TO STUDY THE EFFECT OF MATERNAL EMPLOYMENT ON EMOTIONAL MATURITY OF ADOLESCENTS

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ABSTRACT
On a daily basis, parents of each gender are trying to find employment in the face of the current economic crisis. Although women are easier to employ than men are due to their salary demands, women also face the challenge of defending their rights as mothers in a working environment. While a wave of feminism made it possible for more women to be present in the workplace, many mothers took advantage of that new found independence raising the percentage of working mothers to almost 50% in 2009. According to the U.S. Department of Labour, the increase of mothers in the workforce, with children under the age of 18, has risen to 70.6% in 2011. Mothers with younger children are less likely to work than those with older children. Although mothers have flourished in paid labour environments, they still face gender inequalities that affect their ability to maintain a healthy home-work life. The added pressures of working mothers rests on the stereotypical, gendered assumptions that women are the prime care takers of children, which is a fact that is often reflected in privileges and advantages in the work place between men and women.

INTRODUCTION
One of the most important changes undergone by the family during adolescence is financial. Family finances are likely to be strained during adolescence keeping up with the accoutrements of the peer culture—the records, cosmetics clothing etc may push a family budget to the limit.

Many families also begin saving money for large anticipated expenditures, such as the adolescent’s such as the adolescent’s higher education. And in some families, parent may find themselves having to help support their own parents at a time when their children are still economically dependent. The financial demands require adjustment on the part of the family system, and they may prompt changes in patterns of consumption, activity, work and household schedules. In some families, the mother may return to full time work solely to earn money for her child’s college and higher education expenses.

Mothers of adolescents are more likely to be employed outside the home than are mothers of younger children. This is likely due, at least in independent. Because the proportion of
married working women with children doubled from 1960 to 1990, researchers have been interested in finding out whether having a working mother is good or bad for children. The effect of the mother’s working on the mother-child relationship depends to a greater extent on the child’s age at the time the mother start to work. If she begins working before the child becomes accustomed to spending most of the time with her –before any definite relationship has been established –the effect will be minimal. If strong attachments have been formed, however, the child will suffer from maternal deprivation, behaviour problems, and a drop in academic performance etc. It is also believes that the mothers, adolescents, and families as a whole have adjusted well to changing parental work roles. Families with working mothers have learned to share many household responsibilities or simply relax standards concerning meals and housework. It is suggested that these changes in role expectations have decreased the stress associated with maternal employment.

Adolescence is a social and emotional process, the relationship an adolescent has with his parent is most important to determining his ability to mature emotionally and socially. Empirical researches have strongly substantiated the implications of parental antecedent variables as of invaluable contributions to the emotional maturity of their adolescents. Emotional Maturity is a single effective determinant to shaping the personality, attitudes and behaviour of the adolescents into accepting responsibility, making decisions, teaming with groups, developing healthy relationships and enhancing self worth. Emotional stability is one of the seven important indicators of mental health. Emotions maturity are not only the effective determinant of personality pattern but it also help to control the growth of adolescence’s development. The concept “Mature “emotional behaviour of any level is that which reflects the fruits of normal emotional development. A person who is able to keep his emotions under control, who is able to break delay and suffer without self-pity, might still be emotionally stunned and childish. Emotionally mature person has the capacity to withstand delay in satisfaction of needs. He has the ability to tolerate a reasonable amount of frustration. He has belief in long term planning and is capable of delaying or revising his expectation in terms of demands of situations. An emotionally mature child has the capacity to make effective adjustment with himself, members of his family, and his peers in the school, society and culture. But maturity means not merely the capacity for such attitude and functioning but also the ability to enjoy them fully.
SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY:
More recently, studies of maternal deprivation where the babies were separated from their mothers and institutionalized—have revealed how important a role early family relationship play in the child’s development. While some of the detrimental effects of maternal deprivation may be counteracted if a satisfactory mother substitute is provided, even this partial solution is often not possible, principally because a satisfactory substitute is not always available.

Today, with the radical changes in the pattern of family life that have been taking place since the turn of the present century, but especially since World War II, psychological interest has been heightened by a desire to know how these changes influence the child’s development and how persistent these influences are. As a result of this new interest, studies of family relationships have increased greatly in number and in breadth of areas covered.

