

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL ADJUSTMENT OF HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS IN RELATION TO THE EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THEIR MOTHERS

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Abstract

The main purpose of this study is to find out the social and personal adjustment among higher secondary school students with relation to employment status of their mothers in Pudukkottai Educational District. This research is under taken with a view to examining the relationship with social adjustment and personal adjustment of higher secondary school students with a sample size 250. The investigation is analyzed by the descriptive analysis and differential analysis. The findings of the study show that there is a high personal and social adjustment of higher secondary school students in relation to the employment status of their mothers. The findings also revealed that personal adjustment of higher secondary school female students are better than male students. But there was no significant difference between male and female students in social adjustment. The type of managements of schools has the same nature of personal and social adjustment among higher secondary school students with respect to employment status of their mothers. This study might enable teachers and parents to look for ways of enhancing personal and social adjustment among the students from higher secondary school.



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INTRODUCTION

The family is one of the primary groups of society concerned with face to face relationship. A child's earliest education is received in his family. It is here that his basic ideas, ideals as well as many attitudes towards himself and his associates are initiated which determine his later adjustment to school and other out of home situations. The economic status, attitudes and behavioural experiences of parents and family environment, all influence the child's behaviour and attitudes, both directly and indirectly.

NEED AND SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

Family is the fundamental unit of the society. It generally consists of husband, wife, and their children. To quote the family is the child's entire social environment, and though

the social circle widens when he goes to school and begins to form outside friendships, yet the family remains for some years the largest and most successful social institution.

The Mother-child relationship is considered as the most powerful relationship than any other. The mother is considered as a child's first guru and god. A feeling of belonging to the family is vital for the healthy development of the child. It is from the mother that the child learns his lessons of respecting, elders, politeness, co-operation, which helps the child to develop a very sound personality.

Researches showed that maternal employment not only alters the life style of the mother who works, but also changes in two specific areas – family interactions and adolescent and peer relations. A working mother their not have sufficient time to take adequate care of her children. Working mother irrespective of race, religion, culture, region and heritage is under the influence of heavy responsibilities all around the world. She is related to maternal stress. It is the responsibility of mother to educate her children according to the requirement of contemporary economic and social needs. “Mother's employment status is also related with child results, it is through the family those effects take place. Outcomes of children are related with mothers' sense of well being and-parenting style.”

Adolescence is a period in which children need more love and care form their mothers, because this is the transitional period between childhood and adulthood. Owing to competitiveness in academics and diversification of courses, adolescent children need the presence and help of their parents. Now, when the role of women is changing both within and outside the family, questions has been raising regarding the impact of maternal employment on children, especially on the adolescent children and the various aspects of their life.

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

1. To find the level of personal and social adjustment of higher secondary school students in relation to the employment status of their mothers.
2. To find the significant difference between personal adjustments of higher secondary school students in Pudukkottai district students in relation to the employment status of their mothers with respect to gender.
3. To find the significant difference between social adjustments of higher secondary school students in Pudukkottai district students in relation to the employment status of their mothers with respect to gender.

4. To find significant difference among personal adjustments of higher secondary school students in Pudukkottai district students in relation to the employment status of their mothers with respect to management of schools.
5. To find significant difference among social adjustments of higher secondary school students in Pudukkottai district students in relation to the employment status of their mothers with respect to management of schools.

HYPOTHESES

1. The personal and social adjustment of higher secondary school students in relation to the employment status of their mothers is not significantly high.
2. There is no significant difference between personal adjustments of higher secondary school students in Pudukkottai district students in relation to the employment status of their mothers with respect to gender.
3. There is no significant difference between social adjustments of higher secondary school students in Pudukkottai district students in relation to the employment status of their mothers with respect to gender.
4. There is no significant difference among personal adjustments of higher secondary school students in Pudukkottai district students in relation to the employment status of their mothers with respect to management of schools.
5. There is no significant difference among social adjustments of higher secondary school students in Pudukkottai district students in relation to the employment status of their mothers with respect to management of schools.

DESIGN OF THE STUDY

POPULATIONS

Students are studying in Higher Secondary School students from selected schools in Pudukkottai District.

