

Personal and Social Adjustment of Adolescents in Relation to The Employment Status of Their Mothers

KEYWORDS

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The present study investigated personal and social adjustment of Adolescent of Kanyakumari District in relation to the Employment status of their mothers. The sample of the study consisted of 423 students of standard IX, of which 229 were of employed mothers and 194 of unemployed mothers. Questionnaire on personal and social Adjustment and Interview schedule for employed mothers were used to measure the level of personal and social Adjustment of adolescent. Results revealed that when the total sample is concerned the employment status of mothers has a significant influence on the personal adjustment of adolescents. The employment status of their mother does not significantly influence the social adjustment of Adolescents when the total sample is concerned.

Introduction

The adjustment problems of students play an important role in the total development of the children. Nowadays so many day care centres and play schools are flourished. From the day care centres children are getting only 'Day Care' and not the security which can only be provided by a mother. The day care centre will create various kinds of developmental problems in children. Moreover as the life becomes very busy the parents are not even getting enough time to listen their children's small needs. The child is not getting enough time, warmth and protection of his/her parents, especially from mother. Which is the basic requirement for a well balanced personality in their later period of development. Such factors affect the child negatively, leading to so many adjustment problems in personal, social, emotional etc. All his problems regarding personal and social Adjustment will burst out from him during adolescence because this is the most stressful period in his life. These problems not only affect the child and his family, but also affect the school, community and finally the entire society.

Need and significance of the study

Adolescence is a period in which children need more love and care from their mothers because this is the transitional period between childhood and adulthood. So the child need more support from his mother, because the children can share their feelings only with his mother. In this context, mother's employment possesses a significant role. The dual role of mother in and out side home does exert a decisive influence on her children. Since adolescence is the most stressful period in which an individual expresses his adjustability problems that the investigator selected adolescent pupils for the study .

Objectives of the study

The present study was confined to the following objectives.

 To study the personal and social adjustment of Adolescents of Kanyakumari District for the total sample with reference to the employment status of their mothers.

- 2. To compare the mean scores of personal Adjustment and social adjustment of adolescents in relation to the employment status of their mothers.
- (a) For the total sample, (b) for boys (c) For Girls (d) Rural adolescents (e) Urban Adolescents
- 3. To findout the relationship between personal and social adjustment of adolescents of Kanyakumari district with respect to the employment status of their mothers.
- 4. To findout the opinion of employed mothers regarding their awareness about the effect of their employment on the adjustment problems of their adolescents

Hypotheses

- There will be significant difference in the mean scores of personal adjustment and social adjustment of adolescents in relation to the employment status of their mothers.
- (a) For the total sample (b) For boys (c) For Girls (d) For Rural adolescence (e) For urban Adolescence
- There will be significant relationship between the personal and social adjustment of adolescents of Kanyakumari District in relation to the employment status of their mothers.

Method of the study

Normative survey method was used for the present study.

Samples used for the study

The survey was confined to a sample of 423 students of standard IX, of which 229 were of employed mothers and 194 of unemployed mothers. Stratified random sampling technique was adopted in selecting the sample for the study.

Tools employed for the study

The important tools used for the study were.

- a. Questionnaire on personal and social adjustment
- b. Interview schedule for employed mothers.

Research findings and Discussion

Table 1 distribution of percentage scores of personal and social adjustment of adolescence with respective to employment status of their mothers.

	Adole	Adolescents of Employed mothers				Adolescents of Unemployed Mothers						
	High		Average		Low		High		Average		Low	
Personal Adjustment	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
	69	30.13	128	55.90	32	13.97	43	22.16	122	62.89	29	14.95
Social Adjustment	46	20.09	137	59.82	46	20.09	47	24.22	115	59.28	32	16.50

In this section, and attempt was made to categories the students as with High, Average and Low social and personal adjustment by using the formula m+ σ and m- σ . The above table shows, the adolescents of employed and unemployed mother to findout the personal adjustment, the percentage of adolescents of employed mother is higher than that of unemployed mothers in having high personal adjustment, the percentage of adolescents of unemployed mother is higher than the that of employed mothers in having average personal adjustment and percentage of adolescents of unemployment mothers is higher than that of employed mothers in having low personal adjustment.

While considering the adolescents of employed and unemployed mothers to findout their social adjustment the percentage of adolescents of unemployed mothers is higher than that of employed mothers in having high social adjustment the percentage of adolescents of employed mothers in having average social adjustment and percentage of adolescents of employed mothers is higher than that of unemployed mothers, in having low social adjustment.

