

UGC Approved Journal No - 47168
(IIJIF) Impact Factor - 3.234

ISSN 2231 - 413X

SHODH PRERAK

A Multidisciplinary Quarterly International Refereed Research
Journal

Chief Editor:

Dr. Shashi Bhushan Poddar

Editors:

Dr. Reeta Yadav

Dr. Pradeep Kumar

Volume VIII

Issue 2

April

2018



Published By:

**VEER BAHADUR SEVA SANSTHA
LUCKNOW**

Printed at:

F/70 South City, Rai Bareilly Road, Lucknow-226025

E-mail: shodhprerak@gmail.com, shodhprerakbbau@gmail.com

Cell NO.: 09415390515, 09450245771, 08960501747

Cite this Volume as S/P, Vol. VIII, Issue 2, April 2018

Role of Maternal Employment in Adjustment of College Going Boys and Girls

Dr. Anubha Shukla *

The present study was conducted in Varanasi town of Eastern Uttar Pradesh. The purpose of the study was to assess the effect of maternal employment on adjustment of college going boys and girls. One hundred college going students (50 girls and 50 boys) comprised the sample of the study. The adjustment inventory (Singh) was administered individually to college going students. Data was analyzed in terms of frequency. Percentage, chi-square (χ^2), and coefficient (r). The statistical analysis revealed that adjustment of college going girls is significantly mother's occupation.

Introduction : Adjustment is a process by which a living organism maintains a balance between its needs and circumstances that influences the satisfaction of these needs. Well adjusted persons enjoy a kind of inner harmony in the sense that they are satisfied with themselves. Regard of occasional setback and disappointment, they continue to strive for their goals in addition to "lacking good adjustment, well adjustment persons have harmonious relationships with the people with whom they are associated.

The effect of maternal employment on the mother child relationship depends to a great extent on the child's age at the time the mother starts to work. Mathur and Mishra (2007) suggested that employed mother are more cautious and aware about the physical, psychological and intellectual needs of their children and they try to provide all type of support to their children, although they have to manage their time according to the needs of their family and employment. Namita (2004) found that mother's occupation was the factor, which was significantly related to social maturity of children.

When mothers work outside the home, opportunities for social life and recreation with the family are usually limited, and each child must assume more home duties than otherwise. As Moonehouse (2011) stated that when employment places heavy demands on the mother's schedule; children were at risk for ineffective parenting, working long hours and spending less time with children are associated with less favourable adjustment. Hotman (1980) found that mother's time at work may influence the emotional quality of parent child interaction, Singh et.al, (2000) found that anxieties were more frequent in girls with working class mother.

Richards and Duckitt (2007) reported that maternal employment by itself does not effect adolescent adjustment.

Materials and Methods : The study was conducted in Faizabad town of Eastern Uttar Pradesh. Two co-education colleges were selected randomly for survey. A sample of 100 college going students (50 girls and 50 boys) were selected randomly by simple random sampling. The adjustment inventory by Dr. Har Mohan Singh was used to measure adjustment of college going students. The adjustment inventory provides 4 separate measures of the adjustment. .

- (a) Home
- (c) Social

- (b) Health
- (d) Emotional

* Assistant Professor, Faculty of Education, Raja Harpal Singh P.G. College, Singramau, Jaunpur

An interview schedule was used to collect background information of the respondents. Data was analyzed in terms of percentages, frequency chi-square (χ^2) and coefficient by contingency (c).

Results and Discussion

Table 1 : Distribution of respondents according to their occupation.

S.N.	Mother's occupation	Girls n = 50	Boys n = 50	Total n = 100
1.	Working	11 (22)	18 (36)	29 (29)
2.	Non working house wife	39 (78)	32 (64)	71 (71)
	Total	50	50	100

The results (Table 1) show that majority (78%) of girls mothers were house wife or non working and 22% mothers were working. In case of boys maximum (64%) mothers were non working while 36% mothers were working. Therefore, it is evident that in both cases of boys and girls, percentage of non-working mothers was high.

Table 2 has been managed to minimize the frequency of the nil value. Merged table shows information regarding adjustment on the basis of their mother's occupation. Maximum (53.84%) of girls with non-working mothers had average adjustment, and 46.15% with good adjustment. In other case most (90.90%) girls with working mothers had average adjustment and 9.09% had good adjustment. In case of boys maximum (56.25%), of boys with house wife mothers had average adjustment and 43.75% had good adjustment, while 61.11 % boys with working mothers had average adjustment and 38.88% had good adjustment.

Table 2 : Adjustment of college students with respect to mother occupation.

S.No.	Mother occupation	Girls (n = 50)						Boys (n = 50)					
		n	Adjustment					n	Adjustment				
			Ex	Good	Av	Uns	Very Uns		Ex	Good	Av	Uns	Very Uns
1.	Working	11	*	1 (9.09)	9 (81.81)	1 (9.09)	*	18	*	7 (38.88)	7 (38.88)	3 (16.6)	1 (5.5)
2.	Non working	39	3 (7.64)	15 (38.46)	21 (53.84)		*	32	3 (9.37)	11 (34.37)	18 (56.25)	*	*
	Total	50	3 (6)	16 (32)	30 (60)	1 (2)	*	50	3 (6)	18 (36)	18 (50)	3 (6)	1 (2)

Merge Table 2

Mother Occupation	n	Good	Average	χ^2	C	n	Good	Average	χ^2	C
Working	11	1 (9.09)	10 (90.90)			18	7 (38.88)	11 (61.11)		
Non working	39	18 (46.15)	21 (53.84)	5.001*	0.301	32	14 (43.75)	18 (56.25)	0.262	0.001
Total	50	18 (38)	31 (62)			50	21 (42)	29 (58)		

Conclusion : It may be concluded from the study that respondents with non-working mothers are more satisfactorily adjusted than those with working mothers. However in case of boys maternal employment is not significantly related to adjustment. But in case of girls mothers employment and adjustment are significantly related to each other.

4.5 (E)

(44) - D

Reference :

- Hoffman, L.W. (2000). The effect of maternal employment on the academic attitude and performance of school age children. *Psychology Review*, 9:319-355.
- Mathur, K. and Mishra, G. (2007). Maternal employment and the parent child relations. *Indian Journal of Clinical Psychology*. Vol. 24, (1):48-56.
- Moorehouse, MJ. (2011). Linking maternal employment patterns to mother child activities and children's school competence. *Developmental Psycology*, 27:295-303.
- Namita, E. (2004). Maternal employment and perceptions of young children *J.Child Development*. 63:431-448.
- Richards, N.H. and Duckrtt, E. (2007). Maternal employment and addescents. in J.V. Leamer & N. Galaubas (Eds.) *employed mother and their children*: 85-130. .
- Singh. 1-1.: Sotat, R.: Gill. P.J.S.: Soni, R.K.: Kaur, L. (1990). Adolescent girls auxieties: role ofstrengfullye events. *Indian Journal of Maternal and Child Health*, I (4): 142-143.
- Singh. H. Mohan. The adjustment inventory. *Agra Psychological Research Cell*, Tiwari Kethi, Belangaj Agra-4.