In 21st century we all are dealing with a time crisis! The more people get caught up in various activities the less time they have for their children. Today parent child relationship is weak and superficial; the main reason is those parents don’t get enough time to spend with their children’s. Today Parent–child relationship is being assaulted from many directions. Parents are under the gun of mounting economic pressures resulting in long work hours, and often more than one job. Our 24-hour a day culture has created a job market that never goes to sleep, and many parents find themselves working hours outside of the usual nine to five workday. This leaves big gaps in childcare arrangements. Another cultural development that has significantly impacted the family is the explosion of mass media and mass communication, particularly internet style. This evolutionary step in technology has permanently changed the environment within which parents are trying to monitor and control the development of their children. The massive exposure to all kinds of information, and particularly information that is unhealthy or beyond the scope of a child’s developmental age, has placed parents in the untenable position of battling outside influences that tear at the parent-child relationship rather than assisting to safeguard family values, parental guidelines, and promote normal psychological growth. “Quality” time spend with the parents leads to positive development in the chid, Trust, Love and Self independence are the essential component in a parent-child relationship. Emotional Maturity is a single effective determinant to shaping the personality, making decisions, teaming with groups, developing healthy relationships and enhancing self worth.
OBJECTIVES:
1. To study the effect of maternal employment on emotional maturity of adolescence.
2. To study the effect of maternal employment on emotional maturity among rural boy and urban boy’s adolescence.
3. To study the effect of maternal employment on emotional maturity among rural boys and urban girl’s adolescence.
4. To study the effect of maternal employment on emotional maturity among rural girls and urban boy’s adolescence.
5. To study the effect of maternal employment on emotional maturity among rural girls and urban girl’s adolescence.

HYPOTHESIS

Ho1. There is no significance difference between the effect of maternal employment on emotional maturity of adolescence.

Ho2. There is no significance difference between the effect of maternal employment on emotional maturity among rural boy and urban boy’s adolescence.

Ho3. There is no significant difference between the effect of maternal employment on emotional maturity among rural boys and urban girl’s adolescence.

Ho4. There is no significance difference between the effect of maternal employment on emotional maturity among rural girls and urban boy’s adolescence.

Ho5. There is no significance difference between the effect of maternal employment on emotional maturity among rural girls and urban girl’s adolescence.

DELIMITATION

Area- This research is delimited to Bilaspur District.
Age- Adolescence group were selected (13-18).
School- 6 Rural and 6 Urban Schools.

METHODOLOGY- In this research survey method is used.
Sample- For the purpose of present study 120 adolescence are selected, in which 30 boys and 30 girls of rural area and 30 boys and 30 girls of urban areas are selected.
RESEARCH VARIABLES

- Independent Variable - Maternal Employment
- Dependent Variable - Emotional Maturity
- Intervening Variable - Rural and Urban Adolescents

TOOLS USED FOR RESEARCH – Emotional Maturity Scale - This scale was developed by Dr. Yashvir Singh & Dr. Mahesh Bhargav.

STATISTICAL TECHNIQUE – Statistical treatment of data is analysis by ‘t’ test.

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF THE DATA

**Ho1: Table 1**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Group</th>
<th>No of Student</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>SD</th>
<th>S_Ed</th>
<th>t-test Value</th>
<th>df</th>
<th>Significance Level</th>
<th>Hypothesis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>12.13</td>
<td>3.54</td>
<td>0.62</td>
<td>3.43</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>0.05=1.98</td>
<td>Rejected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>14.57</td>
<td>3.22</td>
<td>0.64</td>
<td>3.43</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>0.01=2.67</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above table shows that, the calculated ‘t’ value is 3.43 which is more than the table value at 0.05 level i.e. 1.98 and .01 level i.e. 2.67 with df 118. Hence the hypothesis, there is no significance difference between the effect of Maternal Employment on emotional maturity of adolescence is rejected.

**Ho2: Table-2**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Group</th>
<th>No of Student</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>SD</th>
<th>S_Ed</th>
<th>t-test Value</th>
<th>df</th>
<th>Significance Level</th>
<th>Hypothesis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Rural boys</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>13.6</td>
<td>2.88</td>
<td>0.738</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>0.05=2.00</td>
<td>Accepted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Urban boys</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>14.43</td>
<td>2.85</td>
<td>0.738</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>0.01=2.60</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above table shows that the calculated ‘t’ value is 1.5 which is less than the table value at 0.05 level i.e. 2.00 and .01 level i.e. 2.60 with df 58. Hence hypothesis, there is no significance difference between the effect of Maternal Employment on Emotional Maturity among rural boy’s and urban boy’s adolescence is accepted.

