

# STUDY ON ADJUSTMENT OF ADOLESCENT CHILDREN OF HOUSE MAKERS AND IN-SERVICE MOTHERS IN RELATION TO ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENTS

VIKAS KUMAR\*

## ABSTRACT

*An educated woman, whether house maker or in-service caters to the general well being of the family. But how far it contributes to the education of children of house makers in respect children of in-service mothers is a question. Research findings at national and international level are available in support of each category. The present paper tries to examine the situation in the context of semi urban region of Haryana state. The findings suggest that there exist significant difference between academic performance of adolescent children of house maker in-service mothers.*

## INTRODUCTION

Man is the grandest work of God. in the words of Shakespeare, man is the 'Paragon of the Creation'. He has in him individuality, a pattern of self-inborn with him. He is affected by so many factors such as educational institution and its environment, family members, peer groups, teachers and so on. Among all these family play a unique role in all round development of an individual. Parents also play a key role in the personality development of the child. Witmer and Kotonsky in this regard stated "It is in and through the family that the main components of a child personality develop". The struggle between feeling of trust and mistrusts first work out in relation to the parents and it is by family members that the autonomy and initiative characteristic of our society are encouraged or denied. Looking to the above facts we cannot deny that a child whatever he learns is mostly influenced by all the member of his family.

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\* Asst. Prof. Guru Ram Dass B.Ed. College, Jalalabad

Mother's role is of paramount importance because she is the child's best instructor, fully responsible for child's early socialization and for setting a well mental and emotional foundation. As Napoleon the warrior justly said, "Give me a mother, then I will conquer the world." It has clearly signified the importance of a mother in all round development of child. It has been firmly established that most of the mother in these days expect better adjustment of their children in the society. It is due to the reasons that they utilize most of their time for all round development of their children. Even when children become and adult, mother's role remains the same but the perceptions of mother's and other family member changes because he/she has been reached at the stage of adolescence. There is no two opinion on the fact that educated mothers are prime assets to any family. A latest study on Learning Achievement of Class-V children conducted by NCERT, New Delhi (2008) reveals that fathers provide more academic help to their children followed by mothers and elder peers. The same study also highlights. That mother educational positively influences achievement of children by 17-19 per cent. This underscores the role of an educated mother. Educated mothers have two options -one take up a job in addition to the household work, and two, become a home maker (traditionally 'house wife') limiting her role to rearing of children and management of household work in the traditional fashion. The former category is otherwise known as in-service mothers and the later is known as house maker or stay at home mothers. Irrespective of the status of whether in-service or house maker mothers' sole aim is to ensure welfare of the children to enable them to attain success in all walks of life. Research studies have been conducted on the role and function of both working and stay at home mothers in relation to academic achievement of children. Some researchers have concluded that in-service mothers' though more stressed than their house maker counterparts, are in better position to influence the academic achievement of their children, in terms of quality time made available to children (Merhotra, 2010; Riaz, 2003). "A working mother who spends one hour of quality time every day with her child will probably establish a better bond with her child than one who is home nagging the child all the time", says Dr. Merhotra, a Psychologist. The academic performance of children of working mothers is significantly higher than he children of their non-working counterparts. Dhall and Shahni (2008)

found that children of working mothers get high cognitive stimulation and hence they have higher academic performance. Similarly panda and Samal (1995) and Alaka (1992) found the children of working women to be more intelligent, mentally healthy and emotionally stable as compared to that of non-working mothers.

### **Adolescent Children**

Adolescence is the most importance period of human life. "Adolescences that span of years which boys and girls move from childhood to adulthood mentally, emotionally, socially, physically." Poets have described it the spring of life and important era in the total life span of human being. It is a period when an individual is capable of begetting offspring. It means that when power of reproducing its own kind is attained by the individual then we can say he has become an adolescent. This remarkable growth and developments takes place in the several aspects. This includes increasing ability in performance, growth in intelligence, growth in knowledge and growth of understanding in creative expression and development of socials well as emotional components. The adolescent makes transition; transition means change. There is a need for adjustment and achievement with the environment in which they have lived. Most of their problem centers around physical appearance, health and physical development, marks scored relationships with member of their families, their teacher and peeress of both sexes and home. This adjustment may leads to absenteeism, truancy, low achievement and other unworthy habits of children. If they do not find work and activities of their interest and choice they may easily get bored.

### **House Maker and In-service Mothers**

In-service mothers are required to play a dual role- one as housewives and other as employees. Being subjected to the dual demand of house and work they are liable to face a crisis of adjustment. They are to perform their biological functions because of their sex and abstract as a caretaker of homes. At the same time, they are confronted with the responsibilities and duties connected with their employment. The In-service mothers are not yet clear about their role. There was hardly any ambiguity and in consistency in the married woman's role when her chief role used to be a wife and mother. The additional load of the duties of a job arouses confusion. This is because of the absence of

adjustment to the new role in the groves of old roles.

