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**The effect of Psychological Security-Insecurity on Self Confidence among Adolescents**

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**Abstract**

Psychological security plays a significant role in shaping adolescents' self-confidence, impacting their overall well-being, social interactions, and academic performance. This study explores the effects of psychological security and insecurity on self-confidence among adolescents, aiming to understand the underlying psychological mechanisms that contribute to Self-confidence. Adolescence is a critical developmental stage where individuals form their self-identity, making psychological security a crucial factor in fostering self-confidence.

**Methodology**

This study adopts a quantitative research approach utilizing a 2×2×2 factorial design to examine the effect of psychological security and insecurity on self-confidence. The sample consists of adolescents from Gandhinagar and Mehsana Districts, selected through Purposive sampling to ensure representation across gender and type of family variables. Data collection tools include standardized psychological assessment instruments such as the Psychological Security-Insecurity Scale (PSIS) developed by Prof. Bina Shah and the Self-Confidence Inventory (SCI) by Prof. Madhu Gupta and Bindhya Lakhani, which measure levels of security/insecurity and self-confidence, respectively.

**Findings and Implications**

The finding reveals that psychological security, family structure, and gender significantly impact adolescent self-confidence. Psychological security ( $F = 3.25$ ) and family structure ( $F = 8.83$ ) play crucial roles, with joint family adolescents benefiting from more emotional support. Gender differences ( $F = 5.27$ ) suggest males often have higher confidence. While psychological security and family type interact significantly ( $F = 4.77$ ), no major interaction is found between psychological security and gender ( $F = 1.03$ ) or family type and gender ( $F = 0.06$ ). However, their combined effect ( $F = 3.12$ ) is significant, emphasizing the importance of psychological and familial support in boosting adolescent self-confidence.

The analysis of F-values in the study indicates no significant differences in the psychological security, family structure, and gender significantly impact adolescent decisiveness, Self Concept, Self-control, interpersonal relation and Parental support. These findings suggest that these factors do not play a major role in influencing the aspects of self-confidence .