



ISSN: 2395-7476
IJHS 2016; 2(2): 39-42
© 2016 IJHS
www.homesciencejournal.com
Received: 08-03-2016
Accepted: 09-04-2016

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To find out interpersonal relationship between working mothers with their adolescents in the view of knowledge about their adolescents' friends

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Abstract

The aim of this Study to find out interpersonal relationship between working mothers with their adolescents in view of knowledge about their adolescent's friends. 120 respondents were selected 60 adolescents {30 boys and 30 girls} and 60 their working mothers. Sample were selected randomly from Kanpur city than their working mothers were approached. The data was collected through survey method with the help of self-prepared questionnaire. The findings shows that Maximum 71.7 % adolescents' working mothers liked friends of their daughter \ son come to home in the special occasions. 73.3 % working mothers of the boys told their adolescent stay away from some friends. 90.0 % girls' views their working mothers having knowledge about friends and liked their company of friends. Maximum 85.0% working mothers of the adolescents were paid attention on the friends' circle of their daughters /sons. 90.0% working mothers of the girls were knowledge about their daughters' friends and continuously checked the habit of their daughters. Value of Z test was found (5.033*) significant difference at the level of 0.5% level of significance between views of working mothers of boys and working mothers of the girls.

Keywords: Interpersonal Relationship, Working Mothers, Adolescents

Introduction

A mother occupies the most important place in the life of a child. She is the one who brings a baby into this world, teaches him how to live the perfect life, with him in every moment of happiness as well as sorrow. A mother is a biological and social female parent of an offspring. Because of the complexity and differences of the social, cultural, and religious definitions and roles, it is challenging to define a mother, but it is universally accepted that a mother plays a very important role in the life of a child which goes on as the child grows in each stage, role of mother change according to need of the child, in adolescent age mother plays role as a friend, as counselor and makes important contributions, in deciding the career. Indeed, adolescence may be defined as the period within the life span when most of a person's biological, cognitive, psychological, and social characteristics are changing from what is typically considered child-like to what is considered adult like. For the adolescent, this period is a dramatic challenge, one requiring adjustment to changes in the self, in the family, and in the peer group. In contemporary society, adolescents experience institutional changes as well. Among young adolescents, there is a change in school setting, typically involving a transition from elementary school to either junior high school or middle school; and in late adolescence there is a transition from high school to the worlds of work, university, or childrearing. In adolescents are spent more time with their friends rather than family. In the adolescent age peer influence the adolescent's personality first, the self concept of adolescents are reflections of what they believe their peers' concept of them are and, second, they come under peer pressures to develop personality traits approved by the group. Cole & Cole (2001) [3]. during this stage of transition from childhood to adolescence, young people experience changes in their relationship patterns with their parents and peers. An increased interest in the opposite sex is a prominent feature of adolescence where the focus of attention is on exploring friendship and intimate relationship in an attempt to define the self and explore one's identity. Engels *et al.*, (2002) [5]. There is typically a significant shift in the importance of relationships with parents relative to the importance of relationships with peers.

Adolescents begin to spend increasing amounts of time with their peers and also begin to reference peers for decision making and problem solving. Tanti *et al.*, (2010) [13]. Adolescence has been commonly regarded as a critical period for the development of self and identity. During this stage, adolescents typically experience significant changes in their physical, cognitive, and social domain functioning. Furman *et al.*, (2002) [6]. Some adolescent may not feel that their parents are responsive in times of need, and therefore seek this comfort from friends instead. Lansford *et al.*, (2003) [8]. Conversely, positive peer relationships during childhood and early adolescence have been shown to buffer the impact of adverse environmental influences both within and outside the peer group including peer victimization, ecological disadvantage, marital conflict, and harsh discipline. Nickerson and Nagle (2005) [11]. as adolescents seek autonomy and independence from their parents, they turn to peer more than before. Nickerson and Nagle (2005) [11]. found that adolescent to their peers in times of need (proximity seeking behaviors) more than before entering this developmental period. Jacobs J.A. *et al.*, (2001) [7]. Working mother know spend more hours on paid work, but what has increased may be the proportion of worker experiencing work family conflicts, rather than the number of work hours. Willimon (2001) [14]. Mother suffers definite disadvantages when at the workplace, a problem that has been called the “Maternal wall”. Elderman (2002) [4].

Mothers need to maintain a parallel source of income a social security and a sign of independence. Levitt *et al.* (2005) describe the importance of multiple support networks during the transition to adolescence because extended family and friends can provide alternative support when parents and close family members are not available. Also, in addition to being sources of support, close family members can also be sources of conflict for adolescents. When family conflict compromises support provided by close family members, peer support becomes more important. Meryl (2012) [10]. The working mother said that they would not be happy if they were home full time and that it was important that their children seem them as fulfilled healthy women.