House maker mothers are those mothers whose role business is to bear and rear children in place of serving at any factory, institution or any other enterprise, they are always in the service of their children.

### **Adjustment**

The concept of adjustments originally biological as profounder in Darwin's theory of "natural selection and adaptation". The adaptability to environmental hazards goes on increasing as we proceed on the psychogenetic scale from the lower extreme to the higher extreme of life Insects and germs in comparison to human being cannot withstand the hazards of changing conditions in the environment. But on the other hand man among the living beings, has the highest capacity to adapt to physically demand but also adjust to social pressure for which it is apparent to call him a creative human being. Gates (1954) viewed "Adjustment is a continual process by which a person varies his behavior to produce more harmonious relationship between him and environment". Thus adjustment shows the extent to which and individual's personality functions efficiently in a world of other people. Dunn (1967) viewed "Adjustment is a continuous process of maintaining harmony among the attributes of the individual and the environmental condition which surround him".

### **Academic Achievement**

The world is becoming more and more competitive. Among the factors, which determine the outcome of that competition, academic achievement is one of utmost importance. Many factors have direct or indirect influence on one's academic achievement. In the modern advance society academic achievement is one of the most important factor for further education, employment or any other selection. Good (1951) stated "Achievement means accomplishment or proficiency of performance in a given skill or body of knowledge." Sprinthall (1969) viewed that from the very first day, the child enters the school, society exerts, enormous pressure on him to succeed academically. Freeman (1965) said, "A test of education of achievement is one designed to measure knowledge, understanding or skills in a specified subject or group of subjects."

## Objectives of the study

*The present study was undertaken with the following main objectives:-*

- To study the difference in emotional adjustment of adolescent boys and girls of house maker and in-service mothers.
- To study the difference in social adjustment of adolescent boys and girls of house maker and in-service mothers.
- To study the difference in educational adjustment of adolescent boys and girls of house maker and in-service mothers.
- To study the difference in total adjustment of adolescent boys and girls of house maker and in-service mothers.
- To study the difference in academic achievement of adolescent boys and girls of house maker and in-service mothers.

## Hypotheses

*To achieve the objectives stated above the following hypotheses were tested.*

- Their exist significant difference in emotional adjustment of adolescent boys and girls of house maker and in-service mothers.
- There exist significant difference in social adjustment of adolescent boys and girls of house maker and in-service mothers.
- There exist significant difference in educational adjustment of adolescent boys and girls of house maker and in-service mothers.
- There exist significant difference in total adjustment of adolescent boys and girls of house maker and in-service mothers.
- There exist significant difference in academic achievement of adolescent boys and girls of house maker and in-service mothers.

## Sample

Survey method of research was used in present study restarted to simple random sampling for collection of data. The sample for investigation was drown from S.D.M.N Vidaya Mandir School, Nilokheri of District Karnal. A total of 100 adolescent students. The sample includes 50 boys and 50 girls out of these 50 students were children of in-service mothers and 50 children of house maker mothers.

## **Tools Used**

*For the purpose of data collection two instruments namely:-*

1. Adjustment Inventory for School students (AISS) by AKP. Sinha and RP. Singh (1993).
2. Sharma Academic Achievement Motivation Test (AMT) by TR. Sharma (1984) have been adopted in the present study.

## **Data Collection Procedure**

The investigator collected the data from the student of IX and X classes. Investigator first discussed the purpose of data collection. The investigator instructed the students about what to do. There was not time limit for answering the questionnaire. All the precaution necessary for collecting data in a reliable manner was taken at the time of administration of tools. Students were motivated and a rapport was collected to get true responses to each item. They were also told that the data was collected only for research purpose and responses given by them will be kept confidential. Then, the questionnaires were given one by one to the students as soon as the students filled the answer-sheet the investigator collected these for scoring.

## **Statistical Treatment**

Analysis of variance was applied to study the mean difference in adjustment and achievement of adolescent children of house maker and in-service mothers.

## **Analysis, Results and Discussion**

This part is concerned with the analysis is of the data and presentation of the results according to the objectives and hypothesis formulated. Mean difference on the variables have been studied. The data pertaining to emotional, socializing, educational in relation to academic achievements was used for analytical presentations.

