

Interpersonal Relationship between Working Mothers and their Adolescents in the view of Sharing Experiences, Activities and Time Spend with Each Other

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Abstract: *The aim of this Study is to find out the interpersonal relationship between working mother their adolescents in view of sharing experiences, activities and time spent with each other .For this purpose 120 respondents were selected 60 adolescents {30 boys and 30 girls} and 60 their working mothers.60 adolescents were selected randomly from Kanpur city than their working mothers were approached. The data was collected through survey method with the help of self prepared questionnaire .The findings shows that 83.3% adolescents (83.3% boys and 83.3% girls) were felt relaxed after sharing their worries, tension problems etc, with their mothers sit and listen their whole day activities and 86.7 % girls view their working mothers sit and listen their problems in the area of sharing experience and activities. And 95.0 % adolescents (93.3 % boys and 97.7% girls) felt emotionally more secure with their working mother. And 96.7 % boys were Feel the quality of time is more important than quantity of time and 90.0 % girls Feel emotionally more secure with their working mother in the area of time spend with each other. 91.7 % working mothers of the adolescents were listen the problems of daughter / son very carefully and given some suggestion to their, daughters/ sons after sharing problems. 93.3% working mothers of the adolescents were wanted to spend more time with daughters/sons and family .96.7% working mothers of the girls and 86.7% working mothers of the boys were given emotional support to their daughters / sons in the area of time spend with each other.*

Keywords: adolescents, working mothers and interpersonal relationship

1. Introduction

Mother is the first teacher and she is a biological and social female parent of an off spring. Mother plays a very important role in the life of a child grows in stage, role of the mother change according to the need of child, Adolescent is a transition stage Adolescence has been commonly regarded as a critical period for the development of self and identity. During this stage, adolescents typically experience significant changes in their physical, cognitive, and social domain functioning. In adolescent age mothers plays an important role of friend and counselor and make important contribution both in career and life. Working mother Those educated mother who have adolescent daughters and are taking up some job in schools, colleges“ factories offices hospitals etc and are earning a living for themselves and their families **Tanti et al., (2010)**. Working mothers, in comparison to household mothers, spend less time in childcare and looking after their children However, qualitatively this time spent is more purposeful and deliberate. The roll of parent has been seen as particularly important, as they are well placed to support and in courage, young people. During adolescence, which many researchers agree occurs around age 12 and ending between ages 18 to 20 **Garg et al. (2002)**. The mother feels stress because of the nature of her multiple roles. When such stress or role strain is experienced, an influence on adolescent adjustment can occur. The working mother said that they would not be happy if they were home full time **Duncan et al; (2001)**.

Working mothers came to believe ,that her increased work responsibilities left her less able to supervise her teen and contributed to her child“s problem in school **Andrew (2002)**. Adolescence has documented the shift in importance of peers during this stage, as peers often become equally as important as parents. The period of adolescence has been described as involving a transformation of social relationships, as adolescents spend increasing amounts of time in activities with peers relative to the time spent with their parents **Ryan (2001)**. There is typically a significant shift in the importance of relationships with parents relative to the importance of relationships with peers. Adolescents begin to spend increasing amounts of time with their peers and also begin to reference peers for decision making and problem solving Working mother know spend more hours on paid work, but what has increased may be the proportion of worker experiencing work family conflicts, rather than the number of work hours **Engels et al., (2002)**. Working mother struggle to find time with their children and that children may be left alone or in the hands of domestic assistants who are not trained in child care ,as a result , some of them feel lonely , even neglected and become anxious **Chatterjee, P. (2007)**.

2. Methodology

In this study descriptive research design was used for this purpose (120 respondents were selected (60 adolescents {30 girls and 30 boys} and 60 their working mothers).60

adolescents were selected randomly from Kanpur city than their mothers were approached the data was collected through survey method with the help of self prepared questionnaire. The questionnaire was in two separate section one for adolescents another for their working mothers.

