

Study of Home Environment and Adjustment among Adolescents of Working and Non-Working Mothers

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ABSTRACT

The present study investigates study of home environment and adjustment among adolescents of working and non working mothers. In order to conduct the present study descriptive survey method of investigation was followed, stratified random sampling technique was used for selecting the adolescents of working and non-working mothers. The data comprised 200 adolescent students of which 100 student were of working mothers (50 girls + 50 boys) and 100 adolescent students were of non-working mothers (50 girls + 50 boy). The tools used for present study were (1) Adjustment Inventory by V.K Mittal (1974). (2) Home Environment Inventory by Dr. Karuna Shankar Mishra (1989). The findings of the study revealed that adolescents boys and girls of working and non-working mothers do not differ with regards to their home environment. It was also found that adolescent's boys and girls of working and non-working mothers do not differ with regards to their adjustment. Further it has been found that there exists a statistically insignificant impact of home environment on the adjustment among adolescents of working and non-working mothers.

Keywords: Adolescents, data, non-working, yoga, survey method

For thousands of years, Indian culture has emphasized the influence of "VAMSA" a Sanskrit word means "HOME" in which child is born and brought up. Home is the most important place where a child inhales his first fragrance of love, care and empathy through playful learning activities. Home provides him the basic feeling of security, acceptance and affection. According to WEBSTERS DICTIONARY, "Home environment is the abiding place of the affection especially domestic affection. It is a social unit or centre formed by a family living together" Jaskiran (2001) Rani (2013) found that their exists positive significant relationship between study habits and different dimensions of family environment such as, relationship, personal growth and system maintenance dimensions Cassidy (1991) Bahr (1993), Wolf (1995). Chen (2001), Muala (2010) Saikia & Choudhury (2013) Pallabi & Choudhury (2015), Dev (2016), Meenu (2016) found positive significant correlation between home environment and academic among school students. Kasinath

(2000), Sagar (2005) found that there was no significance difference in the adjustment of male and female, government and private secondary school students. Kaur (2002), Stanley (2011). found that high achievers are better adjusted as compare to low achievers. Girls are better adjusted as compare to boys. Bajwa and Sharma (2008) found that there was wide effect of yoga exercises on academic achievement of children of 12 to 13 years. Kumar (2014) results indicate that the adolescent experiencing healthy family environments are found to have higher academic achievement in comparison to children belonging to low family environment. Sethi (2015) found that there is no significant difference in adjustment problems of private and government students, private boys and girls but significant difference was found in adjustment problems of govt. boys and govt. girls students. Students of different age group differ significantly only in case of home adjustment. Ashok Kumar (2017) found that adolescent's children of working

and non-working mothers differ significantly on emotional and social adjustment but adolescent children of non-working mothers have better adjustment than adolescent of working mothers.

Objectives

1. To study and compare the home environment of adolescents boys and girls of working and non-working mothers.
2. To study and compare the adjustment of adolescents boys and girls of working and non-working mothers.
3. To study and compare the impact of home environment on the Adjustment of adolescent boys and girls of working and non-working mothers.

Hypotheses

1. There exists no significant difference between home environment of working and non-working mothers and adolescents boys and girls of working and non-working mothers.
2. There exists no significant difference between the adjustment of adolescents boys and girls of working and non-working mothers.
3. There exists no significant difference between the impact of home environment on the adjustment of adolescent boys and girls of working and non-working mothers.

PLAN AND PROCEDURE

Design

In the present study, descriptive survey method of investigation was followed as it was a study of Home environment and Adjustment among Adolescents of working and non-working mothers.

Sample

For the present study, Stratified random sampling technique was used for selecting the adolescents of working and non-working mothers. The data comprised 200 adolescents students of which 100 adolescents students were of working mothers (50 girls + 50 boys) and 100 adolescents students were of non-working mothers (50 girls + 50 boys).

Tool Used

For the collection of data, following tools were used by investigator:

1. Adjustment Inventory by V.K Mittal (1974)
2. Home Environment Inventory by Dr. Karuna Shankar Mishra (1989)

Table 1: Gender wise distribution of adolescents of working and non- working mothers on the variable of home environment

Categories	Adolescents of Working Mother	Boys of Working Mother	Girls of Working Mother	Adolescents of Non-Working Mother	Boys of Non-Working Mother	Girls of Non-Working Mother
296 and above (conductive)	24	13	11	25	10	15
209 to 295 (moderate)	60	32	28	61	27	34
0 to 208 (non-conductive)	16	5	11	14	13	1
Total	100	50	50	100	50	50

The Table 1 show that distribution of adolescents boys and girls of working and non- working mothers on the variable of home environment.

