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COMPARATIVE STUDY TO ASSESS THE PSYCHOSOCIAL PROBLEMS AMONG ADOLESCENT OF WORKING AND NON-WORKING MOTHERS IN SELECTED COMMUNITIES

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Adolescence is a period of transition when the individual changes physically and psychologically from a child to an adult. This transition involves psychological, emotional, social and intellectual change. The developmental changes that occur during adolescence cause varying degree of disturbances in them because of rapid pubertal changes.

Method: The method adopted for the present study was evaluative approach as the study aimed at development of an intervention (An Information Guide Sheet) for assessing the knowledge of 120 adolescents. This approach would help the investigator to evaluate the effect of specific intervention that is “An Information Guide Sheet” on the variable that is knowledge of adolescents on awareness regarding sex education in selected secondary & senior secondary schools at Udaipur. non probability purposive sampling method.

Results: No correlation between psychosocial problems among adolescence of working and non-working women. Genders of adolescence were associated with psychosocial problem in both working and non-working mother. Other variables were not associated with psychosocial problem of adolescence both groups.

Conclusion: This study concludes that both groups are equally affected with mild psychological problem. That conclusion draws by that working mother status not affect psychosocial problem of adolescence. Both working and non-working mother equally taking care of their adolescence.

Keywords: Psychosocial problem, adolescence, working mother.

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INTRODUCTION

BACKGROUND OF STUDY

The word adolescence is Latin in origin, derived from the verb *adolescere*, which means "to grow into adulthood." There is no single event or boundary line that denotes the end of childhood or the beginning of adolescence. Rather, it is thought of as the passage from childhood into and through adolescence as composed of a set of transitions that unfold gradually and that touch upon many aspects of the individual's behavior, development, and relationships. These transitions are biological, cognitive, social, and emotional¹.

Adolescence is the transitional stage of development between childhood and adulthood, representing the period of time during which a person experiences a variety of biological changes and encounters a number of emotional issues.

Adolescence can be a specifically turbulent

as well as dynamic period of one's life. It has been identified as a period in which young people develop abstract thinking abilities, become more aware of their sexuality, develop a clearer sense of psychological identity and increase their independence from parents. Adolescents are rich in memory, perceiving things, concept formation, association, generalization, imagination and decision making³.

Several developmental stage models have placed adolescence in a period of human development. Sigmund Freud saw it as the "genital phase" of psycho sexual development where the child recaptures the sexual awareness of infancy. Jean Piaget focused on cognitive development, seeing adolescence as the "formal operative stage" where the young person develops the ability to think abstractly and draw conclusions

from the information available. Erik Erickson's theory of psycho social development identified the identity crisis as central to the notion of adolescence⁴.

Adolescents report that they are far happier spending time with similarly-aged peers as compared to adults. Consequently, conflict between adolescents and their parents increase at this time as adolescents strive to create a separation and sense of independence. Peer pressure is very prevalent during adolescence. Young adolescents are particularly susceptible to confirming to the behavior of their peers. Adolescents are less likely to feel depressed or anxious if the peer group provides emotional support⁵.

The relationship between mother and the child has to be so pure and innocent that cannot be articulated into the worldly

sayings. Only the mother can experience all the minute and the major changes that take place during the expecting time of ninth month. The mother builds up a very close bonding with the child in the womb. Perhaps, a lady gets to know and her anxiety of every moment starts dreaming about her

child's future behavior and even the name by which she would call her child. A mother is conscious of every action that is believed to be good, healthy and moreover necessary for the good growth of her child⁸.

Important finding and intrusions of adolescence children, who are at increased threat for the behavior and emotional developments are crucial. The real incidence of behavior problems among young children is not easy to decide with any causes. Since the frequency rates reported in the journal vary greatly. One of the effects for adolescence children is Maternal Employment. Hence it varies accordingly to the specific characteristics of the mother's employment, economic status of the family and mother's attitude as well as coping strategies¹².

NEED FOR THE STUDY

Adolescence is a period when rapid physiological changes and demands for new social roles take place. The adolescents, due to these changes often face a number of crises and dilemmas. Emotional development is at peak and there is no

emotional stability in general. It is a period demanding significant adjustment to the physical and social changes which distinguish childhood behavior from adult behavior¹⁴.

Conclusion of this study was sleep problem are common among rural Indian children²⁰.

Due to the economic conditions in our day-to-day family life mothers are looking into more employment opportunity. Hence, it enhances the adolescence to be with primary private caretakers which leads to emotional and attitude problem of the adolescence. We are facing the same crisis in our profession too. For this reason, I am interested in doing this particular study.

RESULTS

Results are the findings or the outcomes, which resolves the research question raised by the researcher at the beginning. This chapter presents the analysis and interpretation of the data collected from 120 adolescents studying in 8th, 9th and 10th standard in selected schools of Udaipur to identify the psychosocial problems of

adolescents.

The analysis of data involves the translation of information collected during the course of the research project into interpretable convenient and descriptive terms and to draw inference from them by using statistical methods.

