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**IMPACT OF MATERNAL EMPLOYMENT ON LOCUS OF CONTROL AND
LIFE SATISFACTION OF ADOLESCENTS.**

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ABSTRACT

The paper aimed to explore Impact of maternal employment on locus of control and life satisfaction of adolescents. The purpose of the study was to compare the life satisfaction of adolescents of working and non-working mothers and study the life satisfaction of adolescents. The present investigation used the present investigation mainly uses the descriptive method to study academic stress among adolescents in relation to family environment. This study will be conducted on 200 Adolescents from the schools of Ludhiana district. The sample will be selected randomly. The scale consists 24 items and it is standardized on age above 16 years boys and girls. Findings reveal that the Mean score was also found to be higher among the students whose mother is working than the students whose mother is nonworking.

Key words- Maternal Employment, Adolescents and Locus of Control.

INTRODUCTION

The adolescences are feeling the highest pressure of their lifetimes due to some reasons such as physical and sexual growth, exaggerating sensations, identity, fear of responsibility, scare of entering the college, fear of selecting an occupation and other mental problems being susceptible to the psychological events drastically. If the same era of adolescence is spent without any problems, the adolescent will be considered as a health person in this regard. However the existence of problems happening in this era could devastate the path of health among adolescents awfully destroying the mental health of adolescents .If adolescence is a tumultuous time, it would be expected that personality variables such as self-satisfaction and locus of control would change as

teenagers struggle with the move toward adulthood. On the other hand, stable self-satisfaction and locus of control would indicate that adolescence may be less stressful than some theorists have proposed.

The life satisfaction of adolescents from their life can lead to the development of their economical, social, political and cultural affairs in this regard. The increase of tensions and behavioral problems, disappointment, anxiety, depression are the main negative symptoms regarding to the life satisfaction. This also reduces the temperament of cooperation socially destroying the social honesty.

Locus of control is a theory in personality psychology referred to the extent to which adolescents believe that they can control events that affects them. The locus of control orientation of adolescents, their attribution of causality, is consistently found to be related to life satisfaction and overall success in life. There has been much interest in the relationship of locus of control to education. When an adolescent student believes that his reward or punishments depend on his own efforts (internal control), it is most likely that he will strive to do those things that bring about rewards and minimizes punishments.

Working mothers of adolescent students in the present world refer to educated women with educational qualification as graduation and above and is engaged in any government, semi-government or private salaried 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. Every member of the family occupies a vital position in the interaction map of the child but among them the role of mother is important and varied. Mother plays important role in the personality development of the adolescents by shaping their intellectual and social behavior. The number of working women has been increasing year by year. The increasing number of women the work force has

created a number of problems to their children and paved way for controversies regarding maternal employment brings emotional deprivation and low level of life satisfaction to the adolescents. A careful review of the research journals, books, dissertations, theses and other sources of information on the problem to be investigated are one of the important steps in the research study. It helps him to make a sound foundation for his investigation. Okwaraji, Aguwa and Eze (2015) studied Life Satisfaction, Self Esteem and Depression in a Sample of Nigerian Adolescents. This was a descriptive cross-sectional study design that was carried out in Enugu, south east Nigeria between May and July 2015. The Satisfaction with Life Scale, the Self Esteem Scale, the Beck Depression Inventory version two (BDI-2) and a socio demographic questionnaire were used to access 720 Nigerian adolescents. About 30% of the respondents indicated not being satisfied with their lives and 32.1% had low self esteem. Also 16.7%, 9.4% and 0.6% had mild depression, moderate depression and severe depression respectively.

LOCUS OF CONTROL

Locus of Control is a term in psychology which refers to a person's belief about what causes the good or bad results in his/her life either in general or a specific area such as health or academic Locus of Control derived from Latin word means (place) or 'location'. It can be internal or external locus of control. Internal Locus of Control is more likely for achievement to tolerate delays in rewards and to plan for long term goals. External locus of control is the behavior of a person who attributes his. Success to luck or fate will be less likely to make efforts needed to learn.

Locus of Control is a personality construct referring to an individual's perception of Locus of Control as determined internally by his/her own behavior vs. fate, luck or external circumstances. Locus of Control is an individual's belief system regarding the causes of his or her experiences and the factors to which an individual attributes. Success or failure- Locus of Control to an individual's generalized expectations over subsequent events resides.