Table 2: The t value testing the significance of mean difference in adolescent boys and girls of working and non- working mothers on the variable of home environment

Group	N	M	Σ	D	SD	t-value
Adolescents of Working Mother	100	252.47	44.55			
Adolescents of Non-Working Mother	100	251.40	43.47	1.07	6.22	0.174
Boys of Working Mother	50	240.18	40.75			
Girls of Working Mother	50	264.70	41.71	24.58	8.24	2.98
Boys of Non-Working Mother	50	250.2	42.38			
Girls of Non-Working Mother	50	242.6	44.4	7.60	8.68	0.87

*Significant at 0.05 level.

While looking at mean scores it is clear, that adolescents of working mothers are enjoying more

conducive home environment than non-working mothers. In order to know whether the difference is significant or not t-value turns out to be 0.172, which is less than the tabulated value at 0.05, level of significant. Hence, it is insignificant at 0.05, level which means that adolescents of working and non working mothers do not differ with regards to their home environment.

The Table 1 showed the mean scores from which it is clear, that girls of working mothers are enjoying more conducive home environment than boys of working mothers, t-value turns out to be 2.98 which is more than the tabulated value at 0.05 level of insignificant. Hence, it is significant at 0.05 level, which mean that boys and girls of working mothers do not differ with regards to their home environment.

While looking at mean scores it is clear, that boys of non- working mothers are enjoying more conducive home environment than girls of non-working mothers, t-value turns out to be 0.87 which is less than the tabulated value at 0.05 level of insignificant. Hence it is insignificant at 0.05 level, which mean that boys and girls of non-working mothers do not differ with regards to their home environment.

Table 3: Gender wise distribution of adolescents of working and non- working mothers on the variable of adjustment

Categories	Adolescents of Working Mother	Boys of Working Mother	Girls of Working Mother	Adolescents of Non-Working Mother	Boys of Non-Working Mother	Girls of Non-Working Mother
25 to 52 (better adjusted)	21	13	8	25	16	9
53 to 89 (adjusted)	63	30	33	64	29	35
90 to 121 (maladjusted)	16	17	9	11	5	6
Total	100	50	50	100	50	50

The Table 3 show that distribution of adolescent's boys and girls of working and nonworking mothers on the variable of adjustment.

Table 4: The t value testing the significance of mean difference in adolescent boys and girls of working and non- working mothers on the variable of adjustment

Group	N	M	Σ	D	SD	t-value
Adolescents of Working Mother	100	61.66	4.25			
Adolescents of Non-Working Mother	100	60.87	4.05	0.79	0.83	0.95
Boys of Working Mother	50	60.58	4.83			
Girls of Working Mother	50	59.88	4.65	0.7	0.85	0.82
Boys of Non-Working Mother	50	60.94	11.88			
Girls of Non-Working Mother	50	56.23	12.38	4.72	2.43	1.94

While looking at mean scores it is clear, that adolescents of working mothers are adjusted than adolescents of non-working mothers. In order to know whether the difference is significant or not t- value turns out to be 0.95 which is less than the tabulated value at 0.05, level of significant. Hence it is insignificant at 0.05, level which means that adolescents of working and non-working mothers do not differ with regards to their adjustment.

While looking at mean scores it is clear, that adolescents boys of working mothers are adjusted than girls of working mothers, t-value turns out to be 0.82 which is less than the tabulated value at 0.05, level of significant. Hence, it is insignificant at 0.05, level which means that adolescent boys and girls of working mothers do not differ with regards to their adjustment.

While looking at mean scores it is clear, that adolescent boys of non-working mothers are adjusted than girls of non-working mothers. It is clear from the table, t-value turns out to be 1.94 which is less than tabulated value at 0.05, level of significance. Hence, it is insignificant at 0.05 level which means that adolescent boys and girls of working mothers do not differ with regards to their adjustment.

An overview of table 5 show that majority of adolescents feel adjusted and are enjoying moderate home environment.

Table 5: Showing impact of home environment on the adjustment of adolescent boys and girls of working and non-working mothers

Adjustment Home Environment	Better Adjusted	Adjusted	Maladjusted	Total
Conducive	9 (11.27)	36 (31.11)	4 (6.61)	49
Moderate	34 (27.83)	72 (76.83)	15 (16.33)	121
Non-conductive	3 (6.9)	19 (19.05)	8 (4.05)	30
Total	46	127	27	200

Table 6: Information regarding χ value showing impact of home environment on the adjustment of adolescents of working and non-working mothers.