3. Result and Discussion

Table 1: Percentage and rank wise distribution of the statements in the area of sharing experiences and activities according to the adolescents' views

Statement	Boys			Girls			Total		
	Yes (%)	Mean score	Rank	Yes (%)	Mean score	Rank	Yes (%)	Mean score	Rank
Mother sit and listen whole day activities	12 (40.0)	1.40	V	10 (33.3)	1.33	V	22 (36.7)	1.37	VI
Mother sit and listen your problems	23 (76.7)	1.77	II	26 (86.7)	1.87	I	49 (81.7)	1.82	II
Share good and bad experiences	12 (40.0)	1.40	V	25 (83.3)	1.83	II	37 (61.7)	1.62	IV
Feel relaxed of after sharing their worries, tension & problems	25 (83.3)	1.83	I	25 (83.3)	1.83	II	56 (83.3)	1.83	I
Mother give suggestions after sharing	16 (53.9)	1.53	IV	20 (66.7)	1.67	IV	36 (60.0)	1.60	V
Mother share her problems	21 (70.0)	1.70	III	24 (80.0)	1.80	III	45 (75.0)	1.75	III

The above **table 1** shows that boys have been Ist rank (83.3%) to the statement they feel relaxed after sharing their worries, tension, problems with their working mothers with the mean score 1.83. Whereas girls have given Ist rank (86.7%) to the statement their mothers sit and listen their problems with the mean score 1.87. And the overall adolescents have given the Ist rank the (83.3%) to the statement they feel relaxed after sharing worries, tension, and problems with their working mothers. 83.3% adolescents were felt relaxed after sharing their worries, tension problems etc, with their mothers sit and listen their whole day activities and 86.7 % girls view their mothers sit and listen their problems „Z test“ value was

found (2.065*) significant at the level of 0.5 % , level of significance between boys and girls in the area of sharing experience and activities.

For teenagers, parents and families are a source of care and emotional support. Families give teenagers practical, financial and material help. And most teenagers still want to spend time with their families, sharing ideas and having fun. It's normal for teenagers to be moody or seem uncommunicative, but they still need their parents.

Table 2: Percentage and rank wise distribution of the statements in the area of sharing experiences and activities according to working mothers' views

Statement	Mothers of the boys			Mothers of the girls			Total		
	Yes (%)	Mean score	Rank	Yes (%)	Mean score	Rank	Yes (%)	Mean score	Rank
Daughter/son share each and every activity	9 (30.0)	1.30	IV	24 (80.0)	1.80	IV	33 (55.0)	1.63	IV
Daughter/son share their problems	18 (60.0)	1.60	III	27 (90.0)	1.90	II	45 (75.0)	1.79	III
Give suggestion to daughter/ son after sharing problems	26 (86.7)	1.87	I	29 (96.7)	1.97	I	55 (91.7)	1.92	I
Listen the problems of daughter/son very carefully	26 (86.7)	1.87	I	29 (96.7)	1.97	I	55 (91.7)	1.92	I
Feel that daughters / sons feel relaxed after sharing problems	25 (83.3)	1.83	II	25 (83.3)	1.83	III	56 (83.3)	1.83	II

The result which we get from the above **table 2** shows that interpersonal relationship between working mothers and their adolescents in the area of sharing experiences and activities. Ist rank have been given to the statements of they give some suggestion daughters/sons after sharing problems and listen the problems of daughters/sons very carefully by

the mothers of both sex with the mean score 1.87 and 1.97 respectively. Correlation coefficient between working mothers and their adolescents in the area of sharing experiences and activities was found (0.2775*) positively significant of the level of 0.5%, level of significance

Table 3: Percentage and rank wise distribution of the statements in the area of time spend with each other according to the adolescents' views

Statement	Boys			Girls			Total		
	Yes (%)	Mean score	Rank	Yes (%)	Mean score	Rank	Yes (%)	Mean score	Rank
Mother spent enough time	23 (76.7)	1.77	V	9 (30.0)	1.30	IV	32 (53.3)	1.43	III
Mother spend week end holiday with family	26 (86.7)	1.87	III	23 (76.7)	1.77	III	49 (81.7)	1.82	V
Mother readily available when require or when fell lonely, depressed help to provide support	25 (83.3)	1.83	IV	27 (90.0)	1.90	II	52 (86.7)	1.87	IV
Fully satisfied with quantity of time, mother spend	20 (66.7)	1.67	VI	9 (30.0)	1.30	IV	29 (48.3)	1.48	VI
Feel the quality of time is more important than quantity of time	29 (96.7)	1.97	I	27 (90.0)	1.90	II	56 (93.3)	1.93	II
Feel emotionally more secure with mother	28 (93.3)	1.93	II	29 (96.7)	1.97	I	57 (95.0)	1.95	I