**Table-1**

**Mean differences and F-ratio of emotional adjustment**

Sr. No.	Sources of Variance	Df.	S.S.	M.S.	F-ratio	Result
1	Mother's (House maker & in-service)	1	109.80	109.80	7.45	Significant
2	Adolescents (Boys & Girls)	1	105.55	105.55	7.16	Significant
3	Interaction (Mother X Adolescents)	1	50.06	50.06	3.40	N.S.
4	Within	96	2300.17	14.74	-	-

F-ratio for the main effect of adolescent children of house maker and in-service mothers on emotional adjustment is 7.45, which is greater than the table value at 1/96 df. against .01 level of significance. It is significant. Thus hypothesis is accepted. It means that adolescent boys and girls of house maker and in-service mothers differ significantly in emotional adjustment.

**Table-2**

**Mean difference and F- ratio of social adjustment**

Sr. No.	Sources of Variance	Df.	S.S.	M.S.	F-ratio	Result
1	Mother's (House maker & in-service)	1	102.65	102.65	6.94	Significant
2	Adolescents (Boys & Girls)	1	117.05	117.05	7.91	Significant
3	Interaction (Mother X Adolescents)	1	13.02	13.02	0.88	N.S.
4	Within	96	2309.52	14.80	-	-

F-ratio for the main effect of adolescent children of house maker and in-service mother on social adjustment is greater than the table value at 1/96 df. against 0.01 level of significance, So, it, is significant. Thus hypothesis is accepted. It means that adolescent boys and girls of house maker and In-service mothers differ significantly in social adjustment.

**Table-3**  
**Mean difference and F-ratio of educational adjustment**

Sr. No.	Sources of Variance	Df.	S.S.	M.S.	F-ratio	Result
1	Mother's (House maker & in-service)	1	149.22	149.22	7.83	Significant
2	Adolescents (Boys & Girls)	1	168.10	168.10	8.53	Significant
3	Interaction (Mother X Adolescents)	1	58.10	58.10	3.05	N.S.
4	Within	96	2974.35	19.07	-	-

F-ratio for the main effect of adolescent children of house maker and in-service mothers on educational adjustments 7.83 which is greater than the table value at 1/96 df. against .01 level of significance. This hypothesis is accepted. It means that adolescent boys and girls house maker and in-service mothers differ significantly in educational adjustment.

**Table-4**  
**Mean difference and F-ratio of total adjustment**

Sr. No.	Sources of Variance	Df.	S.S.	M.S.	F-ratio	Result
1	Mother's (House maker & in-service)	1	1228.10	1228.10	10.01	Significant
2	Adolescents (Boys & Girls)	1	1440.90	1440.90	11.71	Significant
3	Interaction (Mother X Adolescents)	1	313.50	313.50	2.55	N.S.
4	Within	96	19142.50	122.71	-	-

F-ratio for the main effect of adolescent children of house maker and in-service mothers on total adjustment is 10.01, which is greater than the table value at 1/96 df. against .01 level of significance. It is significant. Thus, hypothesis is accepted. It means that adolescent boys and girls of house maker and in-service mothers differ significantly in total adjustment.



**Table-5**  
**Mean Difference and F-ratio of Academic Achievement**

Sr. No.	Sources of Variance	Df.	S.S.	M.S.	F-ratio	Result
1	Mother's (House maker & in-service)	1	593.6	593.6	7.00	Significant
2	Adolescents (Boys & Girls)	1	769.22	769.22	9.07	Significant
3	Interaction (Mother X Adolescents)	1	103.03	103.03	1.22	N.S.
4	Within	96	13227.55	84.79	-	-

F-ratio for the main effect of adolescent children of house make and in-service mothers on academic achievement is 7.00, which is greater than the table value at 1/96 df. against .01 level of significance. So, it is significant. Thus hypothesis is accepted. It means that adolescent boys and girls of house maker and in-service mothers differ significantly in academic achievement.

### Conclusions

The conclusions concerned with mean difference in emotional, social, educational and total adjustment of adolescent boys and girls of house maker and in-service mothers.

- Adolescent children of house maker and in-service mothers differ significantly on emotional adjustment but adolescent children of house maker mothers have better adjustment than adolescent of in-service mothers.
- Adolescent children of house maker and in-service mothers differ significantly on social adjustment but adolescent children of house maker mothers have better social adjustment than in-service mothers.
- Adolescent children on educational adjustments but adolescent children of house maker mothers have better educational adjustment than in-service mothers.
- Adolescent children of house maker and in-service mothers differ significantly on academic achievement but adolescent children of house maker mothers as mentioned above have better academic achievements.

- Adolescent children of house maker and inservice mothers differ significantly on academic achievement but adolescent children of non working mothers as mentioned above better on academic achievement.

The above findings claimed that adolescent children of house makers high on academic achievements with better adjustment than adolescent children of inservice mothers.

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