

Relationship Between Emotional Maturity and Self-Concept Among Adolescents

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ABSTRACT

Background: This study discusses emotional maturity and self-concept of higher secondary students. The purpose of this study was to assess the level of emotional maturity and self-concept among adolescents. Emotional maturity moves beyond intelligence to a higher state of consciousness, guided by what one senses, feels and intuits, and one's heart. Emotional maturity and self-concept is a tool for promoting students mental health and personality.

Objectives: To assess the emotional maturity among adolescent students, to assess the self-concept among adolescent students and to find out the relationship between emotional maturity and self-concept and also to find the association between emotional maturity and self-concept of adolescents with their selected demographic variables.

Methods: A non- experimental descriptive survey sampling design was selected for the study. A purposive sampling technique was used to select the subjects. The sample size consisted of 100 students. Research Tools used for data collection were Demographic pro forma which consisted of 11 items , Singh N and Bargav's emotional maturity scale with 48 items and modified Robson's Self -concept scale of 30 items.

Results: The findings revealed that 13% of the subjects were emotionally mature whereas 87% were moderately emotionally immature. 70% had positive self-concept whereas 30% had negative self-concept. There was significant Association between Emotional Maturity scores and self-concept at 0.006 level of significance. There was a positive relationship between emotional maturity and self-concept ($p=0.035$). The findings are statistically significant at 0.05 level of significance.

Interpretation and conclusion: The study concludes that the majority of the subjects are moderately emotionally immature whereas 13% are emotionally mature. Majority of the students are having positive self-concept. There is positive correlation between emotional maturity and self-concept.

KEYWORDS: Emotional Maturity, self-concept, adolescent.

INTRODUCTION:

Life would be lustreless without emotions. An emotion is a feeling or state which is experienced by one and all. When we are subjected to any situation, emotions arise within us. The potency and nature of the

emotions ignite the thought process which is expressed in the form of actions and behaviour. “Mature” emotional behaviour reflects the emotional state of the person. Emotions are adaptive responses to the demands of the environment.^{1,2} A person is considered to be emotionally mature if he can express his/her emotions at the right time in an appropriate way and those people who has the capability to overcome the stress by neglecting certain emotional stimulators that reflect the behaviour and attitude of the person can be said to be emotionally mature.^{3,4} Education always intend to cause progress of physical and social activity including emotions and wisdom of students which in turn will aid to promote their sustainability. An adequate education system makes quality human resources for a rapidly developing country, and because of this reason many countries have been trying to develop the educational quality in the national policy and strategy to enhance effective implementation. The problem with the student’s academic achievements is not only occurring in India but also in many countries around the world.⁵ Emotional maturity is the ability to bear tension and it is the ability to develop high tolerance for disagree. An emotionally mature person is one who is able to keep a lid on feelings.^{6,7} He can suffer in silence. He can bide his time in spite of present discomfort. He is not subject with mood swing, he is not volatile. When he express his emotion, he does with moderate, decently and in a good order. Emotional maturity is a process in which the personality is continuously striving for greater sense of emotional health, both Intra-physically and Intra-personally. Emotional Maturity or stability might be considered as a potential factor in any field of life.^{6,8} According to Baumeister self-concept is, “the individual belief about himself or herself, including the personal attributes and who and what the self is”. Self-concept is important for both social and humanistic psychology. It is otherwise accepting one self. It is an agreement with our self to appreciate, validate, accept and support who we are at every moment. Self conceptions people recognize their assets and are free to draw upon them, even if they are not in a desirable circumstance.^{9,10} Self-concept is not outward approval, and individual will accept other’s approval with gratitude but intuitively knows when he or she has done well. One assesses these qualities through estimates rather than by measurement. Those qualities may concern what one does (e.g. Having a disposition for compassion and consideration) and/or may concern non measurable aspects of how one appears (e g pretty, handsome).¹⁰ Jadha reported that there is a relationship between emotional maturity, self – concept and academic achievement of students. Students with high self – concept were believed to be higher in emotional maturity than students with low self – concept.¹¹ Self -concept of a person plays a great role in the development of his personality. Our self concept is the determinant of our behaviour. It is the part of an individual’s inner life expressed through behaviour. Self-concept appears as a comprehensive and exhaustive area which can represent the personality at large. It is generally stable and organized quality of self-concept that gives consistency to the personality.¹²

