

A STUDY OF SOCIAL MATURITY OF ADOLESCENTS OF WORKING AND NON-WORKING MOTHERS

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INTRODUCTION

Children are the future builders of nation. Therefore this becomes essential to provide them an appropriate soothing environment so that the abilities, capabilities and personality can be development effectively according to the need of self and society. That is why it is necessary to investigate the effect of natural work on the personality of the children, because a mother plays a vital role in the life of a child. From the moment the child is born, mother's instincts, affections, standards and ideals eventually shape her child. A mother's said to be the first school of her child. The problem therefore, is of great value to the parents, educationist, psychologists and sociologists. That's why they have tried to investigate the difference in social maturity of the children of working and non-working mothers.

The absence of the mother from the home is a paint of major concern of many of psychologists, educationist and sociologists about the effect of the time of material depravation upon children not only the care of the child in the primary responsibility of the mother, but the mother's physical proximity with the child and her constant availability to responds to his needs, is also an essential condition for adequate care. The healthy development of the child depends almost exclusively upon mother-child relationship.

The present high rate of employment of mothers outside the home, may introduce certain factors that give the child a feeling insecurity and helplessness. The youngest child, according to a study by Raumann, in the family of a working mother tends to substitute fantasy for real life achievement and to take a cordial relationship with people. He also found that in homes where there is a working mother, the child is likely to lack a sense of personal freedom and experience emotional tensions.

The absence of mother from the home is a point of major concern of many of the psychologists, educationist and sociologists about the effect of the time of material depravation upon children. Not only the care of the child is the primary responsibility of the mother, but the mother's physical proximity with the child and her constant availability to respond to his needs, is also an essential condition for adequate care. The healthy development of the child depends almost exclusively upon mother-child relationship".

So at various stages of development is an individual life the period between 12 to 19 years falls in the adolescent age. An individual with unlimited capacities and emotionally over confident but with strained differences is known to be an adolescent.

Adolescence is a stage of turmoil and turbulence of stress and strain. It is the time when adolescent children need maximum attention and care of their parents, they need someone trustworthy with whom they can share their problem.

So the thought of mother being hear her children raises the question of whether or not she should be gainfully employed outside the home. It would be difficult to prove from scripture that it is wrong for a mother to work. The model mother is certainly done. She finds wood and bristly spins it..... She goes out to inspect a field, and buys it, with her own hands. She plants a vineyard. She is energetic, a hard worker, and watches for bargains. She works for into the night. She makes belted linen garments to sell to the merchants. Women did contribute to the family income in bible times”.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

In the present study the problem stated as –

“A Study of Social Maturity of Adolescents of Working and Non-Working Mothers”.

OBJECTIVES OF STUDY

The study designed to achieve the following objectives:

1. To compare the social maturity of adolescent (boys and girls) of class X of Working Mothers.
2. To compare the social maturity of adolescent (boys and girls) of class X NON-Working Mothers.
3. To compare the social maturity of adolescent (boys and girls) of XI class working mothers.
4. To compare the social maturity of adolescent (boys and girls) of XI class non-working mothers.
5. To compare the social maturity of adolescent (boys and girls) of working mothers.
6. To compare the social maturity of adolescents (boys and girls) of non-working mothers.

HYPOTHESIS OF STUDY

Following hypothesis were formulated and stated in null form to realize the objectives of the study:

1. There is no significant difference between social maturity of adolescent (boys and girls) of X class working mothers.
2. There is no significant difference between social maturity of adolescent (boys and girls) X class non -working mothers.
3. There is no significant difference between social maturity of adolescent (boys and girls) of XI class of working mothers.
4. There is no significant difference between social maturity of adolescent (boys and girls) of XI class of non-working mothers.
5. There is no significant difference between social maturity of adolescent (boys and girls) of working mothers.

6. There is no significant difference between social maturity of adolescent (boys and girls) of non-working mothers.

DEFINITION OF THE TERM USED

Adolescence:

“It is a process rather than a period. A process of achieving the attitudes and beliefs needed for effective participation in the society”.