The purpose of analysis is to summarize the data so that it might provide answers to the research question. The data collected were tabulated and analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics in order to meet the objectives of the study and to test the hypotheses. The level of significance chosen was 0.05.

DISCUSSION

This chapter presents the major findings of the study and reviews them in relation to the findings from other studies conducted by other researchers. The main aim of the study was to compare the level of psychosocial problems of adolescents between working and non-working mother. Data collection and analysis were carried out based on the objectives of the study.

CONCLUSION:

The present study was undertaken to compare the level of psychosocial problems between adolescence of working and non-working mother in selected high schools, determine the association psychosocial problems among adolescent of working and non-working mothers with their selected demographic variable. The conceptual framework adopted for the study was developed by the researcher based on Sr. Callista Roy's Adaptation Model. The population of the study consisted of 60 adolescents from working mother group and 60 adolescents from non-working mother. Stratified random sampling was used to select 120 samples. The population of the study consisted of 60 adolescents from working mother group and 60 adolescents from non-working mother. Stratified random sampling was used to select 120 samples.

The following conclusions were drawn based on the findings of the study

- Majority of the respondents belong to the age group of 15 to 17 years in both adolescence of (55%) working and

(60%) non-working group.

- The gender wise in both group majority of respondent belong male.
- Most of the adolescents in both working (95%) and nonworking (60%) mothers' group were Hindus.
- While 71.7% of non-working mother's adolescents lived in nuclear family, 61.3% of working mother's adolescents lived in nuclear family.
- Adolescence of non-working mother group majority 30 (50percent) are having 2 or less children whereas in adolescence of working mother group majority 38(63.3percent) are having 2 or less children.
- Sixty one percent of non-working mothers were graduates or above, whereas only 73% of working mothers were graduates or above.
- Ten percent adolescent's non-working women have mild psychosocial Problems where as only six present adolescence from Working mother group have mild psychosocial problems. There were no adolescents suffering from moderate and severe psychosocial

problems in both groups. There finding showing that both groups are affected with mild psychosocial problem.

- No correlation between psychosocial problems among adolescence of working and non-working women. This suggested that higher score of psychosocial problem in adolescence nonworking mother group children had no effect on psychosocial problem in adolescence working mother.
- Genders of adolescence were associated with psychosocial problem in both working and non-working mother. Other variables were not associated with psychosocial problem of adolescence both groups.

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ORGANIZATION OF THE STUDY

FINDINGS

THE FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

HAVE BEEN ORGANIZED AS

FOLLOWS:

Section I: demographic characteristics

Section II: Assessment of level of psychosocial problems of adolescent of working and non-working mothers

Section III: Comparison of psychosocial problem scores of adolescents of working and non-working mothers

Section IV: Association between the psychosocial problem scores of adolescents with their selected demographic variable.

SECTION-I DESCRIPTION OF DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES

Table1.1:FrequencyandpercentagedistributionofRespondentsby Ageinyears

(n=60+60)

S.N	AGE	Adolescence of non Working mother		Adolescence Of Working Mother	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1	12 -14 year	27	45%	24	40%
3	15 17 Years	33	55%	36	60%
	Total	60	100%	60	100%

Table -1.2: Frequency and percentage distribution of Respondents by Gender

(n=60+60)

S. No.	Gender	Adolescence of Non-Working Mother		Adolescence of Working Mother	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1	Male	35	53.3%	32	58.8 %
2	Female	25	47.27%	28	42.2 %
	Total	60	100 %	60	100%

Table -1.3: Frequency and percentage distribution of Respondents by Religio(n=60+60)

S.No.	Religion	Adolescence of Non-Working Mother		Adolescence of Working Mother	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1	HINDU	57	95%	36	60%
2	MUSLIM	2	3.3%	15	25%
3	CHRISTIAN	1	1.6%	03	05%
4	OTHER	0	0%	6	10%
	TOTAL	60	100%	60	100%

Table -1.4: Frequency and percentage distribution of Respondents by Type of Family

S.No.	Type of family	Adolescence of non-working mother		Adolescence of Working Mother	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1	Nuclear	16	29.4%	37	61.7%
2	Joint	43	71.6%	23	38.3%
3	Single parent	0	0%	0	0%
	Total	60	100%	60	100%

Table 1.5: Frequency and percentage distribution of Respondents by Number of siblings

S. No	Number of Sibling	Adolescence of Non-Working Mother		Adolescence of Working Mother (n=60+60)	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1	2 or less	30	50 %	38	63.3%
2	3	20	33.3%	20	33%
3	4 or more	10	16.6%	2	3.3%
	Total	60	100%	60	100%

Table 1.6: Frequency and percentage distribution of Respondents by Number of Friend
(n=60+60)

S. No.	Number of Friends	Adolescence of Non-Working Mother		Adolescence of Non-Working Mother	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1	No friends	12	20%	11	18.7%
2	1-2	12	20%	15	25%
3	3-4	19	33.3%	15	25%
4	4>	17	28.7%	19	33.3%
	Total	60	100%	60	100%