MATERIALS AND METHODS:

The methods and techniques adopted for the study to assess the relationship between emotional maturity and self-concept among adolescents in a selected higher secondary school in Bangalore. Non experimental descriptive survey approach was used to conduct this study. The study aimed to assess the relationship between emotional maturity and self-concept among adolescents age group of 14-17 years in selected higher secondary school in Bangalore. So a descriptive research design was used for this study to meet research objectives.

The Inclusion Criteria for the following study are as follows:

- The students who are willing to participate in the study.

- The students who are available during the period of data collection.
- The students who is able to communicate in English.
- Students who are without any major psychological disturbances.

Instruments Used Emotional Maturity Scale (EMS) A standardized Emotional Maturity Scale, which was developed by Singh and Bhargava was used in the present study. This scale measures a list of five broad factors of Emotional maturity Emotional instability, Emotional regression, social maladjustment, personality disintegration and lack of independence. It is a self-reporting five point scale. Items of the scale are in question form demanding information for each in any of the 5 options: • Strongly Agree • Agree • Neutral • Disagree • Strongly Disagree The items were scored as 5, 4, 3, 2 and 1 respectively. Therefore, the higher the score on the scale leads greater the degree of emotional maturity and vice versa. The scale has total 48 items. There are 10 items per factor except the fifth factor which has 8 items. The highest possible score for the first 4 areas are 50 and the lowest is 10 while for the fifth factor the highest score is 40 and lowest is 8.(For all the first 4 factors the extremely unstable range from 10-20 (for 5th factor-8-16), moderately unstable from 21-30 (17-24), unstable from 31-40 (25-32), stable from 41-50(33-40). 22 Self-concept scale Modified Robson's self-concept scale of 30 items was used to assess the self concept of adolescents. Validity was done by 5 experts. The scale consists of 30 statements. The responses were given "Completely Disagree", "Disagree", "Agree", and "Completely Agree". With the scores of 4, 3, 2 and 1 marks, respectively. The positive statements were 1,2,3,6,9, 10,12,15,16,18,24,26,29 and 30 and other statements like 4, 5, 7, 8,11,13,14,17,19,20,21,22,23,25,27 and 28 were reverse scoring. The higher the score, the higher the self-concept and the lower the score, the lower the self concept. Tool validation and reliability A standardized Emotional Maturity Scale, by Singh and Bhargava was used and the modified self-concept scale by Robson's was used. As it was standardized tools, content validity was already established.

RESULTS

The study was conducted to assess the relationship between emotional maturity and self-concept among adolescent students. So the present study intends to measure the Emotional Maturity and self-concept of higher secondary students. Emotional maturity and self-concept is very essential for the students in their early educational field. This should be promoted in the minds of the students to improve their educational status without fear. The researcher investigated to understand the emotional maturity and self concept of the adolescent, for which appropriate measures could be taken if there were uncertain findings revealed. The present study revealed that there is a significant relationship between emotional maturity and self – concept among adolescents. The following conclusion were drawn from the study Conclusion related to socio demographic data of the students . The finding of the study reveal that: • All the students are from Bangalore • Majority 75% students were age 17and 25% of the students were age 16. • Based on birth order 40% was 1st born,14% was 2nd born,8% was 3rd born,38% was 5th born. • On asking about their academic stream majority 51% are arts stream,40% are science stream and only 9% are commerce stream • From the findings 78% was Christian and 22% was Hindu • Majority 42% are from rural area,34% are from urban are and 24% are from semi urban area. 49 • Most of them 46% are from nuclear family,27% are from joint family and 27% are from extended family. • 27% of the students have medical illness in the past whereas 27% does not have any medical history • Based on their parental attitude 49% have