Maturity

“Maturity is deliberateness of action, mature, consideration, due deliberation, fullness or perfection of natural development, ripeness, due promptness, the state of being complete, perfect ready and so on.

Social Maturity:

“The social maturity has various aspects of social abilities as Self-Sufficiency, Occupational activities, Communication, Self-direction and Social participation”.

Working Mothers

“She finds wool and flax and busily spins it..... She goes out to inspect a field and buys it with her own hands. She plants a vineyard. She is energetic, a hard worker and watches for bargains. She works for into the night..... She makes belted linen garments to sell to the merchants. Women did contribute to the family income in Bible times (Prov. 31.13.16).

Non-working Mothers:

Non-working women means is house wife.

DELIMITATION OF THE STUDY

This study was delimited by its method sampling tool and statistical techniques. The topic of research covers vast region. It is very difficult yet not imposed to cover all the aspects of it in a single study. Therefore the researcher from feasibility viewpoint had delimited in following aspects. The study of social maturity of adolescent of working and non-working mothers of X and XI class studying in public school of Muzaffarnagar City, this study is restricted to the students of X and XI class only and working mothers (Teacher, Lawyer, Doctor, and Beautician only).

METHOD OF THE STUDY

The purpose of the present study was to comparison of social maturity of adolescent of working and non-working mothers. To meet the objectives of the study comparative survey method was used. This method is concerned with the surveying, description and investigation of the problem. Survey method was employed to study the comparison between adolescent boys and girls in terms of their social maturity.

RESEARCH POPULATION

The school going adolescent the age group of 13 to 18 years of class IX and X of working and non-working mothers of Meerut city constituted the population of the study in the hand.

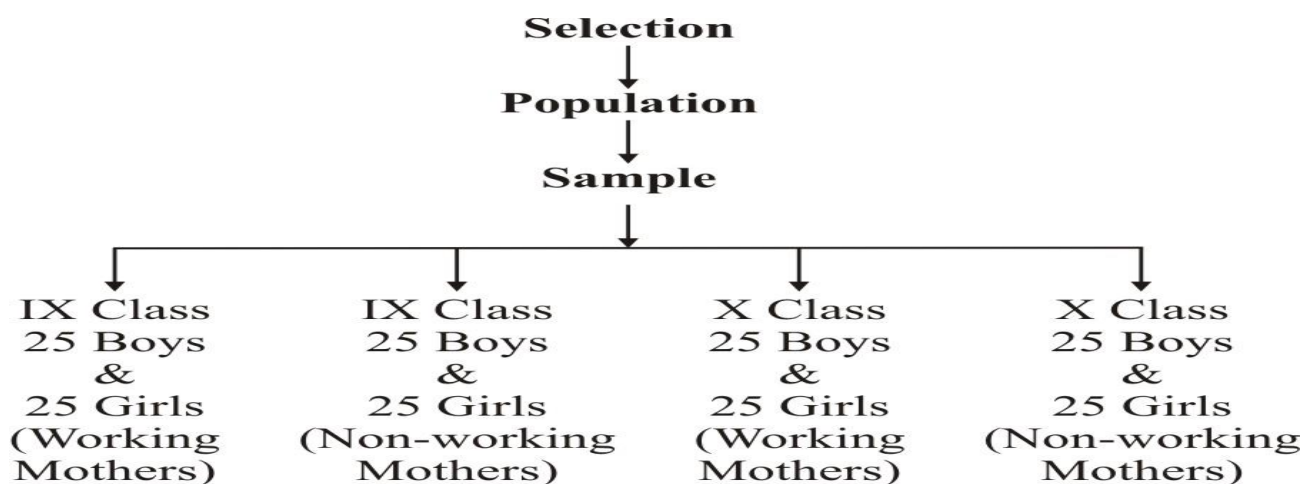
RESEARCH SAMPLE

It was not possible to collect the data from all the members of the population and the investigator therefore, resorted a sampling techniques. It is a technique by which a relatively small number of individuals or measure of individuals, object or events is selected and analyzed in order to find out something about the entire population from which it was selected. Sampling techniques reduces expenditure, saves time and energy. Permits measurement of greater scope or produces greater precision and accuracy.

