



A Comparative Study of 'Family Context Insecurity' in Upper and Lower Class Youth

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ABSTRACT

Present study represents a comparative account of 'Insecurity' in upper and lower class youth. Here we have chosen 18 to 35 years old fellows in both upper and lower class category. The 'Family context Insecurity' is particularly focused here. Insecurity measurement was carried out by using 'Scale of Insecurity' described by Dr. Beena Shah. We have studied Family context Insecurity by taking three independent variables (A = Economical Status, B = Area\Location, C = Sex) using F-Anova test with 2x2x2 factorial design.

Keywords : Insecurity; Family context Insecurity; F-Anova test

Introduction:

'Man should live in group having some relation with one another'- above stated sentence was the dream of saint 'Manu'. He had done many efforts to established manners and family system in life style of old ancient man, we called him 'Adi-manav'. Then after man started to live in group and was known as 'Family'. With the array of time family system developed more and more and today's well mannered family system is consequence of the same. But everything has two sides like coin, one is positive side and another is negative side. As 'family system' grows up, it also develops some negative impact on man's mind. The Inferiority complex created due to the family system is classified as 'Family context Insecurity'. Here we try to measure the degree of Family Context Insecurity by taking three different variables (Raja, 1982). The comparative account of the same is also discussed here by taking 'Scale of Insecurity' described by Dr. Beena Shah as a survey tool.

Objectives:

1. To measure degree of Family context Insecurity in upper and lower class youth
2. To compare degree of Family context Insecurity between upper and lower class youth

Research Methodology:

(Dhila, 2004; Shah, 1989)

1. Independent Variables

A = Economical Status	A ₁ = Upper class (Annual income > 20,000 rupees)
	A ₂ = Lower class (Annual income ≤ 20,000 rupees)
B = Area\Location	B ₁ = City (Town)
	B ₂ = Rural
C = Sex	C ₁ = Boys
	C ₂ = Girl

2. Dependent Variables

Degree of Family context Insecurity

Hypothesis:

Ho₁: There is no significant difference between Means(M) of the degree of Family context Insecurity between Upper and lower class youth.

Ho₂: There is no significant difference between Means(M) of the degree of Family context Insecurity between city and rural area youth.

Ho₃: There is no significant difference between Means(M) of the degree of Family context Insecurity between boys and girls.

Tools:

1. Personal information sheet
2. Insecurity measurement scale (Dr. Beena Shah)
3. Statistical analysis of data by F-Anova test using 2x2x2 factorial design

Sample:

Total 240 youngsters were selected. Out of 240, 120 were of Upper class and 120 were of lowerclass. Out of these 120, 60 were from city/town area and 60 were from rural area. Sex ratio was maintained 1:1 in this sample of 60. It means out of these 60, 30 were boys and 30 were girls.

Statistical analysis:

(Parekh and Dixit, 1995)

Table -1

Summary of the 2x2x2 analysis of variance based on degree of Family context Insecurity with respect to three independent variables

Score of Variable	Sum of Square	DF	Mean of Square	F	Sig.
Status (A)	1316.017	1	1316.017	98.04	0.01
Aria (B)	32.267	1	32.267	2.40	N.S.
Sex (C)	123.267	1	123.267	9.18	0.05
A x B	216.600	1	216.600	16.14	0.01
B x C	308.267	1	308.267	22.97	N.S.
A x C	14.017	1	14.017	1.05	N.S.
A x B x C	84.017	1	84.017	6.26	0.05

Table -2

Mean Scores and difference of Mean degree of Family Context Insecurity with respect to three independent variables

Independent Variables		N	Mean(M)	Difference Of Mean
Status (A)	Upper	120	13.67	4.74
	Lower	120	8.93	
Aria (B)	City(Town)	120	11.69	0.73
	Rural	120	10.96	
Sex (C)	Boys	120	10.61	1.43
	Girls	120	12.04	

Results and Discussion:

H_{01} : There is no significant difference between Means(M) of the degree of Family context Insecurity between Upper and lower class youth.

The 'F – Value' for first set of independent variable was found 98.04 as shown in table-1. This result has 0.01 significance value. So above said hypothesis H_{01} cannot be accepted because result has significant difference. Thus statistical data of table-1 clearly shown that there is significant difference in the degrees of Family context Insecurity between Upper and lower class youth. Mean values for Upper and lower class were 13.69 and 8.93 respectively (Table-2). These mean values concluded that the degree of Family context Insecurity is significantly higher in upper class than that in lower class youth.

H_{02} : There is no significant difference between Means(M) of the degree of Family context Insecurity between city and rural area youth.

The 'F – Value' for second set of independent variable was found 2.40 as shown in table-1. This result has no significance value. So above said hypothesis H_{02} can be accepted

because result has significant difference. Thus statistical data of table-1 clearly shown that there is significant difference in the degrees of Family context Insecurity between city and rural area youth. Mean values for city and rural area were 11.69 and 10.96 respectively (Table-2). These mean values concluded that the degree of Family context Insecurity is insignificantly differing between rural area and city area youth.

H_{03} : There is no significant difference between Means(M) of the degree of Family context Insecurity between boys and girls.

The 'F – Value' for first independent variable was found 9.18 as shown in table-1. This result has 0.05 significance value. So above said hypothesis H_{03} cannot be accepted because result has significant difference. Thus statistical data of table-1 clearly shown that there is significant difference in the degrees of Family context Insecurity between boys and girls. Mean values for Upper and lower class were 10.61 and 12.04 respectively (Table-2). These mean values concluded that the degree of Family context Insecurity is significantly higher in girls than that in boys.

Conclusion:

Finally we can conclude this study in following three conclusions:

- Family context Insecurity is significantly higher in upper class than that of lower class.
- Family context Insecurity is insignificantly differs between rural area and city area youth.
- Family context Insecurity is significantly higher in girls than in boys.

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