

Vol 6 Issue 4 Jan 2017

ISSN No : 2249-894X

*Monthly Multidisciplinary
Research Journal*

*Review Of
Research Journal*

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RNI MAHMUL/2011/38595

ISSN No.2249-894X

Review Of Research Journal is a multidisciplinary research journal, published monthly in English, Hindi & Marathi Language. All research papers submitted to the journal will be double - blind peer reviewed referred by members of the editorial Board readers will include investigator in universities, research institutes government and industry with research interest in the general subjects.

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PROBLEMS EXPERIENCED BY ADOLESCENTS OF EMPLOYED AND NON EMPLOYED MOTHERS

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ABSTRACT:

Adolescent problem behavior, including substance use, school misconduct and delinquency, is a national concern. Implicit in the concept of middle school is the recognition that students who develop positive social bonds with their school are more likely to perform well academically, and refrain from misconduct and other antisocial behavior. However, little scientific attention has been given to the complex interactions between middle school students and the school environment. This article discuss the problems experienced by adolescents school of employed and non employed mothers.



KEYWORDS: Adolescent problem behavior, school misconduct and delinquency.

1.INTRODUCTION:

The term adolescence comes from the latin word adolescere which means "to grow to maturity". Adolescence is the bridge between childhood and adulthood. It is a time of rapid development of growing to sexual maturity, discovering one's real self, defining personal values and finding one's vocational & social directions. It is also a time of testing, of pushing against one's capabilities and limitations as imposed by adults. Thus an adolescent is a traveller who has left one place and has not reached the next. It is an intermission between earlier freedoms and subsequent responsibilities and commitments. This period is often characterised by identity crisis, diffuse and vague status, poor body co-ordination, sharpened sexual interest and social disapproval. The adolescents have been called terrible teens and this unfavourable stereotype of the' adolescent has

had a damaging effect on adult attitudes and relationships. This has served to widen the generation gap that always existed between adults and young people. Adolescents live in solitary isolation when they can't share their concerns with others and when the only close companions they can find are those who dwell within their own imagination. There are many problems of adolescents that cut persons from one another and exaggerate the problems.

In addition to it, it is an established fact that the Indian family is changing. Modernisation seems to have left hardly any society unaffected. One of the major consequences of the varied processes of change in all spheres operating in India has been the emancipation of women from their tradition bound ethos which has a new perspective to stereotypic system. There is a rapid and sweeping entrance of women into the occupational structure. The whole life style is affected and adolescents are no exception to it. Mother's role is of paramount importance in the life of child because she is principal person in forming child's character. Mother occupies an important position in the life of child and child's growth and development depends upon the degree of care she takes of the child.

Thus the emancipation of women have raised new problems in the mental and social well being of the youth. The present study has ben undertaken to assess the problems experienced by adolescents.

2.OBJECTIVES :

To assess the problems experienced by adolescents of employed and non-employed mothers in 4 areas viz. family, school, social and personal.

3. METHODOLOGY:

3.1. Sample and its Selection :

The present study was conducted in the co-educational schools of Raichur City. The total sample for the present study consisted of 240 boys and girls between the age range of 12-16 years. These were divided into 60 boys and 60 girls in both the cases of employed as well as non-employed mothers. These 60 boys and 60 girls in each case were further divided into 30 boys and 30 girls from the age group 12-14 years and 14-16 years respectively. Thus making a total of 240 respondents.

Information regarding the sample selection

Age Group (years)	Adolescent Children (employed mothers) n=120		Adolescent Child (non-employed mothers) n=120	
	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
12-14	30	30	30	30
14-16	30	30	30	30
Total	60	60	60	60

3.2. Tools for Data Collection:

The youth problem inventory originally constructed and standardised by Dr. Mithlesh Verma and adapted version done by Chawla, Maheshwari, Yadav & Kothari (1989) was used to identify the problems of adolescents. The inventory consisted of 90 questions and there were 3 columns "True"; "Partially true"; "False". The respondents had to mark N) against the column whichever is applicable to them.

3.3. Analysis of Data:

For the purpose of scoring, there were 3 possible responses for each statement i.e. "true"; "partially true"; "false". Each response was assigned a score i.e.

True	-	2
Partially True	-	1
False	-	0

Ultimately the total of all scores was done to find out the results.

As far as analysis is concerned the percentage is calculated for the level of problems experienced by school going adolescents separately for employed and non-employed mothers and those problems in which 2/3rd adolescents face problems were considered as major problems.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:

The percentage distribution of adolescent boys and girls of employed and non-employed mothers facing problems in 4 areas :

5. THE RESULTS OF THE STUDY:

1. Graph A & B revealed that adolescent boys in general experience greater problems in comparison to adolescent girls in case of both employed and non--employed mothers.

It may be because boys desire for wider social relationships, looking for higher living conditions, are anxious & often come in conflicts. Females are better adjusted because they carry out their work with responsibility, good at studies, accept the responsibility and are good at conversation.

2. Graph A & B revealed that adolescent children of employed mothers face greater problems in comparison to that of non-employed mothers.

It may be due to that at this stage adolescents are more concerned with educational activities, extra- curricular activities, they become more serious about their future, their status and for all this they require proper guidance and it may be lacking if both parents are working because of overburdened schedule of parents. In addition to it mother's role is of paramount importance in forming character of child and children may need mother very much at this stage of life.

3. Graph A & B revealed that adolescent children face greater problems in school and personal area while they face least problems in social areas.

It may be because in addition to the academic demands, problems in relation to self concept is of severe concern as lack of acceptance becomes most important when there is great deal of emotional or ego involvement and when individual's other resources are too limited to meet her needs, problems become exaggerated. Career making is very important at this stage and it leads to additional problems in school area.

The specific subareas in which adolescents of employed mothers suffer greater problems are feeling of loneliness, lack of guidance, enforcement of parental attitudes, fear of parents, sibling rivalry, lack of motivation (family area). Fear of teachers, partial attitude of teachers, lack of peer group involvement (school area). Rejection from society, social inferiorities lack of opportunities (social area). Beauty consciousness, illogical fears, inferiority complex (personal area).

The specific subareas in which adolescents of non-employed mothers suffer greater problems are lack of freedom, parental outlook, difference of opinion, parental attitudes, strictness in parental behaviour, enforcement of parental attitude (Family area). Partial attitude of teachers, uncertainty about career, rejection by teachers, harsh behaviour of teachers, lack of guidance (school area). Social

in ferierties, feeling of failure (social area). Health consciousness, personal handicaps, frustration and depression (personal area).

The research thus revealed that adolescents always face problems that are not only new but are different from those' faced by their elders. So, elders are not able to understand the problems of adolescents and they always have higher expectations from them and enforce their attitude on adolescents. Thus there is need of elders to understand the needs of adolescents with changing times.

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