The representative proportion of the population is called sample. This sample is a small representation of a larger whole. The researcher selected each unit in a specific way.

In the present study a sample 200 adolescents of 14to 19 years of age (100 Girls & 100 Boys) of Muzaffarnagar city were selected, children of the class X & XI standard of working and non-working mothers.

The scale as per schedule i.e. Social Maturity



TOOL USED

The social maturity (SMS) developed by Dr. R.P. Srivastava was used.

COLLECTION OF DATA

All the tests completed by the tests were personally collected by the investigator. Doubts and Queries raised by the students were removed and answered to their satisfaction. Afterwards the tests were scored exactly in accordance with the procedure desired in the manuals.

ORGANIZATION OF THE DATA

The data pertaining to a social maturity of the children of working and non -working women obtained as per the scoring procedure was transferred to a master sheet and kept it confidential. Then it was subjected to statistical analysis.

STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES USED

Descriptive statistics – Bar diagram and inferential statistics- test of significance(‘t’ test) was used in analyzing the data

INTERPRATATION OF DATA

Comparison of Adolescents (boys and girls) of 10th class of working mothers in terms of their social maturity:

Students	N	Mean	SD	“t”	Level of significance
Boys	25	115.8	7.135	1.04	Insignificant
Girls	25	117.84	6.7		

Interpretation: From table 4.1 “t” value is 1.04 which is insignificant at 0.01 level of confidence as the minimum required value at 0.01 level of confidence for degree of freedom (df) is 48 is 2.68 and obtained t value is less than the required value. Therefore, it can be said that there is no significant difference between social maturity of adolescent boys and girl of 9th class of working mothers. It also shows that if 100 samples are taken from some population in 99 cases the result will be similar to present one.

The mean score for social maturity of adolescent boys is 115.8 which is less than of girls that is 117.84. This shows superiority of adolescent girls of 9th class in social maturity over boys of 9th class of working mothers.

This comparison has been reflected by diagram.

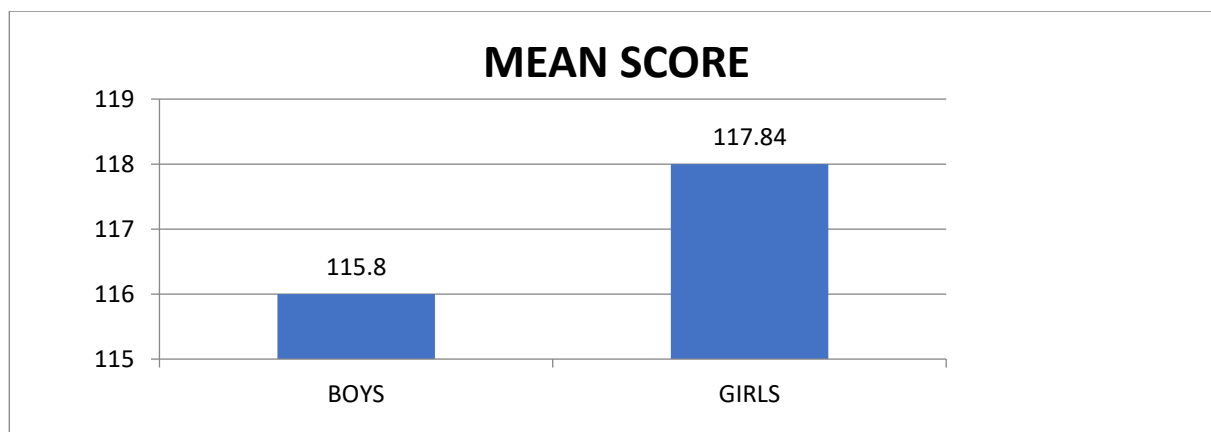


Table No. 4.2
Comparison of Adolescents (boys and girls) of 10th class of non-working mothers in terms of their social maturity