The **table 3** shows that interpersonal relationship between working mothers and their adolescents in the area of time spend with each other. Boys have given Ist rank (96.7%) to the statement of they fell the quality of time is more important than quantity of time with the mean score 1.97. Whereas girls have given Ist rank (96.7%) to the statement they feel emotionally more secure with their mother with the mean score 1.97. Over all adolescents have given Ist rank (95.0%) to the statement of they feel emotionally more secure with their mother. Supportive studies **Allen et al.**

(2003) They found that perceived maternal availability is important across the transition from childhood to adolescence and the quality of the mother – adolescence relationship is strongly linked to attachment security as well as. **Karavasilis et al., (2003)** Found that parenting encourages autonomy while providing warmth and security as well as appropriate monitoring is most predictive of secure attachments in childhood and adolescence.

Table 4: Percentage and rank wise distribution of the statements in the area of times spend with each other according to working mothers' views

Statement	Mothers of the boys			Mothers of the girls			Total		
	Yes (%)	Mean score	Rank	Yes (%)	Mean score	Rank	Yes (%)	Mean score	Rank
Spend enough time to solve the problems of daughter/son	17 (56.7)	1.57	V	15 (50.0)	1.50	VI	32 (53.3)	1.53	V
Take breakfast and dinner with daughter/son	23 (76.7)	1.77	IV	24 (80.0)	1.80	IV	47 (48.3)	1.78	VI
Fully satisfied with the quality of time that spend with family and daughter/son	16 (53.3)	1.53	VI	18 (60.0)	1.60	V	34 (56.7)	1.57	IV
Want to spend more time with daughter/son and family	28 (93.3)	1.93	I	28 (93.3)	1.93	III	56 (93.3)	1.93	I
Give emotional support to daughter/son	26 (86.7)	1.87	II	29 (96.7)	1.97	I	55 (91.7)	1.92	II
Feel the quality of time is important than quantity of time.	25 (83.3)	1.83	III	28 (93.3)	1.97	II	53(88.3)	1.88	II

It reveals from **table 4** that interpersonal relationship between working mothers and their adolescents in the area of time spend with each other. Mothers' of the boys and given Ist rank (93.3%) to the statement of they want to spend more time with daughters/sons and family with the mean score 1.93. Whereas mothers' of the girls have given Ist rank (96.7%) to the statement they give emotional support to daughter/sons with the mean score 1.97. Over all mothers of the adolescents have given the Ist rank (93.7%) to the statement want to spend more time with daughters/sons and family with the mean score of 1.93. Correlation coefficient between working mothers and their adolescents in the area of time spend with each other was found (-0.0592) negatively non-significant at the level of 0.5% level of significance. And 96.7 % girls and 90.0 % boys felt the quality of time is more important, than quantity of time. Value of Z test was found (2.997*) significant at level of 0.5% level of significance in the area of time spend with each other. **Duncan et al; (2001)**. Both parents including mothers' employment may create stress in the family by reducing parents opportunities to spend time with their children.

4. Conclusion

On the basis of summarized result in respect to "Interpersonal relationship between working mothers and their adolescents" the findings of present study confirmed the result of research that interpersonal relationship between working mothers were having close relationship with their daughters than their sons, because daughters' of working mothers were shared good and bad experiences with their working mothers more than sons. Working mothers of the adolescents were felt some time overloaded as the responsibilities of both job and family. Adolescents and their working mothers were not fully satisfied with the quality of time which spends with their family and daughters/ sons. **Meryl (2012)**. The working mother said that they would not be happy if they were home full time and that it was

important that their children seem them as fulfilled healthy women. Teenagers need love and support from parents at a time when lots of other things in their lives are changing. Parents can keep their relationship with their teenage child strong through ordinary, everyday activities.

5. Acknowledgement

Research had done acknowledged of **Dr. (Mrs.) Mukta Garg** assistant professor, officer inchargey Department of Human Development and family studies, College of Home Science, C.S. Azad University of Agriculture and Technology, Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh, India.

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