

A Comparative Study to Assess the Social Adjustment of Children (8-12) years of Employed (EM) and Unemployed (UEM) Mothers of a Selected Schools, Bhubaneswar, Odisha

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Abstract: *Background:* According to Census Board, 2011 the workforce participation rate of females was 25.51% .so day by day the no of working mothers are increasing .Since women began entering the workforce increasing members in the late 20th century So, there is lack of emotional detachment and the negative impact of non-working mothers for their children are that their children are becoming very dependent and anxious while facing the challenges. Hence, there is a comparative study to assess the social adjustment of children(8-12) years of EMs and UEMs at selected school, Bhubaneswar, Odisha with objectives to assess the level of social adjustment of children(8-12)years of EMs, to determine the level of social adjustment of children(8-12)years of UEMs, and to compared the social adjustment of children of employed and non-employed mothers, to identify the association between level of adjustment among children of employed and un-employed mothers in demographic variables, Total 300(children of EMs were 142 and children of UEMs were 158) children of employed and un-employed mothers were selected by using simple random sampling techniques, self structured four point social adjustment scale were used to assess the social adjustment of children(8-12)years of EMs and UEMs. A self structured questionnaire were conducted in children of EMs and UEMs, there is no statistically significant and p-value is 0.0451 and 0.0005 respectively. Chi-square association showed, the family type of EMs and UEMs are 4.01676 and 12.04146 respectively. The study concluded that the social adjustment of children have no comparison between social adjustment of children among employed and un-employed mothers.

Key Words-; Social adjustment, employed mothers, un-employed mothers, children

1. Introduction

As the children are the most crucial part and future of our nation. They need to be care enough for the betterment of our society. As per the children's right; they should be nurtured properly and carefully. She plays a crucial role in the children's all stages of life and is responsible for the qualitative growth and development of all aspects such as physical, social, emotional and cognitive/mental of their child. The negligent behavior of a mother towards her children may drag them towards a wrong path which leads to maladjustment behavior or the problem of social adjustment.¹ Nowadays more women are becoming highly educated thus they prefer to work outside the home rather than to be a homemaker. According to the census of India in 2011 the total population is 1, 210, 193, 422 from that the male population is 62, 31, 21, 843 and the female are 58, 74, 47, 730. In this data, the working women participation is 25.51%.²

In that instance the children are being look after by other family member or by any caretaker in their absence.

On contrary to that the unemployed mother of who involve themselves in their domestic work and not only they look after their children but also they take care of all the family members. So we suspect that there must be some problem

being faced by both the employed and unemployed mother while parenting a child.

Therefore we are conducting this study for the social benefits and awareness among the people regarding the knowledge about adjustment strategy or the coping standards of the children of employed and unemployed mother.

2. Materials and Methods

Study Design: A descriptive comparative study was conducted in the school of Bhubaneswar city. The period of study was 1 year.

Study subjects: Children of (8-12) years of employed and unemployed mothers in Kendriya Vidyalaya-2, Bhubaneswar were sample in the study.

Sampling and Data Collection Procedure

Random sampling technique was used.

After taking written permission from the principal of Kendriya Vidyalaya-2, total 300 (children of EMs were 142 and children of UEMs were 158) sample were selected for the study by random sampling technique method. The self-structured questionnaire, which has been explained to the sample. The time of data collection was one hour, which has been instructed by the principal.

Statistical analysis

Descriptive and inferential statistics was used to analyze the data. The association between level of adjustment of (8-12 yrs) children among employed and unemployed mothers with demographic variables was shown by using Chi-square test.

3. Ethical Consideration

Permission was obtained from the research committee IMS and SUM NURSING COLLEGE, SOA University, Odisha before commencing the study for ethical consideration. Formal written permission was approved from principal of KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA -2. and written. Informed consent was taken from the parents of each participant. Privacy and confidentiality of collected information were ensured throughout the process.

