

# Periodic Research

## A comparative study of self concept of Adolescent Children of Employed Mothers and Homemakers

### Abstract

Self concept Refers to totality of a complex, organized and dynamic system of learned beliefs, attitudes and opinions that each hold to be true about his or her personal existence. Based on this concept the present study assessed the impact of maternal employment on the self concept of their Adolescent children. The sample consisted of 75 adolescents of employed mothers and 75 adolescent of homemakers studying in IX and X Standards in Saharanpur city of Uttar Pradesh .It is found in the study that there is a difference between the self concept of the adolescent children of employed mothers and Home Makers, The children of homemakers have high self concept rather than employed mothers.

**Key Words** Self Concept, Employed mothers, Homemakers, adolescent Children.

### Introduction

Adolescent is one of the Important period of life According to Samuel Ullman "Youth is not only a time of life ,it is also a state of mind and matter of will"<sup>1</sup>. Hence, Proper guidance at this crucial phase of life is all the more Important for enhancing their positive self concept, enriching their knowledge and skills in decision making, conflict resolution and management of emotions. Self concept is a dominant element in personality pattern. There are several terms that are virtually synonymous with self concept among them are" Self Image, Self Understanding, self perception and phenomenal self". Quite a large number of empirical studies have yielded conflicting evidences regarding the impact of maternal employment on their children.Roy<sup>2</sup> (1963) founded that adolescent sons of working mothers have lower school grades. Mittal<sup>3</sup>(1997) compared the self concept and scholastic achievement of the daughter of employed and non employed mothers and observed that there was no significant difference in any of area of self concept. In the back ground of such varied result an attempt has been made by the investigator to study the impact of maternal employment on their adolescent children.

**Objectives:** The Objectives of the present study were as

1. To study and compare the self concept of adolescent children of Employed mothers and Homemakers.
2. To study and compare the self concept of Male adolescent children of employed mothers and Homemakers.
3. To study and compare the self concept of Female adolescent children of employed mothers and homemakers.

**Hypotheses:** For the achievement of forgoing objectives below given Null Hypotheses<sup>4</sup> have been constructed.

1. No significance exist between the self concept of adolescent children of employed mothers and Homemakers..
2. There is no significance difference between the self concept of Male adolescent children of employed mothers and homemakers.
3. There is no significance difference between the self concept of Female Adolescent of employed mothers and homemakers,

**Method:** Present study is based on normative survey method<sup>5</sup> type of descriptive research.

**Sample:-** For this study 150 Adolescent (75 Adolescent children of employed mothers and 75 Adolescent children of Homemakers) studying in IX and X standards of CBSE co-ed schools have been selected as a sample of study Purposively.

**Measures:-**A Self Concept Questionnaire (SCQ) by Dr. Raj Kumar Saraswat<sup>6</sup> is used in the study it contains 48 Items. Related to Physical, Social, Temperamental, Educational, Morals and Intellectual dimension



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of Self Concept.

**Analysis of the data:** For a descriptive analysis of the data the Means, SDs of the adolescent on self concept were calculated for the two groups of employed mothers and Homemakers .”t”-Test6 is used to test all the hypotheses

**Table-1.**

**1Means and SDs with t-values for the score of self concept of Adolescent children of Employed mothers and Homemakers (N=75 in each Group)**

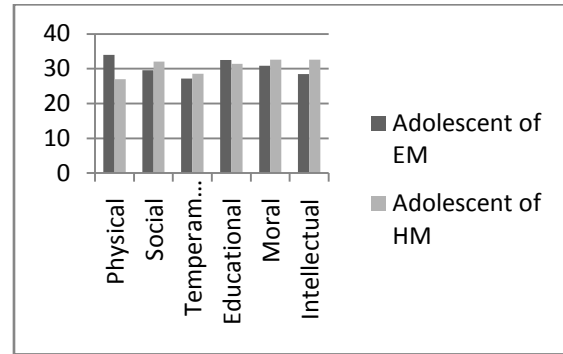
Groups	N	Mean	S.D.	t Value	Significance Level
Employed mothers	75	184.6	8.46	8.5	.01
Home-makers	75	198.4	11.26		



**Table- 1.2**

**Means and SDs with t-values for the score of self concept of Adolescent children of Employed mothers and Homemakers (N=75 in each Group) At various Dimensions of SCQ**