SAMPLE SIZE

For the purpose of the present study the sample was taken both from government, government aided and private schools. The sample of the study consisted of 250 Higher Secondary School students in Pudukkottai District.

SAMPLING TECHNIQUE

Simple Random sampling technique is adopted for the selection of sample

TOOLS FOR THE STUDY

The investigator use the following tool for this study, “Personal and social adjustment questionnaire” and is prepared by Investigator and Guide. Score of Personal adjustment is from 0 to 25 of 25 yes or no type statements. Its median is 12.5. Score of social adjustment is from 0 to 25 of 25 yes or no type statements. Its median is 12.5.

DATA OF ANALYSIS

Descriptive analysis involved calculation of the measures of central tendencies, and the measures of variability. The calculated values of the mean and the standard deviation are used to t-test and F-test describe the properties of the particular samples.

RESEARCH FINDINGDS AND DISCUSSIONS

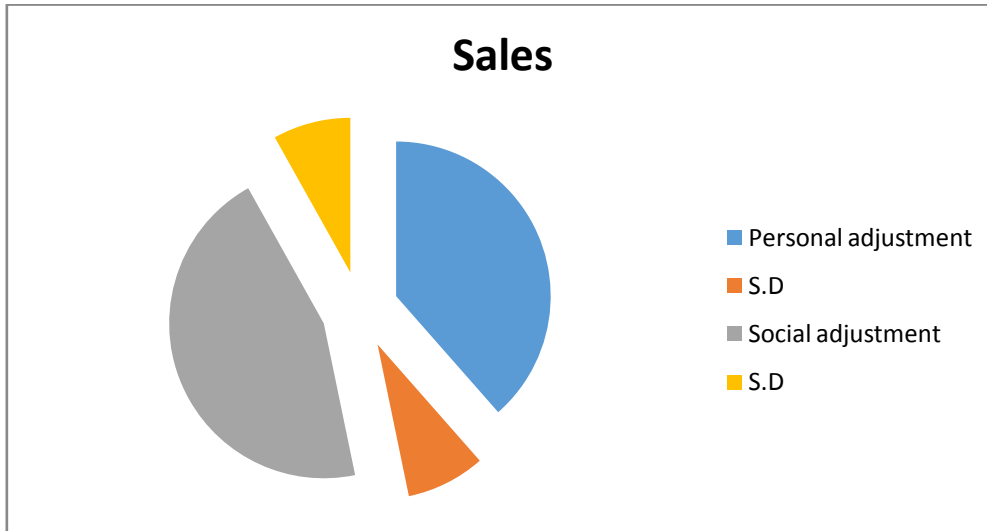
HYPOTHESIS-1

The personal and social adjustment of higher secondary school studentsin relation to the employment status of their mothers is not significantly high.

Table -1: Showing means, SD and median values of personal and social adjustment of higher secondary school students in relation to the employment status of their mothers

Sample	N	M	S.D	Median	Interpretation
Personal	250	15.656	3.350	12.5	High
social	250	18.344	3.300	12.5	high

The table shows that the null hypothesis is rejected, because mean is compared to median. Hence, there is a high personal and social adjustment of higher secondary school students in relation to the employment status of their mothers. This shows that higher secondary school students have high personal and social adjustment.



Bio Chart-1

HYPOTHESIS-2

There is no significant difference between personal adjustments of higher secondary school students in Pudukkottai district in relation to the employment status of their mothers with respect to gender

Table -2: Significant Difference between Personal Adjustments of Higher Secondary School Students in Pudukkottai District in Relation to the Employment Status of Their Mothers with Respect to Gender

Sex	N	Mean	S.D	t-Value	Level of significance (0.05)
Male	168	15.184	3.096	3.0637	significant
Female	82	16.530	3.578		

The table shows that the null hypothesis is rejected, because, the calculated t-value (3.0637) is greater than the critical t-value (1.96). Therefore there is a significant difference between personal adjustments of higher secondary school students in Pudukkottai district students in relation to the employment status of their mothers with respect to gender. Personal adjustments of higher secondary school female students are better than male students.