Locus of Control, a concept advocated by Rotter (1996) deal with an important belief system inherent in an individual's mode of thinking, viz, the extent to which the individuals believes that he is self motivated, directed or controlled or that the environment plays a dominant role in influencing his behavior and in determining the rewards and punishment that he affairs. Control oriented adds explanatory richness to other forms of social and psychological differentiation and that has been related to attitude towards crime and other factors.

Locus of control is an expectancy variable that describes the perception of personal control that one has over the reinforcement preceding behavior depend in part on whether the person perceives the reward as contingent on his own behavior or independent of it acquisition and enforcement differ in situation perceived as determine by skill or chance.

Thus Locus of control refers to a set of beliefs about how one behaves and the relationship of that behavior to how one is rewarded or punished. Locus of control is the degree to which a person believes, that control of reinforcement is internal versus the degree to which it is external. If one believes that rewards are the results of one's own behavior, this would be an internal locus of control. On the other hand, if one believes that rewards occur as a result of intervention by others, one believes in an external locus of control.

LIFE SATISFACTION

Life satisfaction (or subjective life satisfaction) is a measure of well-being, used in happiness economics. It represents how satisfied people feel with their life generally, as contrasted with positive affect (sometimes called just 'happiness'), which represents how they feel at a single point in time. That is, life satisfaction involves people thinking about their life as a whole, including factors such as whether they are achieving their goals, are doing as well as other people around them, and are happy generally rather than just right now. Life satisfaction is thus a longer-term measure than affect this term comprises of two terms. Kotler and Clarke (1987) define satisfaction as performance or an outcome that fulfill his or her expectations.

The concept of life-satisfaction denotes an overall evaluation of life. So the appraisal that life is exciting ‘does not necessarily mean that it is satisfying’. There may be too much excitement in life, and too few other qualities. An overall evaluation of life involves all relevant criteria in the mind of the individual: for example, how good one feels, how well expectations are likely to be met and how desirable various factors are deemed to be, etc. The object of evaluation is life-as-a-whole; not a specific area of life, e.g., employment. Enjoyment of work may add to the appreciation of life, but does not constitute it. This book considers four kinds of satisfaction; (1) global life-satisfaction (GLS), (2) satisfaction with housing (SH), (3) satisfaction with finances (SF) and (4) satisfaction with social contacts (SC). Only the first kind (GLS) meets this definition of life satisfaction. The others are domain satisfactions. Life satisfaction is considered to be the cognitive or judgmental component of subjective well-being. The other component of subjective well-being is the measure of emotions consisting of positive and negative effect. Measures of the affective component include those of affect balance such as that developed by Bradburn and Kamman and Flett.

Dictionary meaning “Life-satisfaction is the degree to which a person positively evaluates the overall quality of his/her life as-a-whole. In other words, how much the person likes the life he/she leads?”

Diener, Oishi & Lucas (2003). The Affective theory, on the contrary feels life satisfaction to be an individual’s conscious experience as to the dominance of their positive emotions over their negative emotions. In recent research conducted life satisfaction is assessed as the degree of the positive emotions experienced.

ADOLESCENCE

Adolescence period have been regarded as one of the most important period of life in all the societies of the world, may it be primitive or modern. This is the period which has stirred up an amount of anxiety in the minds of parents and rightly has it also exercised a great stress on the adolescents themselves. Adolescence is a period of great stress and strain and it is because of this that educationists and psychologists have focused their attention on the study of the problems of adolescence. Adolescence period in recent years has been called the “Terrible Teens”. The concept of adolescence which

characterized by Hall's writings and of many others down to the present can be summarized in three generalizations. In the first place, adolescence was considered to be a period when marked with rapid changes which occur in all aspects of Personality, rather than suddenly in the child becomes a new being and develops a totally new outlook. In fact, so rapid and complete changes presumed to be that Hall spoke of adolescence as "New Birth". In the second place, these developments were thought to be biologically generated. They were presumably promoted by the maturity of certain instincts, which result in the flowering of new and curiously wonderful behavior patterns. A child was then pre-destined to experience adolescence change by his very biological make up. And thirdly, it was thought that the period of adolescence was the period of new birth and was essentially erratic, vacillating, unpredictable and stressful. Adolescence was accompanied by "Storm and Stress" occasioned by the speed of change and pervasive nature of adjustments.

