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A study of self-confidence of adolescents in relation to their maternal employment

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Abstract

The interaction between working moms and stay-at-home mothers with teenagers is very challenging. The purpose of the current research is to investigate the effects of working and non-working moms on teenagers. The current research used a two-group design. Adolescents with working moms made up Group I, whereas those without working mothers made up Group II. Each group included 150 participants, 75 men and 75 girls, ranging in age from 15 to 18. On these 100 teenagers' pupils, the self-confidence scale was used. The level of self-confidence of working and non-working moms was evaluated in teenagers using Agnihotri's (1987) Self-Confidence Inventory. The Mean, SD, and "t" measures were used to assess the obtained data. The results showed that there was no significant difference in self-confidence between adolescents of working and non-working mothers.

Keywords: Self-confidence, adolescents, maternal employment and puberty

Introduction

In recent years, the number of women who are working has increased considerably. Numerous factors, including economic necessity, the advancement of women's education, social and international events that focused public attention on women's emancipation, individuals' pursuit of self-determination, the empowerment of women around the world, and the general consensus that equality should be recognized as a basic human right, among others, prompted the first wave of women to enter the paid labor force. Women from all areas of life are breaking into the workforce, whether in the public sector, the nonprofit sector, or the commercial sector. Women's participation in the labor force would strengthen the household in many ways. While each parent plays an important part in their kid's development, the mother's involvement is especially pivotal, albeit it varies from child to child. The way they learn and interact with others is influenced. Mothers have a significant impact on their children's maturation and growth. Numerous professionals in the fields of sociology, social science, education, and the study of both working and nonworking families learned about the difficulties encountered by the offspring of working moms. Today, thousands of women throughout the world began working in government, semi-government, and private wage occupations. Women's participation in the labor force improves the economy and strengthens families. In a child's developing family tree, everyone has a significant function to perform, but the mother's contribution stands out as unique and crucial. Mom has a significant part to play. In the realm of both working and non-working communities, sociologists, social scientists, and educators have been actively examining the issues brought up by the children of working women. One of the most important times in a person's life is adolescence. There are many and varied issues that set it apart.

The Mother

The mother in the household is given full responsibility for childbearing. For this biological process, nature has biologically equipped us. She does it alone, however. Man can only watch as fresh life is created in the world today. He can help with sensitive care and ongoing concern, but he is unable to contribute further to the child's upbringing; this responsibility is left to the women. The mother is generally left alone since the father is often gone from the house throughout the day. She is mostly in charge of ensuring that the kid develops good self-control, organization, work ethic, thrift, and honesty practices.

Self-confidence

One optimistic reading of the self-definition is as a source of confidence. This characteristic has to do with how one thinks about oneself. This requires a high degree of self-confidence and the ability to solve problems alone, without consulting others. It's common parlance in both contemporary speech and psychology. Self-confidence refers to the facet of one's self-concept that evaluates oneself favorably. Besides the cognitive and affective aspects, the wider concept of "self" also includes perceptual and emotional aspects. It's the feeling that one has about one's own importance, value, or degree, and one that one welcomes, supports, and loves. The term "self-confidence" may also refer to an individual's belief in their own good sense, skills, and fortitude. Confidence is built on one's recollections of successfully completing challenging assignments. The confident expectation that one will eventually succeed in accomplishing one's goals. One of the well-established foundations of self-confidence alludes to this as truly trusting oneself. At home, school, and in various relationships and situations, a person's self-confidence may vary. Leon Festinger found that self-confidence in an individual's ability can only be boosted or decreased in competitive settings. However, those with low self-confidence cannot accept negative criticism or information about their competence. Self-confident people believe they have abilities, can manage their life, and can achieve their goals, plan, and anticipate. Self-assured individuals demand fairness. If their expectations aren't reached, they're hopeful and accept themselves. Self-doubters rely on others to feel good about them selves. Risking loss, they avoid opportunities. They disappear and deny concerns. Self-confident people may challenge others and accept their own abilities. They tolerate each other since they don't believe they can change.