Students	N	Mean	SD	“t”	Level of significance
Boys	25	117.56	7.059	0.786	Insignificant
Girls	25	116.12	5.89		

Interpretation: From table 4.2 obtained t value is 0.786 which is insignificant at 0.01 level of confidence as the minimum required value at 0.01 level of confidence for degree of freedom(df) is 48 is 2.68 and obtained t value is less than the required value. Therefore, it can be said that there is no significant difference between social maturity of adolescent boys and girl of 9th of non-working mothers. It also shows that if 100 samples are taken from same population in 99 cases the result will be similar to present one.

The mean score for social maturity of adolescent boys is 117.56 which is higher than that of girls that is 116.12. This comparison has been reflected from bar diagram.

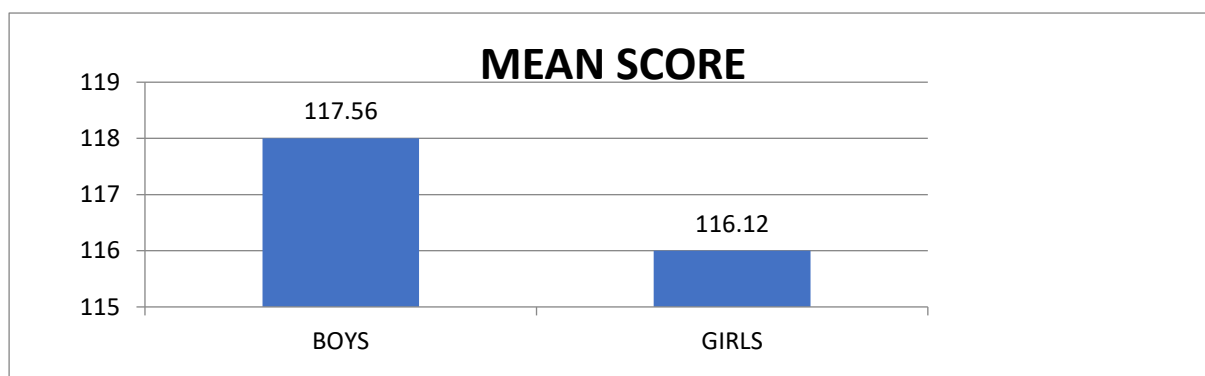


Table No. 4.3
Comparison of Adolescent (boys and girls) of 11th class of working mothers in terms of their social maturity

Students	N	Mean	SD	“t”	Level of significance
Boys	25	114.00	7.399	1.87	Insignificant
Girls	25	118.28	8.734		

Interpretation: - Table No.4.3 shows that obtained t value is 1.87 which is insignificant at 0.01 level of confidence as the minimum required value at 0.01 level of confidence for degree of freedom (df) is 48 is 2.68 and obtained t value is less than the required value. Therefore it can be said that there is

insignificant difference between the boys and girls of 10th class of working mothers. It also shows that if 100 samples are taken from same population in 99 cases the result will be similar to present one.

The mean score for social maturity of adolescent boys is 114 which is less than the girls which is 118.28. This shows superiority of girls in social maturity over adolescent boys of 10th class of working mothers. The comparison has been reflected from bar diagram.