Area	X	Degree of freedom	Level of significance
Home Environment and Adjustment	7.62	4	Insignificant at 0.05 level

*Significant at 0.05 level (9.488).

In order to find out impact of home environment on the adjustment of adolescents of working and non-working mother, χ value was calculated which comes out to be 7.62. This calculated value when compared with tabulated value was found to be insignificant at 0.05 level at 4 degree of freedom. So this hypothesis which states: "There exists no significant difference between the impact of home environment on adjustment of adolescent boys and girls of working and non-working mother's is rejected.

DISCUSSION ON FINDING

It was found that there exists no significant difference among adolescents of working and non working mothers with regard to their home environment. It may be concluded that near about same type of parent child interaction behaviour has been observed by both the groups in their homes whether their mothers are working or not. The findings are in tune with study of Lieras (2008) found that employment status is not a significant predictor of the quality of the home environment among single mothers of young children when family size and welfare use are controlled among single working mothers, several job conditions were related to the quality of the home environment. Muala (2010) found a significant positive relationship

between six of home environment factors that is, father's occupation, mother's occupation, father's education, mother's education, family size and learning facilities at home at academic achievement motivation. Almani & Abro (2012) found that children of mothers staying at home and working do not have any significant difference. Children's view about mothers' employment is found positive. There is no significant difference between children of employed and non employed mothers. Aditya & Ghosh (2014) found that although there is no significant difference in total study habits between students of working mother and students of non-working mothers. It was found that there exists significant difference among home environment of adolescent boys and girls of working mothers. It may be concluded that gender has its influence on home environment of adolescent boys and girls of working mothers. The reason may be that girls of working mothers are not only of adjustable nature but as their mothers are working, they also provide helping hand to them. So, girls are enjoying better home environment than boys. It was further found that there exists no significant difference among home environment of adolescent boys and girls of non-working mothers. It may be concluded that gender does not influence on home environment of adolescent boys and girls of non-working mothers. Saikia & Choudhury (2013) revealed that there was no significant difference between boys and girls and rural and urban secondary school students in their home environment and there is a relationship between home environment and academic achievement of secondary school students.

It was found that there exists no significant difference. Pallabi & Choudhury (2015) revealed that there was no significant difference between boys and girls and rural and urban secondary school students in their home environment and there is a relationship between home environment and academic achievement of secondary school between the adjustment of adolescents of working and non-working mothers. It may be concluded that adjustment of adolescents is not influenced by mother's working conditions. Sagar (2005) found that there was no significance difference in the adjustment of male and female, government and private secondary school students. Sethi (2015) found that there is no significant difference in

adjustment problems of private and government students, private boys and girls. It was found that there exists no significant difference between the adjustment of adolescent boys and girls of working mothers. It may be concluded that the adolescent boys of working mothers are as adjusted as their girls that is, gender does not influence the adjustment of boys and girls of working mothers. Sharma (1979) found that (1) Faculty differences did not affect the adjustment score and the levels of education were not related to adjustment scores. (2) Sex had significant effect on adjustment. It was found that no significant difference between the adjustment of adolescent boys and girls of non working mothers. It may be concluded that adolescents boys of non working mothers are as adjusted as their girls that is, gender does not influence the adjustment of boys and girls of working mothers. Almani & Abro (2012) The children of mothers staying at home and working do not have any significant difference. Children's view about mothers' employment is found positive. There is no significant difference between children of employed and non employed mothers. It may be further concluded that statistical insignificant impact exists of home environment on the adjustment among adolescents of working and non-working mothers.

It may be suggested that institutions should provide better opportunities for co-curricular and curricular activities to adolescent students. The co-ordination of pupils, teachers, principals and parents should be sought by the guidance and counselling workers in order to improve adjustment of their adolescent students. Mothers should spend more time with their children and always help them to solve their problems. Parents and teachers should create such environment that may help the students to develop positive attitude. Curriculum in the school should be

framed in such a way which focus on the personality development of the students. Employment of mothers has its impact on their adolescent children. Mothers, in fact both the parents need to be careful in the selection of such jobs for the female parents as may enable her to cater to need of the adolescent children and to be available to them as and when they need care and guidance.

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