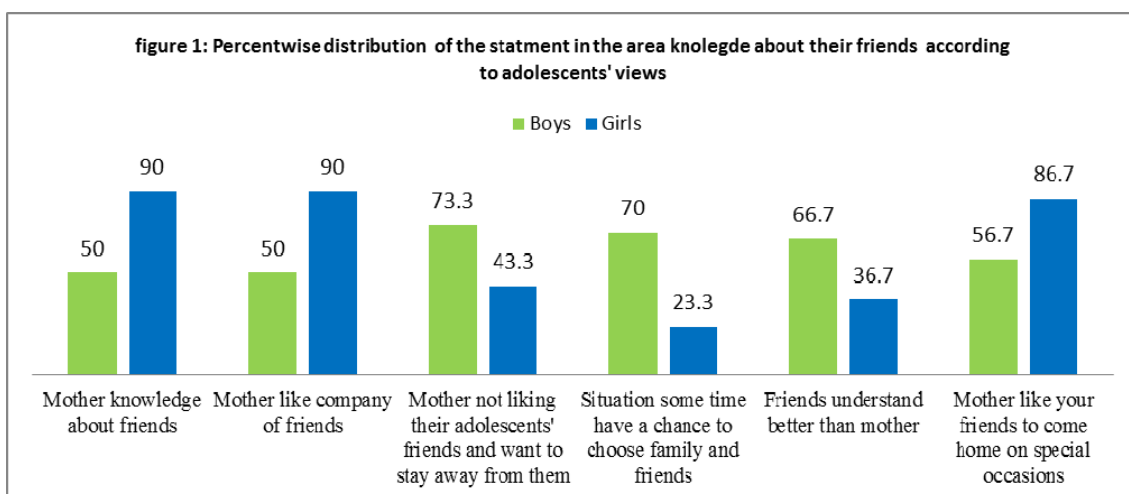
Methodology

In this study descriptive research design was used. 120 respondents were selected 60 adolescents {30 boys and 30 girls} and 60 their working mothers. Sample were selected randomly from Kanpur city than their working mothers were approached. The data was collected through survey method with the help of self-prepared questionnaire. The questionnaire was in two separate section one for adolescents another for their working mothers.

Result and Discussion

Table 1: Percentage and rank wise distribution of the statements in the area of knowledge about their adolescents’ friends according to the adolescents’ views

Statement	Boys			Girls			Total		
	Yes (%)	Mean score	Rank	Yes (%)	Mean score	Rank	Yes (%)	Mean score	Rank
Mother knowledge about friends	15 (50.0)	1.50	V	27 (90.0)	1.90	I	42 (70.7)	1.70	II
Mother like company of friends	15 (50.0)	1.50	V	27 (90.0)	1.90	I	42 (70.0)	1.70	II
Mother not liking their adolescent’s friends and want to stay away from them	22 (73.3)	1.73	I	13 (43.3)	1.43	III	35 (58.3)	1.58	III
Situation some time have a chance to choose family and friends	21 (70.0)	1.70	II	7 (23.3)	1.23	V	28 (46.7)	1.47	V
Friends understand better than mother	20 (66.7)	1.67	III	11 (36.7)	1.37	VI	31 (51.7)	1.52	VI
Mother like your friends to come home on special occasions	17 (56.7)	1.57	VI	26 (86.7)	1.87	II	43 (71.7)	1.72	I



The result we get from the table 1 interpersonal relationship between working mothers and their adolescents in the area of knowledge about their adolescents’ friends. Boys has given 1st rank (73.3%) of the statement mother not liking adolescents’ friends and want to stay away from some friends with the mean score 1.73. Girls have given 1st rank (90.0%) to the statement of their mother having knowledge about all their

friends and mother like company of their friends with the mean score 1.90. Over all adolescents have given 1st rank (71.7%) to the statement of mother like their friends to come home on special occasions.