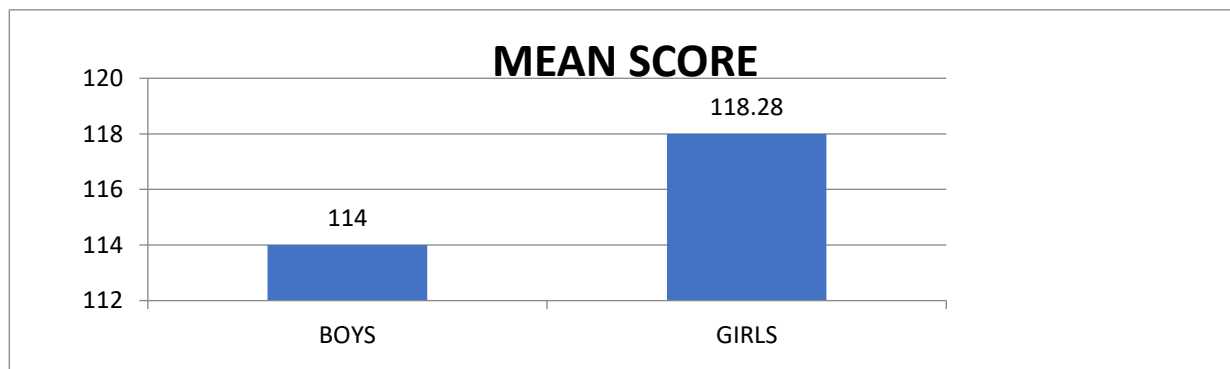


Table No. 4.4

Comparison of Adolescents (boys and girls) of 11th class of non-working mothers in terms of their social maturity

Students		Mean	SD	“t”	Level of significance
Boys	25	115.92	8.807	0.085	Insignificant
Girls	25	116.16	11.055		

Interpretation: This table 4.4 shows that the obtained t value is 0.085 which is insignificant at 0.01 level of confidence as the minimum required value at 0.01 level of confidence for degree of freedom (df) is 48 is 2.63 and obtained t value. Therefore, it can be said that there is no significant difference between adolescent boys and girls of 10th class of non-working mothers. It also shows that if 100 samples are taken from same population in 99 cases the result will be similar to present one. The mean score for social maturity of boys is 115.92 which is little bit less than the girls that is 116.16

This comparison has been reflected from diagram.

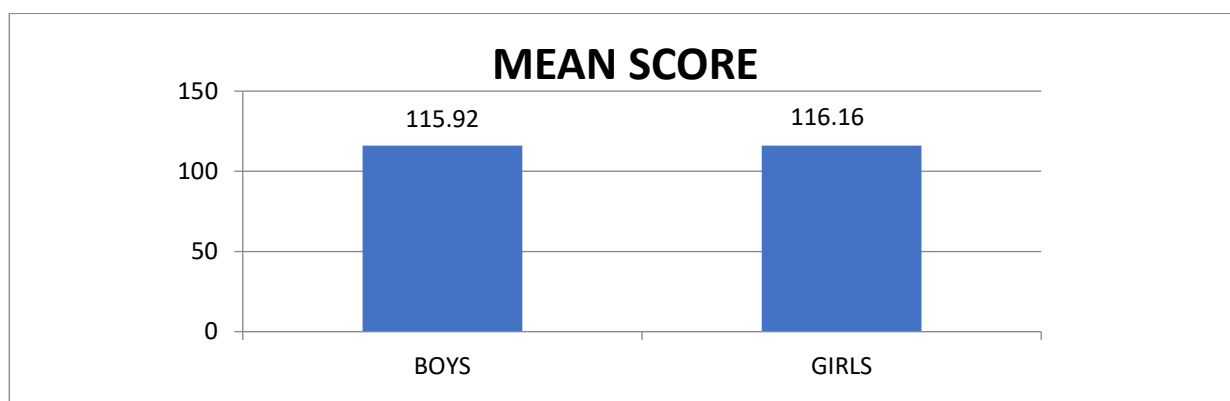


Table No. 4.5

Comparison of adolescents (boys and girls) of working mothers in terms of their social maturity

Students	N	Mean	SD	“t”	Level of significance
Boys	50	114.9	7.194	1.264	Insignificant
Girls	50	118.06	16.23		

Interpretation: Table 4.5 shows the obtained value is 1.264 which is significant at 0.01 level of confidence as the minimum required value at 0.01 level of confidence for degree of freedom (df) is 98 is 2.63 and obtained t value is less than the required value. Therefore it can be said that there is significant difference between boys and girls of working mothers. The mean score for social maturity of adolescent boys is 114.9 which is less than the girls that is 118.06. This shows superiority of adolescent girls in maturity over adolescent boys.

