



A COMPARATIVE STUDY ON EMOTIONAL MATURITY OF SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS IN TIRUPUR DISTRICT

A. Buvanambal* & Ranjithamani**

* M.Ed Scholar, RVS College of Education, Suler, Tamilnadu

** Assistant Professor in Perspective, RVS College of Education, Suler, Tamilnadu

Cite This Article: A. Buvanambal & Ranjithamani, "A Comparative Study on Emotional Maturity of Secondary School Students in Tirupur District", International Journal of Interdisciplinary Research in Arts and Humanities, Volume 2, Issue 2, Page Number 35-39, 2017.

Abstract:

Education is the potential cause for change in any society. If the education system fails to respond adequately to the emerging challenges of a developing society, the stagnation and wastage will be increased and ultimately the growth of the nation will hindered. The main objective is to find out the Emotional Maturity among secondary school students and to find out the impact of personal variables like Medium of Instruction, Gender, Location of the School, Type of the School, Educational qualification of father, Educational qualification of mother, Occupation of Father, Occupation of Mother on Emotional Maturity among secondary school students. For this a sample of 300 was collected from the school students. T- test and F test was carried out for finding the significant differences present in the demographic variables. The conclusion is that there is no significant difference between emotional maturity with respect to Gender, medium of instruction, location of the school, type of the school and educational qualification of father. There exists a significant difference between emotional maturity with respect to Educational qualification of mother, occupation of father and occupation of mother. This study shows that students do not find healthy environment in schools for developing their emotional maturity. Emotional disturbance will lead to much havoc in life. Secondary stage is said to be the formative stage.

Key Words: Education, Emotional Maturity & Demographic variables

Introduction:

Education has also contributed to the shaping of destinies of societies in all spheres of the development and has never it ceased to develop. Further, education, being a subsystem of social system, should reflect the main ethos, aspirations and concerns of the society (NCERT, 2000). Education is an important phenomenon for the development of a nation, as the development of a nation largely depends on the natural and physical resources and quality human resources. Through well-trained and skilled human resources, a nation can develop and it is the role of educational system to provide trained and skilled manpower, constantly. Education system of any nation is a mirror through which the image of the nation being shaped and likely to be shaped can be seen.

Need and Significance of the Study:

Emotional Maturity is said to be the foundation for leading a happy and contented life. If anyone lacks Emotional Maturity the life of the individual will be a sorrowful affair. It is a process which the personal is continuously striving for greater sense of emotional health both intra-psychically and intra-personally. In the present circumstances, youth as well as children are facing many difficulties in life. These difficulties are giving rise to many psycho-somatic problems such as anxiety, tension, frustration and emotional troubles in day-to-day life. So, the study of emotional life is now emerging as a descriptive science, comparable with anatomy. It deals with interplay of forces with intensities and quantities. Therefore, the emotionally mature is not the one who necessarily has all conditions that arouse anxiety and hostility but it is continuously seeing himself involved in a struggle of healthy integration of feeling, thinking action. This motivates the Investigator to conduct a comparative study on Emotional Maturity of Secondary School Students of Tirupur District of Tamilnadu.

Statement of the Problem:

The investigator undertook the following study. The title of the problem is "A Comparative study on emotional maturity of secondary school students in tirupur district of tamilnadu".

Objectives of the Study:

Objectives are the main areas where the investigator will be conducting the study work. There are two main types of objectives undertaken by the investigator in this study work.

General Objectives:

- ✓ A Comparative Study on Emotional Maturity of Secondary School Students in Tirupur District of Tamilnadu
- ✓ To adopt questionnaire on Emotional Maturity among secondary school students.

Specific Objectives:

- ✓ To find out the impact of personal variables like Medium of Instruction, Gender, Location of the School, Type of the School, Educational qualification of father, Educational qualification of mother, Occupation of Father, Occupation of Mother on Emotional Maturity among secondary school students.

- ✓ To find out the Emotional Maturity among secondary school students.