Encyclopedia of psychology (1946) says, "Adolescence extends roughly from 13 years of age till 21 years for the girls and from 15 to till 21 for boys". In India, this period comes earlier than in Western countries owing to climatic reasons. Adolescence may be thought of as a transition period between childhood and adulthood. An individual enters adolescence as a child and emerges as dramatic as the Sudden Shooting up in height. Although the process of growth is psychological, the person also becomes intellectually and emotionally mature. This is the period of very rapid physical and psychological changes in a person who is not yet mature enough to comprehend. He can't adopt these changes and couldn't easily cope with them.

According to Crow and Crow (1942) "it begins at puberty and ends with acquisition of full physical growth, capacity for intellectual behavior and mature emotional control"

Stanley Hall (1921) "splendidly portrayed adolescence a period of storms and stress. In a vivid and striking description of this stage of life, hall spoke of adolescence as a new birth". Adolescence is the period of life when these young people live in no man's land. They became imaginary, day dreaming.

Thus it is the age of adolescents during which love affairs reach their highest peak and the highest number of suicides and murders. Elopements, abductions and running away from the home occur”. The interest in studies is not much. The cruel group of sex instinct and the strong position of a philosophy of life, social and economic independence are the prime movers. The feeling of guilt and shame are of no account to an adolescent. Hero worship can be seen at this age. Love for movies, excursions, picnics and interest in clothes and in opposite sex are some of the basic pattern of behavior which affect the total growth and development of the personality of adolescence.

MATERNAL EMPLOYMENT

Dictionary meaning “Refers to the labor force affiliation of mothers with children 0-18 years, includes full, part-time work, contracting, and working out of the home.”

Wilson (2006) says “many working women said that they worked because they ‘needed’ the money and which they defined as specific material goods-an extra lesson, additional clothes, a vacation, furniture, owning a home, car or even just a television-arguing their work was bringing a rise in the family's standard of living.”

Thus maternal employment meant the mothers who are working anywhere to run their livelihood. They work out of home leaving their children behind at home.

SIGNIFICANCE OF STUDY

Maternal employment has little demonstrated long-term effect on family dynamics; if a change in ideology about the family is brought about in conjunction with or as a consequence of maternal employment, family relations may be altered accordingly. For the child, a major component of the changes associated with change in parental employment status may be new circumstances in caretaking. New circumstances may be temporarily stressful, and should therefore be avoided, if possible, at points of rapid and salutatory development, e.g., when attachments are forming, when symbolic use of language is almost but not quite attained, and at any point when the child's adjustment capacity is under stress. Adolescent children are likely to be positively affected by maternal employment, and attendant changes in

family function, if the mother finds satisfaction in work outside the home and if she is supported by family members. The adolescent children of employed mothers are likely to attain a nonstereo typed view of the nature and value of male and female abilities. Adolescents life satisfaction is more likely to be effected by maternal employment, because it is the age of major changes.

So investigator is keenly interested to study the impact of maternal employment on locus of

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To study the life satisfaction of adolescents.
2. To compare the life satisfaction of adolescents of working and non-working mothers.

HYPOTHESIS OF THE STUDY

1. There is no significant difference in the locus of control of adolescents of working and non-working mothers.
2. There is no significant difference in the life satisfaction of adolescents of working and non-working mothers.

DELIMITATION OF THE STUDY

1. The study was delimited to 200 Adolescent students.
2. The study was delimited to Adolescent students of Ludhiana district.
3. The study was delimited to the variables locus of control and life satisfaction.

METHOD OF INVESTIGATION

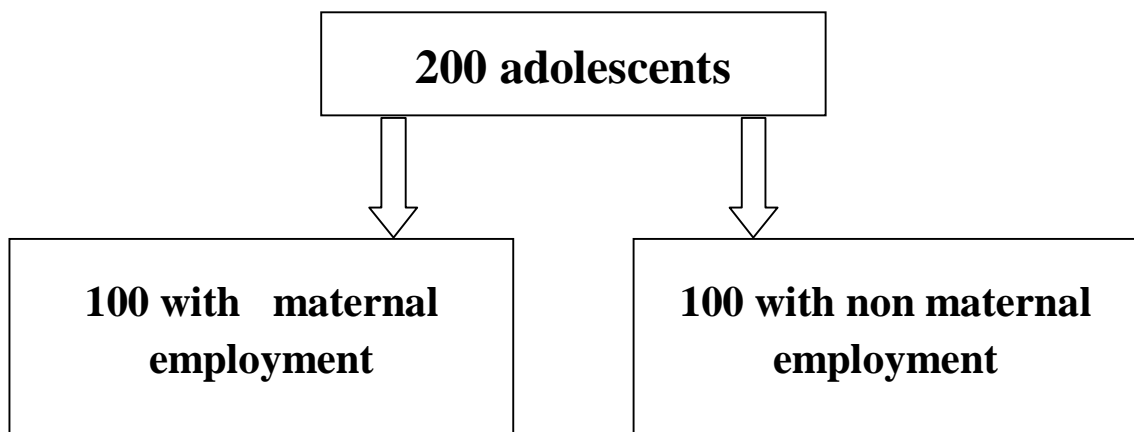
The study was conducted through descriptive method of research which has undoubtedly been the most popular and widely used method in education. It helps in explaining the phenomena in terms of the conditions or relationships that exists, process that are ongoing, effects that are evident; or trends that are developing. It also involves in it measurement, classification, interpretation and evaluation. This method