This comparison has been reflected from bar diagram

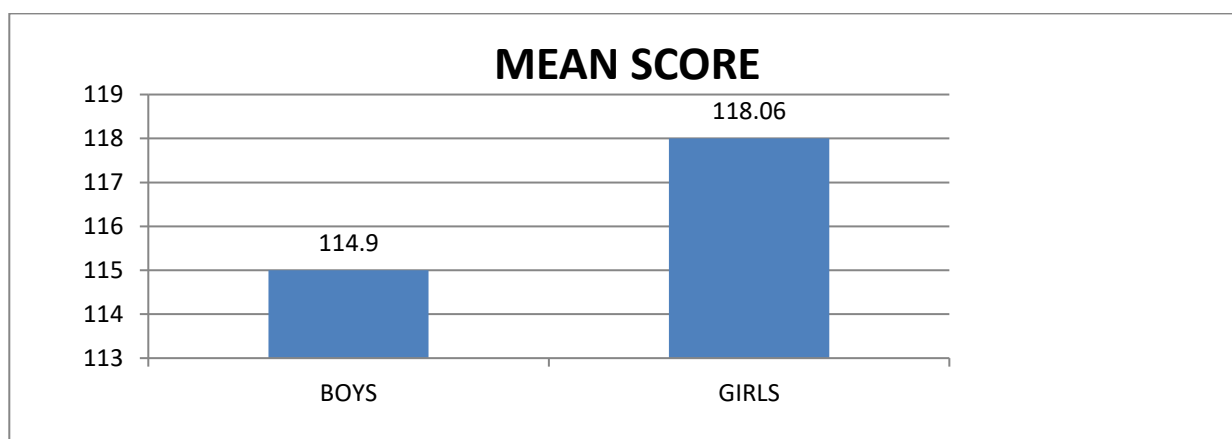


Table No. 4.6

Comparison of Adolescents (boys and girls) of nonworking mothers in terms of their social maturity

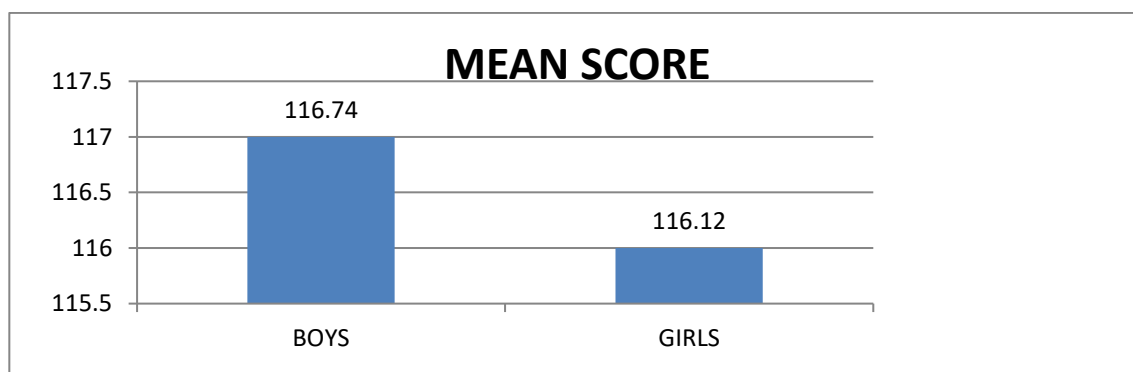
Students	N	Mean	SD	“t”	Level of significance
Boys	50	116.74	7.9	0.36	Insignificant
Girls	50	116.14	8.76		

Interpretation: Table No. 4.6 shows that obtained t value is 0.36 which is insignificant at 0.01 level of confidence as the minimum required value at 0.01 level of confidence for degree of freedom (dg) is 98 is 2.63 and obtained t value is less than required value. Therefore, it can be said that there is no significant

difference between boys and girls of non-working mothers. It also reflects that if 100 samples are taken from same population in 99 cases the result will be similar to present one.

