

A study on effect of employment status of mother on home and educational adjustment of adolescents

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■ **ABSTRACT :** The study on effect of employment status of mother on Home and Educational Adjustment of her Adolescents was conducted in Bilha Block of Bilaspur District. The randomly selected samples of 100 students of standard X were studied which contains 50 from employed and 50 from unemployed mothers adolescents. High school Adjustment inventory (HSAI) was used for study of Home and Educational Adjustment. The investigation reveals that employment status of mothers has a significant influence on the educational and home adjustment of adolescents than unemployed mother.

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Adolescence is a time of development and a roller coaster of adjustments to adult life. Much of the time, adolescents are disregarded, stereotyped, and misjudged based on their nature and age. Girls especially undergo a distressing series of events during adolescence that while uncomfortable, will eventually lead to the formation of an identity that the adolescent will have well into their adult life. Adjustment is the capacity of an individual personality to function efficiently in relation to other people around. It includes both covert and overt changes experienced by individuals during their stage of growing up.

“Adjustment” is a concept that acquires meaning only when defined in terms of social context within which an individual function. Narinderpal (2011) regarded adjustment as “Psychological Survival” in

much the same way as biologist uses the term adaptation to describe “Physiological Survival”. The adjustment problems of students play an important role in the total development of the children (Sultania and Thakur; 2010). Now-a-days so many day care centers and play schools are flourished. From the day care centers children are getting only ‘Daycare’ and not the security which can only be provided by a mother. The daycare 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 terms of educational, home, emotional adjustments etc. All problems regarding educational and home 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 the school, community and finally the entire society (Demir and Urberg, 2004).

Hence, the study was aimed to study the home and educational adjustment of Adolescents of Bilha block in Bilaspur District with reference to the employment status of their mothers.

The samples of about 100 students were selected and interviewed which includes 50 students of adolescent age group whose mother is employed woman and 50 students of adolescent age group whose mother is unemployed woman. For selecting the samples Stratified random sampling technique was adopted.

Tools employed for the study:

The important tools used for the study were as follows:

- HSAI (High School Adjustment Inventory) developed by Singh and Gupta (2012) has been used.
- To solicit reactions from the mothers Interview

schedule was employed (Sinha and Singh, 2005).

The Table 1 shows, that there is significant difference between home adjustment of adolescents of employed and unemployed mothers. The mean score of home adjustment of adolescents of employed mother is lower than the mean score adolescents of unemployed mothers. The home adjustment level of the adolescents of unemployed mother is higher. The t value (6.33) is significant at 0.01 per cent level.

The Table 2 reveals that there is significant difference between educational adjustment of adolescents of employed and unemployed mothers. The mean score of educational adjustment of adolescents of employed mother is higher than the mean score of adolescents of unemployed mothers. The educational adjustment, the adolescents of employed mother is at higher level. The t value (4.53) is significant at 0.01 per cent level.

The Table 3 reveals that there is significant difference between home adjustment levels of adolescent boys and girls of employed mothers. The mean score of home adjustment of girls is higher than the mean score of adolescent boys of employed mothers. In the area of home adjustment, the adolescent girls are showing better adjustment. The t value (2.22) is significant at 0.01 level

Table 1 : Effect of working and non working mothers on home adjustment of adolescents

Home adjustment of adolescents of employed mothers			Home adjustment of adolescents of unemployed mothers			t value
N ₁	M ₁	₁	N ₁	M ₁	₁	
50	21.58	4.32	50	23.87	4.78	6.33

Note: ₁- Standard deviation

Table 2 : Comparison between educational adjustment of adolescents of working and non working mothers

Educational adjustment of adolescents of employed mothers			Educational adjustment of adolescents of unemployed mothers			t value
N ₁	M ₁	₁	N ₁	M ₁	₁	
50	23.74	4.73	50	22.16	4.06	4.53

Note: ₁- Standard deviation

Table 3 : Comparison between boys and girls of working mothers in area of home and educational adjustment

Particulars	Adjustment of boys of employed mothers			Adjustment of girls of employed mothers			t value
	N ₁	M ₁	₁	N ₁	M ₁	₁	
Home adjustment	25	22.12	4.03	25	21.05	4.53	2.22
Educational adjustment	25	22.73	3.87	25	25.19	4.15	2.54

Note: ₁- Standard deviation

Table 4 : Comparison between boys and girls of non-working mothers in area of home and educational adjustment

Area of adjustment	Adjustment of boys of unemployed mothers			Adjustment of girls of unemployed mothers			t value
	N ₁	M ₁	₁	N ₁	M ₁	₁	
Home	25	22.61	4.73	25	25.13	4.05	4.88
Educational	25	22.29	4.70	25	23.59	4.29	2.75

Note: ₁- Standard deviation

of significance.

In the area of educational adjustment there is significant difference between adolescent boys and girls of employed mothers. The mean score of educational adjustment of girls is higher than the mean score of boys of employed mothers. The girls are more adjusted in area of educational adjustment. The t value (2.54) is significant at .01 per cent level.

The Table 4 reveals, that there is significant difference between home adjustment of boys and girls of non-working mothers. The mean score of home adjustment of girls of unemployed mother is higher than the mean score of boys of unemployed mothers. In the area home adjustment, the girls of unemployed mothers are showing better adjustment. The t value (4.88) is significant at 0.01 level of significance.

As for educational adjustment, there is significant difference between adolescent boys and girls of non-working mothers. The mean score of educational adjustment of girls is higher than the mean score of boys of unemployed mothers. The girls are more adjusted in area of educational adjustment. The t value (2.75) is significant at .01 per cent level. Similar findings were also observed by Anuradha (2015) and Mahal and Chawla (2015).

Conclusion:

It can be concluded that in the area of home adjustment adolescents of non-working mothers were better adjusted than that of working mothers because non-working mothers are able to give fulltime to their children while school adjustment of adolescents of working mothers have been found to be better adjusted than that of non-working mothers. This is so because working mothers are more alert and attentive about the study, friend circle and overall environment of their wards.

– There is significant difference between home adjustment of adolescents of employed and unemployed mothers.

– There was significant difference in between educational adjustment of adolescents of employed and unemployed mothers.

– Significant difference has been found in the home and educational adjustment of boys and girls of employed and unemployed mothers.

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