

A Study of Personality Quirks of Adolescent Children of Working and Non-Working Mothers

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Abstract - The first name which comes from baby's mouth is 'ma'. Mother is the first teacher of a child. Mother is the person who takes care of child's nutrition, hygiene, education than anyone else in the family. Working mother in the present study shall refer to educated women with educational qualification as graduation and above and is engaged in any government, semi-government or private salaried job. Non-working mother in the present study shall refer to educated women with educational qualification as graduation and above but not engaged in any government, semi-government or private job. With the emergence of a new economic pattern, increasing opportunities for education, rising standard of living and increased modernization, women from the middle and upper class families have also started coming out of their traditional role of a home maker to join the work force. The number of working women has been increasing year by year. The education of women is not imperative for the benefit for the women only but uplift of the society also. Today women from all corners started working in government, semi government or private salaried jobs. The entry of women in the workforce brings changes in the structure and function of family.

CONCEPT OF STUDY HABITS

Study habits are usually defined as student's ability to manage time and other resources to complete an academic task successfully. 'Study habit' is the amount and kind of studying routines which the student is used during a regular period of study occurred in a conducive environment. Study habits are the ways that we study, the habits that we have formed during our school years. Study habits can be good ones, or bad ones. Good study habits include being organized, keeping good notes, reading our textbook, listening in class, and working every day. Bad study habits include skipping class, not doing our work, watching TV or playing video games instead of studying, and losing our work. The definition of study habits are the behaviors used when preparing for tests or learning academic material. A person who waits until the very last night before an exam and then stays up all night trying to cram the information into his head is an example of someone with bad study habits. A habit is something that is done on a scheduled, regular and planned basis that is not relegated to a second place or optional place in one's life. It is simply done no reservations, no excuses, no exceptions.

MOTIVATION OF THE RESEARCH

Researchers got interested mothers, to find out the employment inspired the employment. in the field of education of children of working and non-working problems and benefits. Therefore, the importance of maternal researcher to conduct a study on study habits and maternal,

HYPOTHESES

There is no significant difference in study habits between adolescent students of working and non-working mothers.

There is no significant difference in study habits between male and female students.

SAMPLE

Sample of the present study consisted of male and female respondents of working and nonworking mothers, studying in class X of high schools of Ranchi city. The sample split of 100 students from adolescents of working mothers and (50 male and 50 female) and 100 students from adolescents of non-working mothers (50 male and 50 female).

RESEARCH VARIABLES

1. **Independent Variable** - *Maternal Employment*
2. **Dependent Variable** - *Study Habits*
3. **Intervening Variable** - *Male and Female Adolescent*

TOOLS USED FOR RESEARCH

Study Habit Test (SHT): Study habit test has been developed by Hassan (2003) of P. G. Department of Psychology, Ranchi University, Ranchi. The test covers 6 themes namely, revision, seriousness, systematic study habits, regularity, concentration and other than books. It is a four-point Likert type scale consisting of 24 items. Each item had four response alternatives: always, maximum times, sometimes and never. The responses alternatives to positive item are scored from 4 to 1 and to negative item are 1 to 4. Thus, the total range of the score is from 24 to 96, the high scores indicating better study habits.

PROCEDURE

The study habits test was administered to both groups with instructions to complete all questions honestly and not to discuss the questions with fellow students. Scoring was done according to the respective scoring keys. In order to fulfill the hypotheses of the study the score obtained were analyzed with mean, SD's and t value.

ANALYSIS OF DATA

Data is by analyzed using statistical techniques like mean, SD and t-ratio. Bar diagrams graphs were drawn to make the results transparent.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

TABLE -1
MEANS, SDs AND T-RATIOS OF ADOLESCENT STUDENTS OF WORKING AND NON-WORKING MOTHERS ON STUDY HABITS

Study Habit dimensions	Groups	N	Mean	SD	t
Revision	Adolescents of working mothers	100	12.87	3.06	7.86**
	Adolescents of non working mothers	100	9.96	2.08	
Seriousness	Adolescents of working mothers	100	11.59	3.44	6.88**
	Adolescents of non working mothers	100	8.92	1.79	
Systematic	Adolescents of working mothers	100	12.46	2.71	9.34**
Reading Habits	Adolescents of non working mothers	100	9.39	1.86	
Regularity	Adolescents of working mothers	100	12.89	3.19	7.82**
	Adolescents of non working mothers	100	9.87	2.17	
Concentration	Adolescents of working mothers	100	14.85	2.59	11.18**
	Adolescents of non working mothers	100	11.07	2.17	
Other than Books	Adolescents of working mothers	100	10.86	2.22	11.21**
	Adolescents of non working mothers	100	7.85	1.51	
Total	Adolescents of working mothers	100	69.08	8.91	13.11**
	Adolescents of non working mothers	100	54.78	6.29	

** Significant at 0.01 level

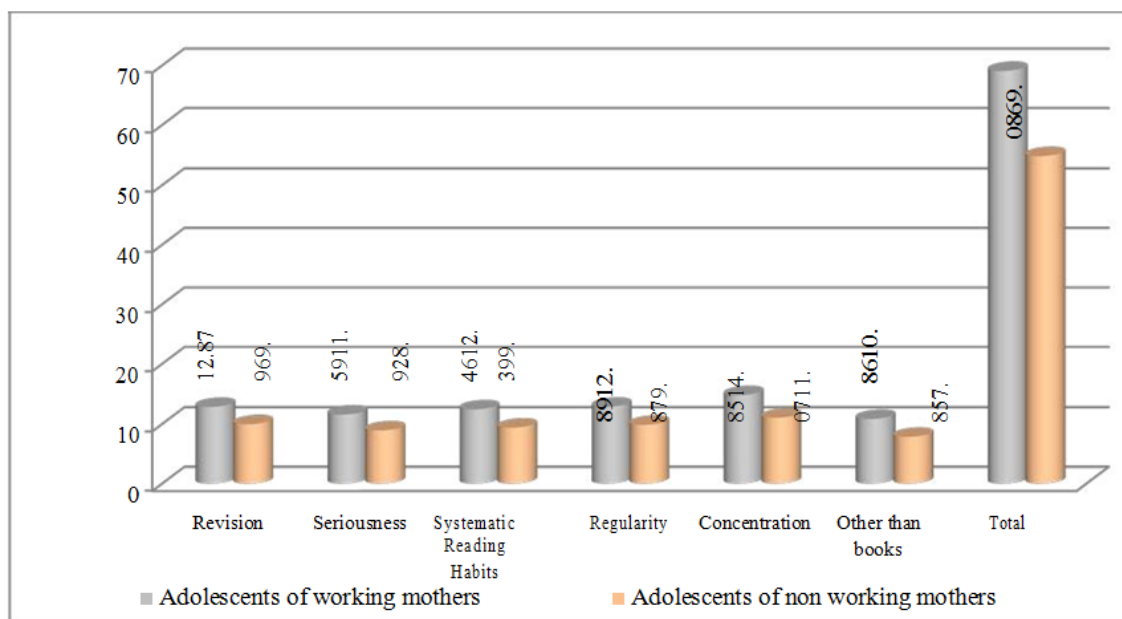


Figure -1: Showing mean scores of adolescent students of working and non-working mothers on study habits

FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

1. Adolescents of working mothers are better study habits than adolescents of non- working mothers.
2. Female adolescents are better study habits than male students.

LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

1. The sample size for the present study was limited.
2. The present study included subjects from the urban localities of Ranchi only.
3. Variables like religion, area, age, types of family and socio-economic status etc. were not included in the study.

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