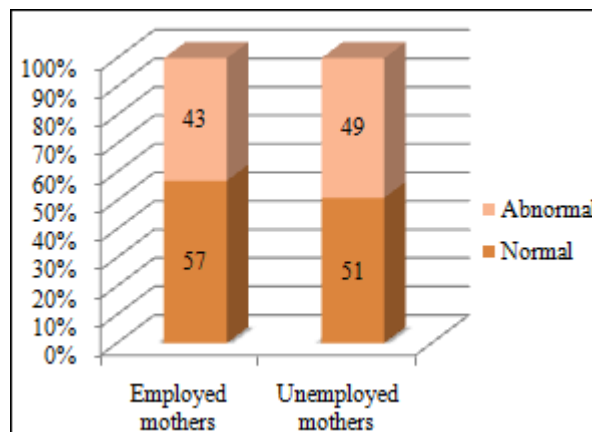
4. Results

Children of EMs about 64% and UEMs children about 90.5% were age group of 8-12 years. EMs and UEMs children were male categorization about 53.5% and 44.93% respectively. About 46.4% and 55.0% children were female categorization of EMs and UEMs respectively. Most sample were from 5th standard that about 33.8% from EMs and 43.6% from UEMs. EMs children about 85.2% and UEMs children about 84.1% from urban areas. 61.2% and 73.4% from EMs and UEMs respectively belongs to nuclear family. Sample from both EMs and UEMs about 81.6% and 85.4% were Hindu. 78.8% children of EMs and 68.9% children of UEMs had <20000 family income per month. 100% children of both employed and unemployed mother's father were employed.

About 58.4% children of employed mothers, fathers doing job outside the city, 72% children of unemployed mothers fathers are doing job inside the city. 59.8% fathers of children of employed mother's and 58.8% fathers of children of unemployed mother were doing job in government sector. 56.3% of children of employed mother, mother were employed in private sector. 64% children of employed mothers have both parents working in same sectors.

Level of social adjustment of (8-12) years children among EMs and UEMs

The table shows that, out of 142 children of EMs 81 are normal and 61 are abnormal, and out of 158 children of UEMs 80 were normal and 78 were abnormal according to our analysis score moreover the bar diagram shows that 43% were abnormal category of children of EMs, 57% were normal category of children of EMs. Similarly 49% were abnormal category of children of UEMs, 51% were normal category of children of UEMs. (Figure 1)



Association between social adjustment of children among EMs with age, sex, class, area and types of family

Socio demographic variable	Chi square value	Degree of freedom	P-value
Age	3.69346	1	0.0546
Sex	13.75258	1	0.2862
Class	15.02364	4	0.0047*
Area	0.01955	1	0.8888
Types of family	4.01676	1	0.0451*

*'P' value <0.05

There is no significant association between social adjustments of children among EMs with age, sex, area. As the calculated chi-square value is more than 0.05 level of significant. (Table-1)

Association between social adjustment of children among unemployed mothers with age, sex, class, area and types of family

Socio demographic variable	Chi square value	Degree of freedom	P- value
Age	0.331086	1	0.5650
Sex	2.18584	1	0.1393
Class	10.65283	4	0.0308*
Area	2.54412	1	0.1107
Types of family	12.04146	1	0.0005*

*'P' value <0.05

There is no significant association between social adjustments of children among UEMs with age, sex, area. As the calculated chi-square value is more than 0.05 level of significant. (Table-2)

5. Discussion

The study proved that there was no comparison between the level of social adjustment among the children of EMs and UEMs. They equally have been adjusted in the society. The findings in the Chi-square analysis shows that the calculated 'p' value of class is 0.004 which is statistically significant and the calculated 'p' value of the type of family is 0.045 of employed mothers whereas the calculated 'p' value of class is 0.0308 which is statistically significant and the calculated 'p' value of types of family is 0.0005 which is extremely statistically significant of unemployed mothers.

Hence, there is an association between the demographic variables of class and types of family of both the children of EMs and UEMs.

Social adjustment of employed mother children

There is not statistically significant association between age, sex, class, area, family as the chi square value 3.69346, 13.75258, 15.02364, 0.01955, 4.01676 which is more than the tabulated value. Family and class are statistically significant.

Social adjustment of unemployed mothers children

There is not statistically significant association between ages, sex, class, area, and family as the chi square value 0.331086, 2.18584, 10.65283, 2.54412, 12.04146 which is more than the tabulated value. Family and class is statistically significant.

This study was supported by a study conducted by Ramachandran (1981) to find out the consequence of maternal employment on children's educational development and socio-emotional status of children, and to identify the difference employed and unemployed mothers with regard to certain aspects of their children.³ The findings revealed that the employment of mothers had neither a positive nor a negative effect on the socio-emotional and educational development of the children. There was no any difference between employed mother and unemployed mothers' children in certain terms such as their social maturity, achievement in language, achievement in arithmetic, self-concept and manifest anxiety, within the socio-economic class.

Deepthy Thomas (2008) "A comparative study to assess the psychosocial problem of children (8-12) years of working and non-working mothers in a selected school Tumkur."⁴

A cross sectional study design was used among adolescents and school children to find out the Prevalence and risk factors of behavioral and emotional problems at Al-Abnae School Soudi Arabia.⁵ In this study sample was 1313 male students. From them behaviorally and emotionally disturbed students were about 109(83%). This study conclude that educational level, mother occupation, socio demographic variable were associated with risk factors responsible for developing emotional and behavioral disturbance among children.

6. Acknowledgement

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7. Financial support and sponsorship

Nil

8. Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts of interest.

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