Table 2 Comparison of personal and social adjustment of adolescence for the total sample in relation to the employment status of their mothers and with respect to Gender and locale

Total Sample of Personal Adjustment of Adolescents of Employed mothers			Total sa Persona of Adol unemp	CR		
N ₁	M ₁	σ_1	N ₁	M ₁	σ_2	
229	14.89	2.92	194	15.38	2.72	2.11

	Perso of Boy Moth	nal Adju ys of Em ers	stment ployed	Perso Boys Moth	Personal Adjustment of Boys of Unemployed Mothers			
	N ₁	M ₁	σ_1	N_1 M_1 σ_2				
	95	15.19	2.78	109	14.96	2.80	0.59	
	Girls of Employed Mothers			Girls o Moth	CR			
der	N ₁	M ₁	σ_1	N ₁	M ₁	σ_2		
Gender	134	14.52	3.00	85	15.91	2.63	3.61	

	lof Rural Adólescents			Person of Rura unemp	CR		
	N ₁	M ₁	σ_1	N ₁	M ₁	σ_2	
	129	15.39	2.50	48	15.65	2.66	0.59
		Adoles yed Mc		Urban unemp	CR		
ale	N ₁	M ₁	σ_1	N ₁	M ₁	σ_2	
Locale	100	14.04	3.25	146	15.29	2.75	3.14

Total Sample of Social adjustment of Adolescents of Employed Mothers			Total S Social of Add unem	CR		
N ₁	M ₁	$\sigma_{_1}$	N ₁	M ₁	σ_2	
229	14.03	2.99	194	14.44	2.75	1.47

	Social adjustment of Boys of Employed Mothers				Social adjustment of Boys of unemployed Mothers				
	N ₁	M ₁	σ_1	N ₁	M ₁	σ_2			
	95	14.41	2.88	109	14.38	2.57	0.09		
Social adjustment Girls of Employed Mothers			ment of oyed	Socia Girls Moth	ment of oployed	CR			
Gender	N ₁	M ₁	σ_1	N ₁	M ₁	σ_{2}			
Ger	134	13.76	3.04	85	14.52	2.97	1.83		

	Social adjustment of Rural Adolescents of Employed Mothers			Socia Rura uner	Social adjustment of Rural Adolescents of unemployed Mothers				
	N ₁	M ₁	σ_1	N ₁	M ₁	σ_{2}			
	129	14.50	2.82	48	14.54	2.2.3866		0.09	
	Urban Adolescents of				Social adjustment of Urban Adolescents of unemployed Mothers				
ale	N ₁	M ₁	σ_1	N ₁	M ₁	σ_2			
Locale	100	13.42	3.10	146	14.40	2.87	2	.51	

The above table shows that there is a significant difference between the mean scores of personal adjustment of adolescents where as there is no significant difference the mean scores of social adjustment of adolescence, with respect to the employment status of their mothers for the total sample. In addition the study shows that there is no significant difference between the mean scores of personal adjustment and social adjustment of adolescent boys and there is a significant difference is found between the mean scores of personal Adjustment and social adjustment of adolescent girls with respect to the employment status of their mothers.

This table also shows that there is no significant difference between the mean scores of personal adjustment and social adjustment of rural adolescence and there is a significant difference is found between the mean scores of personal adjustment and social adjustment of urban adolescence with respect to the employment status of their mothers.

Table 3 Correlation between personal and social Adjustment of adolescents with respect to the employment status of their mothers

Variables	Adol Moth	escents iers	of Employed	Adolescents of Unmployed Mothers			
	N ₁ r ₁ Significance		N ₂	r ₂	Significance		
Personal Adjustment	229	0 / 40	Significant	194	0.535	C::f:t	
Social Adjustment	229	0.640	Significant			Significant	

The obtained correlation between personal and social Adjustment of Adolescents of Employed mother and unemployed mother were 0.640, 0535 respectively. For the 0.05 level of significance the required co-efficient of correlation are 0.113, and 0.138 and the obtained 'r' is greater than the required value. Hence the obtained correlation is significant at 0.05 level. The relationship coverbally be described as positive. In view of the co-efficient obtained, it can be remarked that the agreement between the two variables is present to a great extend. The obtained 'r' is positive, which indicates, that both personal and social adjustments are positively correlated.

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Conclusion

In the light of the findings obtained, the investigator suggests that the parents should keep the fact in their mind that mother' employment has significant relation with the personal and social adjustment of adolescents, especially on girl children as well as on urban adolescents. So both the parents and the teachers should take care of the individual with

maximum care, love, protection etc. Parents should spend sufficient time with their children with in their limitations. Teachers also should arrange group activities, and so on in the school that the children could develop personal and social values, should able to know importance of co-operations, synergy etc and thus maximum development is possible.

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