The mean score for social maturity of adolescent boys is 116.74 and the score of girls is 116.14. This shows little bit of difference.

This comparison has been reflected from bar diagram.



FINDINGS

On the basis of validation of hypothesis, the researcher has drawn out the major findings of the research.

1. Boys of 10th class of working mothers and girls of 9th class of working mothers have equal social maturity. Results shows that there is no significance difference between boys and girls of 10th class of working mothers.
2. Boys of 9th class of non-working mothers and girls of 10th class of non-working mothers have equal social maturity. Results shows that there is no significance difference between boys and girls of 9th class of non-working mothers.
3. Boys of 10th class of working mothers and girls of 11th class of working mothers have equal social maturity. Results shows that there is no significance difference between boys and girls of 9th class of working mothers.
4. Boys of 10th class of non-working mothers and girls of 11th class of non-working mothers have equal social maturity. Results shows that there is no significance difference between boys and girls of 9th class of non-working mothers.
5. Boys of working mothers and girls working mothers have equal social maturity. Results shows that there is no significance difference between boys and girls of working mothers.
6. Boys of non-working mothers and girls of non-working mothers have equal social maturity. Results shows that there is no significance difference between boys and girls of non-working mothers.

IMPLICATIONS

Research work will not be considered complete in itself unless and until the use as such in this section of the chapter an attempt is made to see how the findings of the present study can be used as guidelines, to pamper, to protect and to promote the social maturity of adolescent boys and girls.

The study in hand has come out with certain revealing findings which if given due care and proper consideration by all who are concerned with children in one way or the other, will certainly help a lot in developing desirable attitudes both among the adults and children. In other words, it needs a very healthy participation of mother, the children, the family members, the teachers and society. It will help bridge the gap between child need and prevent weaknesses. As such the following suggest home. If taken in the right way accepted in desired form and practiced in their true spirit will really work wonders in making the children socialized. Self-directions, self-help dressing, self-help general etc. and child can be highly sociable.

Social development is one of the major developmental state in which adolescents pass through during their transitional period from childhood to adulthood. The foundation of socialization is laid during the childhood year and the adolescent is expected to build on these foundations and the attitudes and pelvic our patterns that will fit child to take place in the world of adult the social groups expects him to be social matured when he becomes an adolescent by establishing more mother relationship with age-mates of both sexes, desires to achieve socially responsible behavior develops intellectual skills and concepts achieves a more autonomous state through achieving emotional independence from parents and other adults.

The findings of this study have practical implications 40 mothers' teachers and guidance counsellor. They are follows.

1. Working mothers should spend more time with their children. So that they do not full themselves alone.
2. In spite of their busy schedule they should pay much attention to the problem of their children.
3. To meet with the social adjustment problem of the children present to should consider the needs and requirements of the children.
4. Parents and teachers should give them a healthy environment in which they can full themselves secure.

A teacher is closer to student like a friend and like an objective observer he/she can apply correctives wherever required and help in the proper adjustment, of boys and girls. The teachers will have to work as close guardians to guide them against the ups and down of the life. It becomes therefore imperative for the teachers to keep the students away from just cracking the examination and teach them

how to cope with hence situations in life where almost everybody breaks down. Since the teachers ignore all these aspect children feel helpless to face the various challenges forward in preparing them for life and helping them to develop such health attitude that will make them aspire high achieve more and adjust well is family in particular and society in general.

Now a day's social maturity is very important for a person to be successful in life. The present study suggest which growers are mare sociality material as compared to other will achieve higher dignity companied to other will in parents to develop social maturity in the students so that they can have better social matured behaviour.

On the whole, the manner in which the minds of the growing children are made an acceptable to the ever-changing needs of life and education and kept turned thereafter is a guarantee for adjustment is life. all the calls for a caring treatment by the parents and teacher in general in depth understanding on the parts of the teacher and deserving applause and acknowledgment on the part of the society. It is a case of pure and simple commitment. It is therefore highly needed that they should unite hands. And come forward to help the adolescents. To achieve the desired social behaviours in life.

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