Delimitations of the Study:

- ✓ Even though the present study gives an overall finding that emotional maturity scale has some limitation also.
- ✓ There are so many other factors, variables and concepts should be considered which has not been considered in the present study.
- ✓ The present study has considered only the variables like Medium of Instruction, Sex, Location of the School, Type of School, Educational qualification of father, Educational qualification of mother, Occupation of Father and Occupation of Mother.
- ✓ Hence an overall conclusion may not be arrived out of this research work.

Hypothesis:

- ✓ There will be a significant mean score difference towards emotional maturity between medium of instruction among secondary school students.
- ✓ There will be a significant mean score difference towards emotional maturity between gender among secondary school students.
- ✓ There will be a significant mean score difference towards emotional maturity between location of the school among secondary school students.
- ✓ There will be a significant difference towards emotional maturity between the types of school among secondary school students.
- ✓ There will be a significant difference towards emotional maturity between the educational qualifications of father among secondary school students.
- ✓ There will be a significant difference towards emotional maturity between the educational qualifications of mother among secondary school students.
- ✓ There will be a significant difference towards emotional maturity between the occupations of father among secondary school students.
- ✓ There will be a significant difference towards emotional maturity between the occupations of mother among secondary school students.

Design of Study:

In the present study survey method was used. Survey refers to gather information by individual samples so as to learn about the whole thing.

The survey is a non-experimental, descriptive research method. Surveys can be useful when a researcher wants to collect data on phenomena that cannot be directly observed. Data are usually collected through the use of questionnaires, although sometimes researchers directly interview subjects. Surveys can use qualitative (e.g. ask open-ended questions) or quantitative (e.g. use forced-choice questions) measures. There are two basic types of surveys: cross-sectional surveys and longitudinal surveys.

The investigator adopted the survey method to study on emotional maturity of secondary school students in Tirupur district of Tamilnadu

Sampling Techniques:

Sampling procedure is a definite plan determined before any data are actually collected for obtaining a sample from a given population under the simple random sampling technique. This sampling method is used for selecting samples. Stratified random sampling is method in which each and every element in the population has an equal chance of getting selected. The study is based on primary data which is collected from 300 secondary school students in Tirupur District. The sample which was collected from 8 various schools located in Coimbatore district is shown as below.

Research Tool:

The instrument used for the collection of data was a self designed questionnaire titled Emotional maturity. The tool for the present study consists of two parts. The first part consist of personal data sheet which includes the students name, gender, name of the school, locality, type of management, medium of instruction and parental income. The second part consist of a self- constructed tool in the form of a questionnaire coupled with rating scale It consists of a series of statements to which subjects respond by answering strongly agree, and disagree to indicate the opinion of the students. The tool followed for Emotional maturity among secondary school students is Murray (2004).

Statistical Techniques:

In the present study the investigator employed the following statistical techniques by using SPSS package. Frequency and percentage differences in the level of emotional maturity were found using statistical deviation. T- test and F test was carried out for finding the significant differences present in the demographic variables.

Limitations of this Study:

- ✓ Even though the present study gives an overall finding that emotional maturity has some limitation also.

- ✓ There are so many other factors, variables and concepts should be considered which has not been considered in the present study.
- ✓ The present study has considered only the variables like Medium of Instruction, Gender, Location of the School, Type of the School, Educational qualification of father, Educational qualification of mother, Occupation of Father and Occupation of Mother
- ✓ Hence an overall conclusion may not be arrived out of this research work.

Analysis and Interpretation of Data:

Hypothesis: 1

Medium of Instruction	Number	Mean	S.D	df	t value	p-value	Remarks
Tamil	159	2.76	0.44	300	0.73	0.23	Not significant
English	141	2.75	0.46				

The calculated value (0.73) is less than the table value of 't' (1.64), the null hypothesis is accepted. It is inferred from the above table that there is no significant difference towards emotional maturity between medium of instruction among secondary school students.

Hypothesis: 2

Gender	Number	Mean	S.D	df	t value	p-value	Remarks
Male	150	2.76	0.473	300	0.93	0.17	Not significant
Female	150	2.76	0.428				

The calculated value (0.93) is less than the table value of 't' (1.64), the null hypothesis is accepted. It is inferred from the above table that there is no significant difference towards emotional maturity between gender among secondary school students.