Dimensions	Groups	N	Mean	S.D.	t- Value	Significance Level
Physical	EM	75	34	4.5	9.09	.01
	HM	75	27	5.0		
Social	EM	75	29.6	6.2	3.12	.01
	HM	75	32.1	3.2		
Temperamental	EM	75	27.2	6.4	1.48	Insignificant
	HM	75	28.6	5.6		
Educational	EM	75	32.5	4.0	1.83	Insignificant
	HM	75	31.4	3.2		
Moral	EM	75	30.9	3.1	3.41	.01
	HM	75	32.6	4.0		
Intellectual	EM	75	28.5	4.3	3.56	.01
	HM	75	32.6	5.6		



### Finding and discussion for hypothesis1

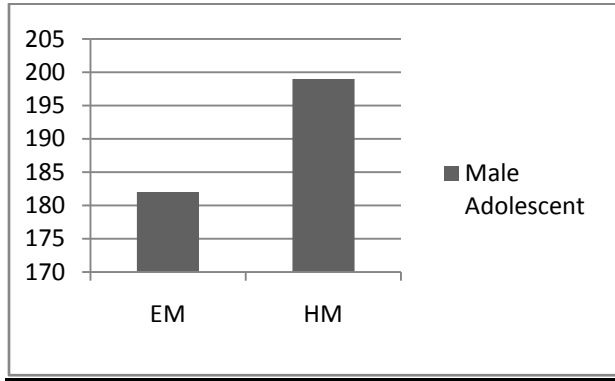
Table -1 shows that there is a significance difference between the children of Employed mother and that of Homemakers in relation to self concept. in other words ,with t-value 8.5,significance level .01, adolescent children of homemakers have significantly higher self concept. However a close perusal of Table-2 reveals that there is highly significant difference between the two groups with regards to the Sub-Components of self concept like physical(t=9.09,significant at .05 level of significance) Social(t=3.12, significant at .01 level),Moral(t=3.14,significant at .01 level) and intellectual. (t=3.56, significant at .01 level).Though the Homemakers are more social than their counter parts; they have higher moral and intellectual status.. Table -2 also show that adolescent children of employed mothers have higher self concept with regard to Physical Dimension. This may be due to their awareness of the importance of the role of physical dimension in social acceptance and success as they are expose to a wider world apart from home and school because of Maternal employment. Thus the hypothesis 1 is rejected.

**Table-2,1**

**Means and SDs with t-values for the score of self concept of Male Adolescent children of Employed mothers and Homemakers (N=40 in each Group)**

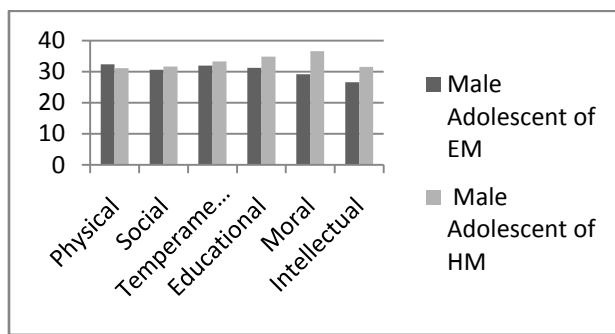
Groups	N	Mean	S.D	t- Value	Level Of Significance
Employed mothers	40	182	10	8.25	.01
Home-makers	40	199	8.4		

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**Table-2.2**  
**Means and SDs with t-values for the score of self concept of Male Adolescent children of Employed mothers and Homemakers (N=40 in each Group) At various Dimensions of SCQ.**

Dimensions	Group	N	Mean	S.D.	t Value	Significance Level
Physical	EM	40	32.4	3.34	2.52	.01
	HM	40	31.1	4.79		
Social	EM	40	30.6	4.51	1.06	Insignificant
	HM	40	31.7	4.84		
Temperamental	EM	40	32.0	3.53	1.73	Insignificant
	HM	40	33.3	4.21		
Educational	EM	40	31.2	4.41	3.36	.01
	HM	40	34.8	4.86		
Moral	EM	40	29.2	4.52	8.31	.01
	HM	40	36.6	3.93		
Intellectual	EM	40	26.6	5.26	4.5	.01
	HM	40	31.5	4.32		