Review of Literature

There have been several analyses evaluating the potential effect of women' employment on early childhood caregiving. Inconclusive information on the effect of children on mothers' labor has been offered in too many retrospective research. According to Sharma's (1986) research, children of working mothers have more trust than children of nonworking mothers. Researchers have shown that kids whose moms are in the workforce are more focused and self-assured. Evelyn (1990) has investigated how several factors, such as performance category, performer level, and the unfavorable gender in a competitive setting, affect performers' sense of self-assurance. He discovers that women may be trusted just as much as men. Consequently, children's confidence and well-being depend on their mothers' job status. It was noted how parental role models, especially those of the mother and father, might affect their children's feelings of isolation, anonymity, and confidence as pre-adolescents. According to Stepan (2009), dads' self-operating models, as measured by self-reported self-esteem, were significant predictors of baby self-esteem, empathy, and pre-adolescent loneliness, whereas mothers' self-operating models were not. Children's alienation, self-esteem, and connection to their parents were all shown to be related to evaluations of their internal working models of these factors. Gender, adversity, and the onset of puberty were all included into the studies, and all were shown to have significant relationships. Two researchers,

Parvathamma and Sharanamma, looked at the correlation between levels of worry and confidence in one's ability to succeed in school (2010). Results show that males and girls have noticeably different levels of confidence. The research of Bhattacharje (2010) revealed that tribal university students lacked confidence when compared to their non-tribal counterparts.

Hypotheses

- There would be no substantial gap in self-confidence between working and non-working mothers among adolescents.
- There would be no substantial gap between male and female adolescents in their self-confidence.

Sample

A survey of 100 young people from the age of 16 to 19 years in high schools in the Ranchi zone is the most current study samples. With a total of 100 adolescents 50 were working mother, 25 were male and 25 female, while 50 were non-working mother, 25 were male and 25 were female adolescents.

Tool

Agnihotri's 'Selves-Confidence Inventory' (1987) is used in assessing the self-confidence of working and non-working teens aged 16 to 19 years of age in Ranchi high schools. There are 56 objects in this scale. There are two response categories i.e. 'right' and 'wrong'. A score of one is awarded for a response as 'wrong' to item numbers 2, 7, 23, 31, 40, 41, 43, 44, 45, 53, 54 and 55. For making cross to 'right' response for rest of the items to be awarded a score of one. Hence, the lower the score, the higher would be the level of self-confidence and vice versa. The test-retest reliability of ASCI was found to be 0.78 and spilt half reliability was 0.91. The validity of the inventory with Basavanna's self-confidence inventory obtained was 0.82.

Result

Table 1: Comparison of adolescents of working and non-working mothers on Self-Confidence

Group	N	Mean	SD	t	df	P Value
Adolescents of Working Mothers	50	23.84	4.51	1.05	98	Not Significant
Adolescents of Non-Working Mothers	50	22.99	3.47			

Table- 1 showed that the average scores for adolescents with working mothers were 23.84, whereas those with non-working mothers were 29.99. The t-value was 1.05, showing there was no statistical significance in either group. This indicates that there would be no significant difference in the levels of self-confidence among teenagers raised by working versus stay-at-home moms. Therefore it has been established that "There would be no substantial gap in self-confidence between working and non-working mothers among adolescents". This finding confirmed the earlier findings of Rivers and Barnett (2001) ^[2].

Table 2: Comparison of male and female adolescents on Self-Confidence

Group	N	Mean	SD	t	df	P Value
Male Adolescents	50	26.42	4.12	1.4	98	Not Significant
Female Adolescents	50	24.98	5.98			

The mean self-confidence ratings of male and female teens were 26.42 and 24.98, respectively, according to table number-2, t-values for both groups were 1.4, which were not statistically significant at any stage. It implies that both male and female, did not significantly differ from one another in terms of self-confidence. As a result, it has been established that there is no significant difference in self-confidence between male and female youths. The prior results of Rohtas, and Saroj, have been used to support the conclusions of the current investigation (2016).

Conclusion

- The results of the current study stated that the self-confidence of adolescents whose mother worked or did not work was same.
- It also suggested that the self-confidence of male and female adolescents was similar.

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