Hypothesis: 3

Location of the School	Number	Mean	S.D	df	t value	p-value	Remarks
Urban	150	2.74	0.46	300	0.80	0.21	Not Significant
Rural	150	2.77	0.43				

The calculated value (0.80) is less than the table value of 't' (1.64), the null hypothesis is accepted. It is inferred from the above table that there is no significant difference towards emotional maturity between location of the school among secondary school students.

Hypothesis: 4

Source of variance	df	Sum square	Mean square	F	Remarks
Between Group	2	0.601	0.301	1.49	Not Significant
Within group	297	60.119	0.202		

The calculated value of "F" (1.49) is less than the table value of "F" (0.05) which holds 3.04, the Null hypothesis is accepted .It is inferred from the above table that there is no significant difference towards emotional maturity between the types of school among secondary school students.

Hypothesis: 5

Source of variance	df	Sum square	Mean square	F	Remarks
Between Group	3	4.54	1.515	7.97	Not Significant
Within group	296	56.176	0.190		

The calculated value of "F" (7.97) is less than the table value of "F" (0.05) which holds 2.65, the Null hypothesis is accepted .It is inferred from the above table that there is no significant difference towards emotional maturity between the educational qualification of father among secondary school students.

Hypothesis: 6

Source of variance	df	Sum square	Mean square	F	Remarks
Between Group	3	13.35	4.45	27.81	Significant
Within group	296	47.36	0.160		

the calculated value of "F" (27.81) is greater than the table value of "F" (0.05) which holds 2.65, the Null hypothesis is rejected .It is inferred from the above table that there is a significant difference towards emotional maturity between the educational qualification of mother among secondary school students.

Hypothesis: 7

Source of variance	df	Sum Square	Mean Square	F	Remarks
Between Group	4	9.775	2.44	14.15	Significant
Within group	295	50.945	0.17		

The calculated value of "F" (14.15) is greater than the table value of "F" (0.05) which holds 2.42, the Null hypothesis is rejected .It is inferred from the above table that there is a significant difference towards emotional maturity between the occupation of father among secondary school students.

Hypothesis: 8

Source of variance	df	Sum square	Mean square	F	Remarks
Between Group	5	6.66	1.33	7.38	Significant
Within group	294	54.05	0.18		

The calculated value of “F” (7.38) is greater than the table value of “F” (0.05) which holds 2.26, the Null hypothesis is rejected .It is inferred from the above table that there is a significant difference towards emotional maturity between the occupation of mother among secondary school students.

Findings of the Present Study:

- ✓ Amid the Tamil medium, 76.73% of them have high Level, 22.64% of them have moderate Level and 0.62% of them have low level of emotional maturity. Similarly, amid the English medium, 77.30% of them have high Level, 21.05% of them have moderate Level and 1.42% of them have low level of emotional maturity.
- ✓ There is no significant difference towards emotional maturity between medium of instruction among secondary school students.
- ✓ Amid the male students, 78% of them have high Level and 20% of them have low level in Emotional maturity. Similarly, amid the female students, 76% of them have high Level and 24% of them have low level in emotional maturity.
- ✓ There is no significant difference towards emotional maturity between gender among secondary school students.
- ✓ Amid the urban school students, 76% of them have high level, 22.67% of them have moderate level and 1.33% of them have low level in emotional maturity. Similarly, amid the rural school students, 78% of them have high level, 21.33% of them have moderate Level and 0.67% of them have low level in emotional maturity.
- ✓ There is no significant difference towards emotional maturity between location of the school among secondary school students.
- ✓ The mean value of government school is 2.78 whereas the mean value of aided school students is 2.79, the mean value of private school students is 2.69. The result inferred that the mean value for aided school students is better than others.
- ✓ There is no significant difference towards emotional maturity between the types of school among secondary school students.
- ✓ The mean value of below 10th qualified father’s student is 3.00 whereas the mean value of UG is 2.72, the mean value of PG is 2.77 and the mean value of professional is 2.60. The result inferred that the mean value of below 10th qualified father’s student is high compare to others.
- ✓ There is no significant difference towards emotional maturity between the educational qualifications of father among secondary school students.
- ✓ The mean value of below 10th qualified mother’s student is 3.00 whereas the mean value of UG is 2.66, the mean value of PG is 3.00 and the mean value of professional is 2.45. The result inferred that the mean value of below 10th qualified and PG qualified mother’s student is high compare to others.
- ✓ There is a significant difference towards emotional maturity between the educational qualifications of mother among secondary school students.
- ✓ The mean value of daily wagers’ student is 2.72 whereas the mean value of Farmer is 2.71, the mean value of Govt. Job is 3.00, the mean value of Private is 2.40 and the mean value of Business is 2.84. The result inferred that the mean value of Government job father’s student is high compare to others.
- ✓ There is a significant difference towards emotional maturity between the occupation of father among secondary school students.
- ✓ The mean value of daily wagers’ student is 2.76 whereas the mean value of Farmer is 2.61, the mean value of Govt. Job is 3.00, the mean value of Private is 2.48, the mean value of Business is 3.00 and the mean value of Home maker is 2.78. The result inferred that the mean value of Government job and business doing mother’s student is high compare to others.
- ✓ There is a significant difference towards emotional maturity between the occupation of mother among secondary school students.