democratic parents,41% have authoritarian parents,1%have indulged parents and 9% have neglected parents • Majority 44% are from lower middle class family,22% are from upper lower class family,15% are from lower socio economic class family,12% are from upper class family and 7% are from upper middle class family. Conclusion related to relationship between emotional maturity and self-concept The study finds that only 17% of the students were emotionally matured, whereas 83% of the students were moderately emotionally immature. On finding the relationship between emotional maturity and self-concept p value is 0.003 which is less than 0.05 level of significant. Hence it was proof that there is a significant relationship between emotional maturity and self-concept. Conclusion related to association between emotional maturity and self-concept with their selected demographic Variables. The study on association between emotional maturity score with their selected demographic variables. In the present study it is shown that there was no significant association between Emotional Maturity and demographic variables among adolescents when study with birth order, religion, residence, academic stream, type of family, perceived parental attitude since p value was more than 0.05,hence the null hypothesis Ho1 with respect to this is accepted and research hypothesis was rejected. The data infers that there was no significant relationship between Emotional Maturity and demographic variables among adolescents. Whereas for some variables like gender, history of medical illness and socio economic status of family it was found that there was a significant association between emotional maturity and their demographic variables. The study on association between self-concept score with their selected demographic variables. 50 In the present study, it was shown that there was no significant association between self-concept and demographic variables among adolescents when study with gender, birth order, academic stream, religion, residence, type of family, perceived parental attitude, socio economic status of family since p value is more than 0.05,hence the null hypothesis Ho1 with respect to this is accepted and research hypothesis was rejected. The data infers that there was no significant relationship between self-concept and demographic variables among adolescents. Whereas only for two variables which are age and history of medical illness have a significant association between self-concept with their demographic variables.

Table 1: Socio demographic variable

N = 100

Characteristics		Frequency	Percentage (%)
Age of child	16 years	25	25.0%
	17 years	75	75.0%
Gender	Female	53	53.0%
	Male	47	47.0%
Birth order	1	40	40.0%
	2	14	14.0%
	3	8	8.0%
	5	38	38.0%
Academic stream	Arts	51	51.0%

	Commerce	9	9.0%
	Science	40	40.0%
Religion	Christian	78	78.0%
	Hindu	22	22.0%
Residence	Rural	42	42.0%
	Semi -urban	24	24.0%
	Urban	34	34.0%
Any history of medical illness	No	73	73.0%
	Yes	27	27.0%
Type of family	Extended	27	27.0%
	Joint	27	27.0%
	Nuclear	46	46.0%
Perceived parental attitude	Authoritarian	41	41.0%
	Democratic	49	49.0%
	Indulgent	1	1.0%
	Neglected	9	9.0%
Socio economic status of family	Lower middle class	44	44.0%
	Lower socio economic status	15	15.0%
	Upper class	12	12.0%
	Upper lower class	22	22.0%
	Upper middle class	7	7.0%

Table 2: Mean and standard deviation of emotional maturity among adolescents.

N = 100

Total (N)	Minimum score	Maximum score	Mean	SD	Median
100	100	183	137.99	17.076	138.5

Data shown in table 2 shows that the total mean value of emotional maturity was 137.99 +/-17.076.

Table 3: Frequency and percentage distribution of emotional maturity scores of the adolescents

N = 100

Status of emotional maturity	Scoring	Frequency	Percentage
Emotionally matured	48-111	17	17
Moderately emotionally immature	112-176	83	83
Highly emotionally immature	177-240	0	0

Data in table 3 shows that majority of the students were emotionally immature with a score of 83%, whereas 17% was emotionally mature.

Total 4: Mean and standard deviation of self-concept scores

N=100

Total (N)	Minimum score	Maximum score	Mean	SD	Median
100	38	75	52.39	8.239	52

Data in table 4 shows that the mean value of self-concept was 52.39+/- 8.239

Table 5: Frequency and percentage distribution of self-concept score of adolescent students

N=100

	Scoring	Frequency	Percentage
Negative self-concept	0-74	30	30
Positive self-concept	75-120	70	70

Data in table 5 shows that majority of the students had scored 70% of positive self-concept whereas 30% of the students had negative self- concept.