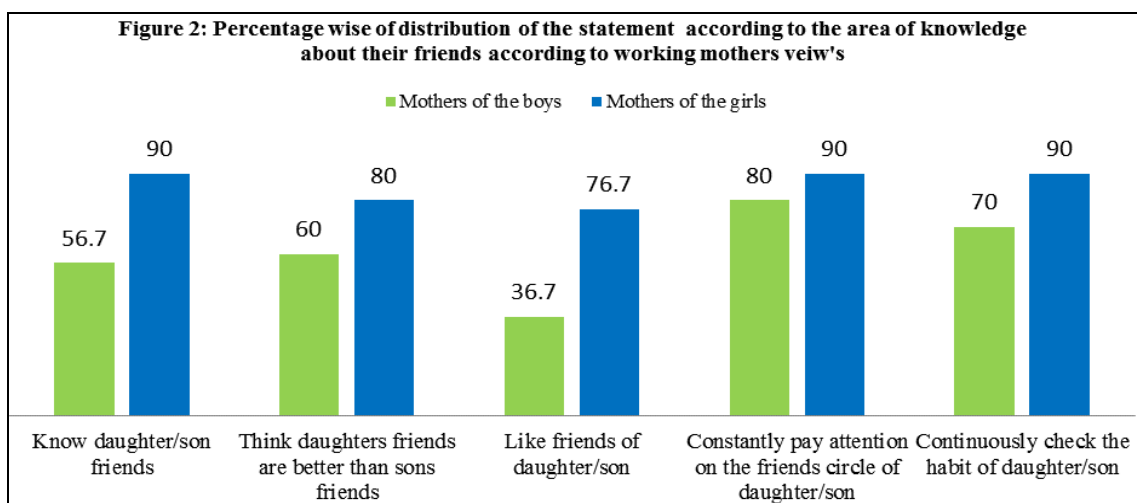
Positive friendships are an important part of the journey to adulthood. They help teenagers learn important social and emotional skills, such as being sensitive to other people’s

thoughts, feelings and wellbeing. while there were no gender differences in perceived parental support, girls indicated a higher degree of support from their family. For both boys and girls, parental support declined while support from friends increased. The supportive study Ryan (2001) [12]. He find out adolescence has documented the shift in importance of peers

during adolescent stage, as peers often become equally as important as parents. The period of adolescence has been described as involving a transformation of social relationships, as adolescents spend increasing amounts of time in activities with peers relative to the time spent with their parents.

Table 2: Percentage and rank wise distribution of the statements according to the area of knowledge about their adolescent’s friends according to working mothers’ views

Statement	Mothers of the boys			Mothers of the girls			Total		
	Yes (%)	Mean score	Rank	Yes (%)	Mean score	Rank	Yes (%)	Mean score	Rank
Know daughter/son friends	17 (56.7)	1.57	IV	27 (90.0)	1.90	I	44 (73.3)	1.73	II
Think daughters friends are better than sons friends	18 (60.0)	1.60	III	24 (80.0)	1.80	II	42 (70.0)	1.70	IV
Like friends of daughter/son	11 (36.7)	1.37	V	23 (76.7)	1.77	III	34 (56.7)	1.57	V
Constantly pay attention on the friends circle of daughter/son	24 (80.0)	1.80	I	27 (90.0)	1.90	I	91 (85.0)	1.85	I
Continuously check the habit of daughter/son	21 (70.0)	1.70	II	27 (90.0)	1.90	I	48 (66.7)	1.80	II



The above table 2 shows that the interpersonal relationship between working mothers and their adolescents in the area of knowledge about their adolescent’s friends. 1st rank has been given to the statement of constantly pay on the friends circle of daughters/sons by the mothers of both sexes (80% working mothers of the boys and 90% working mothers of the girls) with the mean score 1.80 and 1.90 respectively. Overall 85% working mother were constantly pay attention on the friends circle of daughter/son. 70.0 % working mother think daughters friends are better than son’s friends. Only 56.07% working mother were liked friends of daughter/son. Supportive study Colarossi and Eccles (2000) [2]. Found that parents pay attention on friendships with their adolescent some parents worry that these intense friendships will take over and friends will become more important than family.

Correlation coefficient between working mothers and their adolescents was found (0.2891*) positively significant correlation at the level of 0.5%, level of significance in the area of knowledge about their adolescent’s friends.

The calculated value of 'Z test' was found (5.033*) significant difference at the level of 0.5%, level of significance between working mothers’ view of the girls and working mother’s views of the boys in the area of knowledge about adolescent’s friends.

Conclusion

On the basis of summarized result in respect to Interpersonal relationship between working mothers with their adolescents

in the area of knowledge about their adolescent’s friends. Working mothers of the girls having more knowledged of daughters’ friends than friends of the sons’. Parents and friends play different roles in a teenager’s life. Parents influence our adolescent long-term decisions to do with values and morals. Teenager’s friends are more likely to influence short-term choices, such as appearance and interests. Strong relationships with both parents and friends help teenagers grow into well-adjusted adults with strong social skills. To conclude, people have the tendency to be influenced by their friends more than by their families when they grow into teenage age. The influence from friends can be positive or negative, however, it is essential to the development of a person. When the person matures, that kind of influence will decrease.

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