Educational Implications:

Based on the study, it is found that there is no significant difference between emotional maturity with respect to Gender, medium of instruction, location of the school, type of the school and educational qualification of father. There exists a significant difference between emotional maturity with respect to Educational qualification of mother, occupation of father and occupation of mother.

Scope for Future Work:

The same kind of study can be carried out by increasing the number of variables and factors to get the narrowed results. The same study may be extended to another geographical region. So as to generalize the findings of the present study or compare with other regions. In the similar manner further study can be

conducted to analyze emotional maturity among secondary school students and also from higher secondary students.

Conclusion:

The investigator found that majority of secondary school students' emotional maturity is low. There is no significant difference between emotional maturity with respect to Gender, medium of instruction, location of the school, type of the school and educational qualification of father. There exists a significant difference between emotional maturity with respect to Educational qualification of mother, occupation of father and occupation of mother. This study shows that students do not find healthy environment in schools for developing their emotional maturity. Emotional disturbance will lead to many havocs in life. Secondary stage is said to be the formative stage. The career of the particular individual will be decided only during this stage. On the basis of findings of this study suitable mechanism, curricular practices, counselling to the parents and other appropriate activities should be adopted to counterbalance the Emotional Instability of Secondary school Students.

References:

1. Anju, (2000). A Comparative study of Emotional Maturity in relation to intelligencen and Sex. M.Ed. Dissertation, Punjab University, Chandigarh.
2. Arya, A. (1997). Emotional Maturity and values of superior children in family. Fourth survey of research in Education Vol.11, New Delhi: NCERT.
3. Darwin, D.; Christine, B.R. and Russel, F.G. (1976). Correlation between Coopersmith's Self-esteem Inventory and the California Test of Personality for children in Grades 4 and 6. Psychological Reports, Vol.39, Pp 221- 222.
4. Geeta S., Vijaylaxmi A. (2006) impact of emotional maturity on stress and self confidence of adolescents, Journal of Indian academy of Applied Psychology, 2006, Vol.32, No. 1, 66-70.
5. Frank, (1963), Nature and Human Nature, N.J.Rutgers university press, New Brunswick.
6. Garrett, H.E., (1968). General Psychology, New Delhi, Eurasia Publication House, (IND. Reprint).Gaur, Vijender (2012) A Study of Classroom Morale of Senior Secondary School Students in Relation to Their Locus of Control, Socio- Economic Status and Intelligence, An Published Thesis, Department of Education, Maharshi Dayanand University, Rohtak-124001.
7. K. Veerakumar, "A Study on People Impact on Demonetization", International Journal of Interdisciplinary Research in Arts and Humanities, Volume 2, Issue 1, Page Number 9-12, 2017.
8. Dr. S. Shanmugapriya & G. Gnanaselvi, "Happiness and Enjoyment at work Place" International Journal of Multidisciplinary Educational Research, Vol-4, Issue-3(3), March-2015.P.No.77-89.