tapovan Centre	Mean	25.92	22.96
	SD	5.54	4.20
	N	50	50

Table 2
ANOVA Table Showing the Insecurity of Pregnant Woman in the Context of Involvement and Area

Source of variance	Sum of square	Df	Mean sum of square	F
A (types of teacher)	91.125	1	91.125	4.22*
B (Sex)	129.605	1	129.605	6.03*
AxB	37.845	1	37.845	1.75 (NS)
SSW	4231.300	196	21.588	
SST (cr.total)	4489.875	199		
NS – Not Significant, *-p>0.05				

Table. 2 ANOVA table showing the insecurity of pregnant women in the context of Involvement and area in the Tapovan center the F value is 4.22. Which is significant value at 0.05 level. While the F value of pregnant women is 6.03 in the

context of area, the difference between pregnant women in the context of area is also significant. The F value of interaction between involvement and area is 1.75 among pregnant women is not significant,

HO₁. There is no significant difference in the insecurity of pregnant women in the context of Involvement in the Tapovan Center of Children's University.

Table No 3
Showing Mean Scores on Mental Health with regard to Involvement

Variables	N	Mean	F	Difference between mean
Involvement (A1)	100	25.55	4.22	2.59
Non Involvement(A2)	100	22.96		
Significant Level At: 0.05 =3.92				0.01 = 6.84

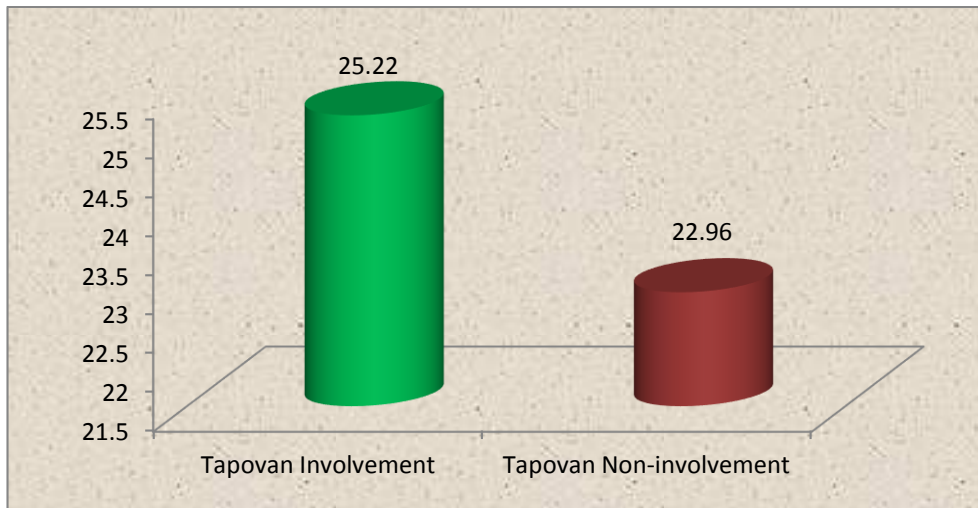
Table 3 here, it appears that the value of F in the context of Involvement is 4.22 which are high than the table value of F. Therefore the preconceived hypothesis is rejected. Here A1 the mean score of involvement of pregnant women in Tapovan centre is found to be 25.55 While A2 mean the average of Non-Involvement of the pregnant women are 22.96. The difference between the mean is 2.59. Looking at the difference between the two mean, it seems that the involvement in Tapovan centre's activities reduce insecurity and increase the level of high security among pregnant women than the pregnant women who non-Involved in Tapovan centre's activities. Chart no.1 also indicates the result.

Graph. 1

Chart Showing Mean Scores of insecurity with reference to involvement in tapovan centers activity of pregnant women

X = Types of involvement (involved in tapovan center A1 and not-involved in tapovan center A2)

Y = 1.00 Sem. = 0.5 Average Score



HO₂. There is no significant difference in the insecurity of pregnant women in the context of area in the Tapovan Center of Children's University.

Table No 4
Showing Mean Scores on insecurity with regard to area.

Variables	N	Mean	F	Diff. between mean
Urban(B1)	100	25.68	6.03	1.61
Rural(B2)	100	24.07		
Significant Level At: 0.05 =3.92 0.01 = 6.84				

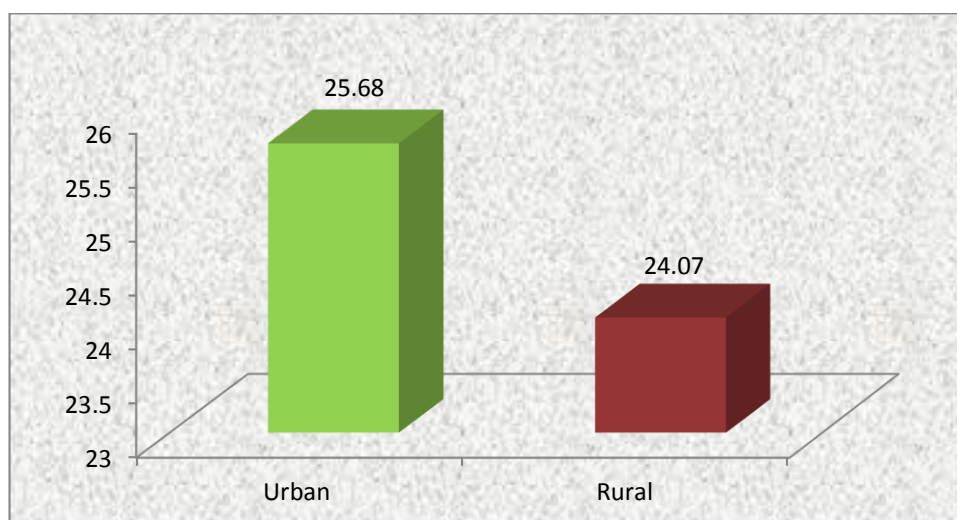
Table No. 4 it is seen that the value of F in the context of area is 6.03. The table value of F is significant at 0.05 values so the preconceived hypothesis is rejected. Here B1 means an average of 25.68 pregnant women from urban areas. While B2 the average number of pregnant women coming from rural areas is 24.07. The difference between the two mean is 1.61. This shows that pregnant women from rural areas have higher levels of insecurity than pregnant women from urban areas. The result is also seen in graph no.2

Graph. 2

Chart Showing Mean Scores of insecurity with reference to area of pregnant women

X = Types of area (Urban B1 and Rural B2)

Y= 1.00 Sem. = 0.5 Average Score



H03. There is no significant difference in the insecurity of pregnant women in the context of Involvement and area in the Tapovan Center of Children's University

According to table no.2 the F value of the interaction between involvement and area in context of insecurity of the pregnant women is 1.75 which is not significant at any level so hypothesis no.3 is accepted. According to the value of 'F' it is conclude that interaction between involvement of pregnant women in activities of Tapovan centre's and area had no impact on insecurity.

Research Conclusion

- 1) The involvement in Tapovan centre's activities reduce insecurity and increase the level of high security among pregnant women than the pregnant women who non-Involved in Tapovan centre's activities.
- 2) The pregnant women from rural areas have higher levels of insecurity than pregnant women from urban areas.
- 3) The interaction between involvement of pregnant women in activities of Tapovan centre's and area had no impact on insecurity.

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