Table 6: Pearson correlation coefficient ‘r’ showing relationship between emotional maturity and self-concept.

N=100

Variables	Mean	SD	Correlation coefficient	p value
Emotional maturity	137.99	17.076	0.293	0.003
Self concept	52.39	8.239		

The data in the table 6 shows that there was significant statistical relationship between Emotional Maturity and Self Concept among adolescents since p value is less than 0.05, hence the null hypothesis **Ho1 with respect to emotional maturity and self-concept was rejected and research hypothesis H₁ was accepted.** The data infers that there was a significant relationship between Emotional Maturity and Self Concept among adolescents.

Association between emotional maturity and self-concept with their selected demographic variables

Table 7: Association between emotional maturity scores with selected demographic variables

Variables		Overall Emotional maturity				Chi square	DF	P value
		Median and below		Above median				
		N	%	N	%			
Age of child	16 years	12	48.0%	13	52.0%	0.053 NS	1	3.84
	17 years	38	50.7%	37	49.3%			
Gender	Female	20	37.7	33	62.3	6.78*	1	3.84
	Male	30	63.8	17	36.2			
Birth order	1	21	52.50%	19	47.50%	5.092 NS	3	7.82
	2	10	71.43%	4	28.57%			
	3	2	25.00%	6	75.00%			
	5	17	44.74%	21	55.26%			
Academic stream	Arts	26	51.0%	25	49.0%	0.131 NS	2	5.99
	Commerce	4	44.4%	5	55.6%			
	Science	20	50.0%	20	50.0%			
Religion	Christian	38	48.7%	40	51.3%	0.233 NS	1	3.84
	Hindu	12	54.5%	10	45.5%			
Residence	Rural	24	57.1%	18	42.9%	2.906 NS	2	5.99
	Semi -urban	13	54.2%	11	45.8%			
	Urban	13	38.2%	21	61.8%			
Any history of medical illness	No	32	43.8%	41	56.2%	4.11*	1	3.84
	Yes	18	66.7%	9	33.3%			
Type of family	Extended	12	44.4%	15	55.6%	1.449 NS	2	5.99
	Joint	12	44.4%	15	55.6%			
	Nuclear	26	56.5%	20	43.5%			
Perceived parental attitude	Authoritarian	23	56.1%	18	43.9%	2.630 NS	3	7.82
	Democratic	24	49.0%	25	51.0%			
	Indulgent	0	0.0%	1	100.0%			
	Neglected	3	33.3%	6	66.7%			

Socio economic status of family	Lower middle class	24	54.5	20	45.5	11.96*	4	9.49
	Lower socio economic status	11	73.3%	4	26.7%			
	Upper class	4	33.3%	8	66.7%			
	Upper lower class	11	50.0%	11	50.0%			
	Upper middle class	0	0%	7	100%			

The data in the table 7 shows that when the association of emotional maturity was checked with demographic variables, there was no significant association between emotional maturity and demographic variables like age, birth order, academic stream, religion, residence, type of family and parental attitude since p value is more than 0.05, hence the null hypothesis **Ho₂ with respect to these variables are accepted and research hypothesis H₂ was rejected**. The data infers that selected variables like Socio economic status of family, history of medical illness and gender only have shown significant relationship with emotional maturity scores.