**Ho3 Table- 3**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Group</th>
<th>No of Student</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>SD</th>
<th>S_Ed</th>
<th>t-test Value</th>
<th>df</th>
<th>Significance Level</th>
<th>Hypothesis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Rural boys</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>13.6</td>
<td>2.88</td>
<td>0.637</td>
<td>0.313</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>0.05=2.00</td>
<td>Accepted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Urban girls</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>13.8</td>
<td>2.01</td>
<td>0.637</td>
<td>0.313</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>0.01=2.60</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The above table shows that the calculated ‘t’ value is 0.313 which is less than the table value at 0.05 level i.e. 2.00 and .01 level i.e. 2.60 with df 58. Hence hypothesis, there is no significant difference between the effect of Maternal Employment on Emotional Maturity among rural boy’s and urban girl’s adolescence is accepted.

**Ho4 Table-4**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Group</th>
<th>No of Student</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>SD</th>
<th>S&lt;sub&gt;ED&lt;/sub&gt;</th>
<th>t-test Value</th>
<th>df</th>
<th>Significance Level</th>
<th>Hypothesis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Rural girls</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>12.13</td>
<td>3.39</td>
<td>0.0808</td>
<td>2.846</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>0.05=2.00</td>
<td>Rejected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Urban boys</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>14.43</td>
<td>2.85</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.01=2.60</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above table shows that, the calculated ‘t’ value is 2.846 which is more than the table value at 0.05 level i.e. 2.00 and .01 level i.e. 2.60 with df 58. Hence the hypothesis, there is no significance difference between the effect of Maternal Employment on Emotional Maturity among rural girl’s and urban boy’s adolescence is rejected.

**Ho5: Table no.5**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Group</th>
<th>No of Student</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>SD</th>
<th>S&lt;sub&gt;ED&lt;/sub&gt;</th>
<th>t-test Value</th>
<th>df</th>
<th>Significance Level</th>
<th>Hypothesis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Rural girls</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>12.13</td>
<td>3.39</td>
<td>0.716</td>
<td>2.33</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>0.05=2.00</td>
<td>Accepted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Urban girls</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>13.80</td>
<td>2.01</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.01=2.60</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above table shows that the calculated ‘t’ value is 2.33 which is less than the table value at 0.05 level i.e. 2.00 and .01 level i.e. 2.60 with df 58. Hence the hypothesis, there is no significance difference between the effect of Maternal Employment on Emotional Maturity among rural girl’s and urban girl’s adolescence is accepted.

**CONCLUSION**

Many mothers spend the greatest part of their day away from their children, even their infants. More than one of every two Indian mothers with a child under the age of 5 is in the labour force; more than two of every three with a child from 6 to 17 years of age is .And the increase number of children growing up in single parent families is staggering. Maternal employment is a part of modern life, but its effects are still debated.

Lois Hoffman(1989) describe some possible influence of maternal employment on children’s development .In her view, because household operation have become more efficient and family size has decrease in Indian ,it is not certain that children today receive less attention
when both parent work outside the home than children in the past whose mother were not employed. Parent might spend less time than in the past keeping the house clean or pursuing hobbies. Time once split among several children might now be focused on just one or two. It also cannot be assumed that the child would benefit from the extra time and attention from a stay-at-home parent. Parenting does not always have a positive effect on the child. Parent may overinvest in their children; worrying excessively and discouraging the child’s independence. The needs of the growing child require parents to give increasing independence to the child, which may be easier for parents whose jobs provide an additional source of identity and self-esteem.

A number of researchers have found no detrimental effects of maternal employment on children’s development. Work can produce positive and negative effect on parenting, work–related stress can spill over and harm parenting, but a sense of well-being produce by work can lead to more positive parenting.

**SUGGESTIONS**

When parents show cooperation, mutual respect, balanced communication, and attunement to each other’s need, this helps the child to develop positive attitudes towards both males and females. It is much easier for working parent to cope with changing family circumstances when the mother and the father cooperate and equitably share child-rearing responsibilities. Mothers feel less stress and have more positive attitudes toward their husbands when the husband is a supportive partner.

**Concept of Good Parent-**

- Does things for the child
- Can be depended on the child
- Respect the child individuality
- Inspire love, not fear
- Show the child affection

**Concept of Bad Parent**

- Punishes harshly, frequently and unfairly
- Interferes with child’s interests and activities
- Tries to mould the child into a pattern
- Criticizes or blames the child for failure
- Make home a stressful and unpleasant place for all.
REFERENCES