HYPOTHESIS-3

There is no significant difference between personal adjustments of higher secondary school students in Pudukkottai district in relation to the employment status of their mothers with respect to gender

Table -3: Significant Difference between Social Adjustments of Higher Secondary School Students in Pudukkottai District In Relation to the Employment Status of Their Mothers With Respect To Gender

Sex	N	Mean	S.D	t-Value	Level of significance (0.05)
Male	168	18.514	3.429	1.1891	Not significant
Female	82	17.987	2.983		

The table shows that the null hypothesis is accepted, because, the calculated t-value (1.1891) is less than the critical t-value (1.96). Therefore there is no significant difference between social adjustments of higher secondary school students in Pudukkottai district in relation to the employment status of their mothers with respect to gender. This shows that social adjustments of higher secondary school male students and female students are same.

HYPOTHESIS-4

There is no significant difference among personal adjustments of higher secondary school students in Pudukkottai district students in relation to the employment status of their mothers with respect to management of schools.

Table 4: Significant difference among personal adjustments of higher secondary school students in Pudukkottai district students in relation to the employment status of their mothers with respect to management of schools

Management of school	SS	DF	MS	F	Level of significant (0.05)
Between	41.176	2	20.588	1.886	Not significant
Within	2,696.486	247	10.917		(0.154)
Total	2,737.662	249			

The table shows that the null hypothesis is accepted, because, the calculated F-value (1.886) is less than the critical F-value (3.032). There is no significant difference among personal adjustments of higher secondary school students in Pudukkottai district students in relation to the employment status of their mothers with respect to management of schools. Government School, Government Aided School and Private higher secondary school students have same personal adjustment.

HYPOTHESIS-5

There is no significant difference among social adjustments of higher secondary school students in Pudukkottai district in relation to the employment status of their mothers with respect to management of schools.

Table 5: Significant difference among social adjustments of higher secondary school students in Pudukkottai district students in relation to the employment status of their mothers with respect to management of schools

Management of school	SS	DF	MS	F	Level of significant (0.05)
Between	56.446	2	28.223	2.643	Not significant
Within	2,637.984	247	10.680		(0.073)
Total	2,694.450	249			

The table shows that the null hypothesis is accepted, because, the calculated F-value (1.886) is less than the critical F-value (3.032). There is no significant difference among social adjustments of higher secondary school students in Pudukkottai district students in relation to the employment status of their mothers with respect to management of schools. Government School, Government Aided School and Private higher secondary school students have equal social adjustment nature.

FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

1. The higher secondary school students have high personal and social adjustment in relation to their mothers' employment status.
2. Personal adjustments of higher secondary school female students are better than male students.
3. Social adjustments of higher secondary school male students and female students are same.
4. Government School, Government Aided School and Private higher secondary school students have same personal adjustment.
5. Government School, Government Aided School and Private higher secondary school students have same social adjustment.

DISCUSSION OF THE STUDY

This study shows that higher secondary school students have high personal and social adjustment. This means students adjust to home and neighbours and also they adjust with others in the society and group. They have more awareness about their positive and negative aspects adjustment behaviour. They are controlling the emotion when they are learning in school and outside the school. They solve their own problem with others' help and they are involving group study for their development. Gender is a variable of personal adjustment. Female students is more adjustable personally for learning environment. But both male and

female have equal social adjustment. Higher secondary students do not differ in personal and social adjustment with regarding to the management of school.

IMPLICATION OF THE STUDY

Male students' personal adjustment will be improved through various training and psychological guiding and counselling for depth involvement of learning in school. Parents and school encourage to participate the students for social development and social welfare programmes. Social banding is very essential for self-growth and developments. They will be trained to the good peer group friendship maintenance and peer group playing activities.

CONCLUSION

If every human being has personal and social adjustment, he/she can increase his own potential and lead harmonious living conditions. He/she does not hesitate to raise questions for public welfare and self-development. Also he/she involves in social voluntary activity without any expectation from other. So the study is important to reveal that pudukkottai district higher secondary school students' personal and social adjustment are better in nature with respect to type of management of schools. The final conclusion is they have high personal and social adjustment in relation to the employment status of their mothers.

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