Table 8: Association between self-concept scores with selected demographic variables

Variables		Overall self-concept scores				Chi square	Df	p value
		Median and below		Above median				
		N	%	N	%			
Age of child	16 years	13	52.0%	12	48.0%	0.054	1	3.84
	17 years	41	54.7%	34	45.3%	NS		
Gender	Female	29	54.7%	24	45.3%	0.023	1	3.84
	Male	25	53.2%	22	46.8%	NS		
Birth order	1	24	60.00%	16	40.00%	2.540	3	7.82
	2	9	64.29%	5	35.71%			
	3	4	50.00%	4	50.00%			
	5	17	44.74%	21	55.26%			
Academic stream	Arts	28	54.9%	23	45.1%	0.062	2	5.99
	Commerce	5	55.6%	4	44.4%			
	Science	21	52.5%	19	47.5%			
Religion	Christian	42	53.8%	36	46.2%	0.003	1	3.84
	Hindu	12	54.5%	10	45.5%			
Residence	Rural	22	52.4%	20	47.6%	0.517	2	5.99
	Semi -urban	12	50.0%	12	50.0%			
	Urban	20	58.8%	14	41.2%			
	No	32	43.8	41	56.2	4.11*		

Any history of medical illness	Yes	18	66.7	9	33.3		1	.003
Type of family	Extended	19	70.4%	8	29.6%	4.254 NS	2	5.99
	Joint	14	51.9%	13	48.1%			
	Nuclear	21	45.7%	25	54.3%			
Perceived parental attitude	Authoritarian	25	61.0%	16	39.0%	3.871 NS	3	7.82
	Democratic	22	44.9%	27	55.1%			
	Indulgent	1	100.0%	0	0.0%			
	Neglected	6	66.7%	3	33.3%			
Socio economic status of family	Lower middle class	25	56.8%	19	43.2%	2.373 NS	4	9.49
	Lower socio economic status	7	46.7%	8	53.3%			
	Upper class	5	41.7%	7	58.3%			
	Upper lower class	14	63.6%	8	36.4%			
	Upper middle class	3	42.9%	4	57.1%			

* is significant; ^{NS} is not significant

The data in the table 8 shows that there was no significant association between self-concept . Hence the **null hypothesis Ho2** with respect to those variables is accepted and research hypothesis **H2** was rejected. The data infers that there was no significant relationship between self-concept and demographic variables among adolescents.

DISCUSSION

The study was conducted to assess the relationship between emotional maturity and self-concept among adolescents in higher secondary school in Bangalore.100 students age group of 14-17 years were participated using simple random sampling technique.

The following objectives were prepared for the study:

- To assess the emotional maturity among adolescent students.
- To assess the self-concept among adolescent students.
- To find out the relationship between emotional maturity and self-concept.
- To find the association between emotional maturity and self-concept of adolescents with their selected demographic variables.

Descriptive statistics were used to calculate Frequency and percentage distribution to explain socio demographic variables. Mean, median and standard deviation were used for emotional maturity and self-concept scale. Chi square test to determine relationship between emotional maturity and self-concept.

Discussion of the findings are done under the following headings.

- Description of Socio demographic variables
- Emotional maturity and Self-concept among adolescent students
- Association between emotional maturity and self-concept with their selected demographic variables

Description of Socio demographic variables

The current study considered the variables related to sample which include district, age, gender, birth order, academic stream, religion, place of residence, type of family, history of medical illness, parental attitude and socio-economic status of family. The similar variables had earlier been selected by many researchers with slight variations.

Majority of the participants in this studies are female with 53% and male 47%. A study was conducted at Tamil Nadu regarding emotional maturity and self-concept at higher secondary level. Gender of the students was considered as an important parameter in their study.⁵

The present study 88% of the student was age group of 17 and 12% of the student was age group of 16 years. Many studies were done on adolescents to assess various aspects related to emotional maturity and self-concept. When asked about birth order 38% were first child 32% were second child 14% were fourth child 13% were third child and 3% were fifth child. In the present study of academic stream 40% of the students was from science stream, 51 % of the students was from arts stream and only 9% of the students was from commerce stream. Other studies reviewed by researcher not mentioned about these demographic characteristics.

Whereas almost like the present study, another study¹³ used place of residence and the finding showed that the emotional maturity of 77 urban college students was 99.61 and the mean for emotional maturity of 73 rural college students was 94.43.