Table 1.7: Frequency and percentage distribution of Respondents by education of mother

S. No.	Education Of Mother	Adolescence of Non-Working Other		Adolescence of non working mother	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1.	No formal education	2	3.3%	1	1.6%
2.	Primary education	4	6.6%	2	3.3%
3.	High education	10	16.6%	5	8.3%
4.	secondary education	9	15%	8	13.3%
5.	graduate or above	37	61.6%	44	73.3%
	Total	60	100%	60	100%

FREQUENCY AND DISTRIBUTION OF LEVEL OF PSYCHOSOCIAL PROBLEMS SCORE AMONG ADOLESCENCE OF WORKING AND NON- WORKING WOMEN

Table 2.1: Frequency and distribution of level of psychosocial problems of adolescence

S. No.	Psychosocial Problems	Adolescence of Non Working Women		Adolescence of Working Women	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1	(0-35) Well adjusted	56	93.3%	57	95%
2	(36-70) Mild	4	6.6%	6	10%
3	(71-105) moderate	0	0%	0	0%
4	106-140) Severe	0	0	0	0
	Total	60	100%	60	100%

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PSYCHOSOCIAL PROBLEMS AMONG ADOLESCENCE OF WORKING AND NON-WORKING WOMEN

This section describes finding of relationship psychosocial problems among adolescence of working and non-working women. Raw score method of Karl Person's product moment correlation was used to computed correlation co-efficient.

Table no 3.1: relationship between psychosocial problems among adolescence of working and non-workingwomen

VARIABLES	MEAN	STANDARD DEVIATION	COEFFICIENT OF(n=60+ CORRELATION
ADOLESCENCE OF WORKING WOMEN	23	4.24	0.32
ADOLESCENCE OF NON- WORKING WOMEN	25.3	6.34	

* - Significant at .05 level, df (118)

SECTION IV

CHI SQUARE VALUE SHOWING ASSOCIATION PSYCHOSOCIAL PROBLEMS AMONG ADOLESCENCE OF WORKING AND NON- WORKING WOMEN WITHSELECTED DEMOGRAPHICVARIABLES

Table no 4.1: chi square value showing association psychosocial problems among adolescence of non-working women with selected demographic variables.

N=60+60

S. No.	Variables	Below median	Above median	Df	Obtained chi square value (x ²)	Table value of chi square (x ²)
1.	Age (in Years)					
	12 - 14	12	15	1	.66 N.S	3.84
	15 - 17	18	15			
2.	SEX					
	MALE	13	22	1	4.21*	3.84
	FEMALE	16	9			
3.	Education of Mother					
	Formal education	1	1	4	1.39 N.S	7.185
	Primary school	2	2			
	High school	4	6			
	Secondary school	6	3			
	Graduate or above	20	17			7.185
4.	Religion					
	Hindu	37	20	3	0.58 N.S	
	Muslim	1	1			
	Christian	1	0			
	Other	0	0			
5.	Type of Family					
	Nuclear	6	10	2	0.38 N.S	5.99
	Joint	23	20			
	Single parent	0	0			
6.	Number of Children					
	2 and less	14	16	2	1.75 N.S	5.99
	3	7	13			
	4 or more	6	4			
7.	Number of Finds					
	0	5	7	3	2.45 N.S	7.185
	1-2	4	8			
	3 -4	11	8			
	> 4	7	10			

Table value of Chi-square at 0.05 level of significance. (*-significant) Table value of Chi-square at 0.05 level of significance.

(N.S.- Non significant) CHI SQUARE VALUE SHOWING ASSOCIATION BETWEEN PSYCHOSOCIAL PROBLEMS OF ADOLESCENCE WITH WORKING MOTHER
Tableno4.2:chi square value showing association between psychosocial problems of adolescence of working mother with selected demographic variable

S. NO.	VARIABLES	BELOW MEDIAN	ABOVE MEDIAN	Df	OBTAINED CHI SQUARE VALUE (X ²)	Table value of chi square (X ²)
1.	Age (in Years)					
	12 - 14	12	12	1	0.178 N.S	3.84
	15 - 17	20	16			
2.	SEX					
	MALE	12	20	1	4.28*	3.84
	FEMALE	22	6			
3.	EDUCATION OF MOTHER					
	Formal education	0	1	4	0.658 N.S	7.185
	Primary school	1	1			
	High school	3	2			
	Secondary school	3	5			
	Graduate or above	20	24			7.185
4	RELIGION					
	Hindu	20	16	3	5.39	
	Muslim	7	8			
	Christian	1	2			
	Other	4	2			
5	TYPE OF FAMILY					
	Nuclear	15	22	2	3.45	5.99
	Joint	15	8			
	Single parent	0	0			
6	NUMBER OF CHILDREN					
	2 and less	18	30	2	0.150	5.99
	3	8	12			
	4 or more	1	1			
7	NUMBER OF FRIENDS					
	0	3	8	3	4.41	7.185
	1-2	7	8			
	3 -4	10	5			
	> 4	11	8			

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