**Finding and discussion for hypothesis 2**

Table -2.1 shows that there is a significance difference between the Male children of Employed mother and that of Homemakers in relation to self

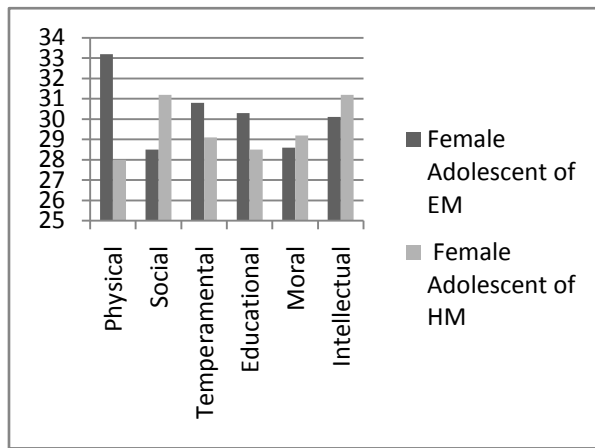
concept. in other words ,with t-value 8.25,significant at significance level .01, male adolescent children of homemakers have significantly higher self concept. However a close perusal of Table-2.2 reveals that there is highly significant difference between the two groups with regards to the Sub-Components of self concept like physical(t=2.25,significant at .01 level of significance) Educational(t=3.36,significant at .01 level),Moral(t=8.3,significant at .01 level) and intellectual. (t=4.5,significant at .01 level).Though the adolescent of homemakers are more Educational than their counter parts, they have higher moral and intellectual status. Table -2.2 also show that adolescent children of employed mothers have higher self self concept with regard to Physical Dimension.Thus the hypothesis 2 is rejected.

**Table-3.1**  
**Means and SDs with t-values for the score of self concept of Female Adolescent children of Employed mothers and Homemakers (N=35 in each Group)**

Groups	N	Mean	S.D.	t-Value	Significance Level
Employed mothers	35	181.5	14.2	3.5	.01
Home-makers	35	178	15.5		

**Table-3.2**  
**Means and SDs with t-values for the score of self concept of Female Adolescent children of Employed mothers and Homemakers (N=35 in each Group) At various Dimensions of SCQ**

Dimensions	Group	N	Mean	S.D.	t-Value	Significance Level
Physical	EM	35	33.2	3.27	4.19	.01
	HM	35	28.0	6.64		
Social	EM	35	28.5	4.52	1.95	Insignificant
	HM	35	31.2	4.21		
Temperamental	EM	35	30.8	3.32	1.5	Insignificant
	HM	35	29.1	6.21		
Educational	EM	35	30.3	4.25	1.68	Insignificant
	HM	35	28.5	5.51		
Moral	EM	35	28.6	5.65	.5	Insignificant
	HM	35	29.2	6.52		
Intellectual	EM	35	30.1	4.41	1.29	Insignificant
	HM	35	31.2	3.27		



### Finding and discussion for hypothesis 3

Table -3.1 shows that there is a significance difference between the Female children of Employed mother and that of Homemakers in relation to self concept. In other words, with  $t$ -value = 3.5, significant at significance level .01, female adolescent children of Employed mother have significantly higher self concept. However, a close perusal of Table-3.2 reveals that there is a highly significant difference between the two groups with regards to the Sub-Components of self concept like physical ( $t=4.19$ , significant at .01 level of significance). Thus, the hypothesis 3 is rejected.

### Conclusion:-

The children of Homemakers have significantly higher self concept in various dimensions of self-concept such as social, moral, intellectual as well as in overall self concepts. This may be due to the more time interaction of homemakers with their child and they use to give them more social and moral values. High intellectual level may be due to the feelings of security children enjoy in the constant company of their mothers. Another content which is found that children of employed mothers have significantly high self concept in the area of physical appearance. This may be due to their awareness of the importance of the role of physical dimension in social acceptance and success as they are exposed to a wider world apart from home and school because of Maternal employment.

It is found from the results that adolescent children of employed mothers and Homemakers have a significant difference in their self concept at various dimensions of it. Hence, there is a felt need to counsel these children of employed mothers to enhance their positive self concept. Employed Mothers are also in need of guidance and counseling as far as bringing up their male and female children effectively with respect to their social, moral and intellectual development.

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