requires sample for the conduct of the study with certain research tools for the conduct of the study.

The present investigation mainly uses the descriptive method to study academic stress among adolescents in relation to family environment.

5.12 DESIGN OF STUDY

In present study, the investigator had classified the sample of Adolescents with maternal employment and non maternal employment with equal numbers. The design is as follows:



SAMPLE OF THE STUDY

Sampling is that statistical method which is a miniature picture or a cross section of the entire group or aggregate from which sample is taken. In other word a sample is the true picture of the universal which possesses all the characteristics of the universal. Thus sample is any sub group aggregate drawn by some appropriate method from the population. The idea of sampling is very old. Since times immemorial people have examined a handful of gram to ascertain the quality of the entire lot. Sampling procedures provide generalization on the basis of relating small proportion of the proportion of the population. The representative proportion of the population is called sample.

The present study will be conducted on 200 Adolescents from the schools of Ludhiana district. The sample will be selected randomly.

TOOLS USED

1. Locus of control by Sanjay Vohra (Indian Adaptation of Levensons Scale). The scale consists 24 items and it is standardized on age above 16 years boys and girls.
2. Life satisfaction scale (Alam and Shrivastava, 2011).

INTERPRETATION OF DATA

Hypothesis 1 There is no significant difference in the locus of control of adolescents of working and non-working mothers.

Mean, SD and ‘t’ values locus of control of adolescents based on working and non-working status of mother

Variable	Working status of mother	N	Mean	S D	T value	Df	Remarks
Locus of control	Working	100	29.97	3.387	2.289	160	Significant at 0.05 level
	Non Working	100	28.55	4.081			

From table 4.1, it can be inferred that in terms of locus of control, the ‘t’ value was found to be significant at $P < .05$. Hence the first hypothesis is rejected and we can say that there exists difference in locus of control of adolescents based on working and non-working status of mother. The Mean score was also found to be higher among the students whose mother is working than the students whose mother is nonworking.

Thus, we can conclude that students of working mother have belief in their capacity to have control over the environment and cope effectively with stressful situations than the students of non-working mother. Students of working mothers are given more opportunities to be independent and look after their daily activities and needs.

Hypothesis 2 There is no significant difference in the life satisfaction of adolescents of working and non-working mothers.

Mean, SD and ‘t’ values life satisfaction of adolescents based on working and non-working status of mother.

Variable	Working status of mother	N	Mean	S D	T value	Df	Remarks
Life satisfaction	Working	100	29.45	3.796	2.161	160	Significant at 0.05 level
	Non Working	100	28.76	3.951			

From table 4.2, it can be inferred that in terms of life satisfaction , the ‘t’ value was found to be significant at $P < .05$. Hence the first hypothesis is rejected and we can say that there exists difference in life satisfaction adolescents based on working and non-working status of mother. The Mean score was also found to be higher among the students whose mother is working than the students whose mother is nonworking.

CONCLUSION

1. There exists difference in locus of control of adolescents based on working and non-working status of mother.
2. There exists difference in life satisfaction adolescents based on working and non-working status of mother.

SUGGESTION FOR FURTHER STUDY

The studies may be conducted in future on the aspects of the present problems.

1. The study may be conducted on university teachers.
2. The study may be conducted on teachers of degree colleges.
3. The research work may be replicated on wider sample.

4. The study may be conducted is comparison on the teachers of different districts.
5. It is suggested that similar investigation may be extended to different occupational groups which may reveal different results.
6. The study of occupational stress can also be carried out in relation to career values, mental health, spiritual intelligence and happiness of teachers at different levels of education.

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