Emotional maturity and Self-concept among adolescent students

A standardized emotional maturity scale was used to assess the emotional maturity of the students in the present study, which had 48 items with a maximum score of 240. The total mean value of emotional maturity was 133.76 \pm 15.735. It was also seen that, majority of the students were emotionally immature with a score of 87%, whereas 13% was emotionally mature.

A slightly different finding was given in a study which was conducted among colleges in Sikkim to assess the emotional maturity and emotional intelligence among college students and to evaluate their relationship of these two variables. Majority (72.95%) of college students are having normal range of emotional intelligence, followed by 18.03% of students who are having low range of emotional intelligence. Only 9.02% of college students are having high range in emotional intelligence. Whereas Majority (76.23%) of college students are extremely unstable in emotional maturity, followed by 19.67% of students who are unstable in emotional maturity.¹⁸ The present study did not assess emotional intelligence at all.

A study was conducted on Jodhpur, Rajasthan, India with an aimed to compare boys and girls on the level of self-concept and emotional maturity. The mean score of emotional maturity of senior secondary school students was 100.48 and S.D is 13.10. Though not similar to the present study, self-concept of senior secondary school students was 174.76 and 10.37 respectively which means that the level of self-concept of the students was above average.¹⁶

Lakshmi and Krishnamurthy¹⁴ conducted a study in Coimbatore, to find out the level of emotional maturity of higher secondary students and their significant differences between the selected pair of sub-samples. Almost like the present study, this study revealed that maximum of 106 (48%) of the students are in the Emotionally Unstable condition.

The findings in the present study indicate a positive relationship between emotional maturity and self-concept. Many studies done in the past also proved close association with emotional maturity and self-concept.^{12,15,17}

Association between emotional maturity and self-concept with their selected demographic variables

The present study findings showed that the association of emotional maturity with demographic variables, there was no significant association between emotional maturity and demographic variables like age, birth order, academic stream, religion, residence, type of family and parental attitude. The data infers that selected variables like Socio economic status of family, history of medical illness and gender only have shown significant relationship with emotional maturity scores. Similar and different findings are reported in the published literature.

It was shown in the past that, there lies significant difference of emotional maturity among college students on the basis of locality. And urban students were found more emotionally mature than rural students which may be due to rapid urbanization.¹³

In another similar studies it was found that²³ the mean scores of males were 111.79 and female students score was 107.91 respectively. The computed t-value between their mean differences was 1.31 which was found not significant at 0.05 level. Therefore, male and female secondary schools students was found to have same level of emotional maturity²³ But the present study showed no difference between emotional maturity and gender of students.

In the present study of academic stream 40% of the students was from science stream, 51 % of the students was from arts stream and only 9% of the students was from commerce stream. A similar study¹⁸ was also conducted among colleges in Sikkim to assess the emotional maturity and intelligence among college students and to evaluate their relationship of these two variables. Highly positive correlation was found between college students' emotional intelligence and their academic achievement. It means that higher the range in emotional intelligence better will be the academic achievement.¹⁸ The present study did not do such attempt.

In the present study about the type of family 59% was from nuclear family 22% was from joint family 19% was from extended family. Another similar study²⁴ was conducted in Delhi to study emotional maturity among male and female along with nuclear and join family also to study interactional effect of family structure and gender on emotional maturity of the adolescents It was found that Adolescents in joint family system have higher emotional maturity.²⁴

In the study about history of medical illness majority of the students don't have medical illness which score 70% and the rest 30% have medical history. And history of illness in the past showed relationship with both self-esteem and emotional maturity

Another study showed that²³ that the mean scores of government students was 116.27 and private students was 97.02 respectively. When the t-test was applied to test the significance of the mean difference between these groups. This means that there is a great difference in emotional maturity of government and private secondary students of Dhemaji district. But same like the present study, this study showed that there is no significance emotional maturity between boys and girls students. Similarly, a study¹⁴ of emotional maturity

among higher secondary school the study was done at Tamil Nadu also showed that's there is no significant emotional maturity among male and female students significant association between emotional maturity and self-concept as pvalue is less than 0.05 level of significance.

A significantly positive relationship of emotional maturity and self concept of home environment components of protectiveness, conformity rewards and nurturance with self-concept is revealed, thereby meaning that use of reward from parents should be done for positive self-concept development among adolescents, there should be less or no use of social isolation, deprivation of privileges and rejection. The study had implications for educationists and parents as well.⁴¹

Another study, almost same like present study, examined self-concept in relationship with Family environment among adolescents. The study involved a total of 137 adolescents in the age group from 17-19 years. The result of the study revealed that there was no significant difference between male and female adolescents in their self-concept and also there was no significant difference between male and female in their family environment.⁴²

CONCLUSION

WHO defines adolescence as a phase of life between 10-19 years of age characterized by physical growth, emotional, psychological and behavioural changes, thus, bringing about transformation from childhood to adulthood.

The study was conducted to assess the relationship between emotional maturity and self-concept among adolescent students. So the present study intends to measure the Emotional Maturity and self-concept of higher secondary students. Emotional maturity and self-concept is very essential for the students in their early educational field. This should be promoted in the minds of the students to improve their educational status without fear. The researcher investigated to understand the emotional maturity and self-concept of the adolescent, for which appropriate measures could be taken if there were uncertain findings revealed. The present study revealed that there is a significant relationship between emotional maturity and self – concept among adolescents.

The following conclusion were drawn from the study

Conclusion related to socio demographic data of the students

The finding of the study reveal that:

- All the students are from Bangalore
- Majority 75% students were age 17 and 25% of the students were age 16.
- Based on birth order 40% was 1st born, 14% was 2nd born, 8% was 3th born, 38% was 5th born.
- On asking about their academic stream majority 51% are arts stream, 40% are science stream and only 9% are commerce stream
- From the findings 78% was Christian and 22% was Hindu
- Majority 42% are from rural area, 34% are from urban area and 24% are from semi urban area.
- Most of them 46% are from nuclear family, 27% are from joint family and 27% are from extended family.
- 27% of the students have medical illness in the past whereas 27% does not have any medical history
- Based on their parental attitude 49% have democratic parents, 41% have authoritarian parents, 1% have indulged parents and 9% have neglected parents

- Majority 44% are from lower middle class family, 22% are from upper lower class family, 15% are from lower socio economic class family, 12% are from upper class family and 7% are from upper middle class family.

Conclusion related to relationship between emotional maturity and self-concept

The study finds that only 17% of the students were emotionally matured, whereas 83% of the students were moderately emotionally immature. On finding the relationship between emotional maturity and self-concept p value is 0.003 which is less than 0.05 level of significant. Hence it was proof that there is a significant relationship between emotional maturity and self-concept.

Conclusion related to association between emotional maturity and self-concept with their selected demographic Variables.

The study on association between emotional maturity score with their selected demographic variables. In the present study it is shown that there was no significant association between Emotional Maturity and demographic variables among adolescents when study with birth order, religion, residence, academic stream, type of family, perceived parental attitude since p value was more than 0.05, hence the null hypothesis H_0 with respect to this is accepted and research hypothesis was rejected. The data infers that there was no significant relationship between Emotional Maturity and demographic variables among adolescents.

Whereas for some variables like gender, history of medical illness and socio economic status of family it was found that there was a significant association between emotional maturity and their demographic variables.

The study on association between self-concept score with their selected demographic variables.

In the present study, it was shown that there was no significant association between self-concept and demographic variables among adolescents when study with gender, birth order, academic stream, religion, residence, type of family, perceived parental attitude, socio economic status of family since p value is more than 0.05, hence the null hypothesis H_0 with respect to this is accepted and research hypothesis was rejected. The data infers that there was no significant relationship between self-concept and demographic variables among adolescents. Whereas only for two variables which are age and history of medical illness have a significant association between self-concept with their demographic variables.

The study aimed to assess the relationship between emotional maturity and self-concept among adolescents in selected higher secondary school in Bangalore.

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