

## A Study of Adjustment of the Children of Working and None Working Mothers.

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### Introduction

Woman is the true and best companion of man. By birth she is gifted with equal physical and mental capacities as man. In recent years there has been an increasing awareness of the fact that women who formed one half of the society cannot be ignored at all. The trend of demeaning women consciously or unconsciously and restricting them to stereotyped roles need to be changed by making people aware of the fact that Indian women need to be respected and honored as equal partners in the society. An increasing role of women in building the nation is extremely vital. She provides the services without any payment and yet she is considered economically dependent on their husbands and other male members in the family.

**Key Words:** Division of labor, Child-bearing, Domestic work, Employment of women, Aspirations

The traditional view of the division of labor is 'Man for the field and women for the Home'. "She has to spend the whole day in considering matters entirely related to the household". (Indra,1955). But today, we are living an era of changing social values and concepts, where traditional patterns of role division do not hold true. A modern middle class house-wife does perform her traditional duties, but in addition she is educated also. She realizes that she has a personality of her own as a human being and that "the supreme goal of woman's life is not circumscribed to merely lovemaking, dutifulness to husband. Child-bearing and domestic work". But at her life have a higher and a more serious objective. (Desai,1975).

Today women have entered diverse fields, attained success and gained popularity. Education enhances women's capabilities in patriarchal social setting. It contributes to an increase in confidence, exposure to the household. Together, these capabilities would have an important impact on women's status, economic independence, increasing political awareness, participation in decision-making process and psychological strength. According' to Chandra (1997) empowerment means the manifestation of the redistribution of power that challenges patriarchal ideology and male dominance. Education enables women to become aware of hei rights, have access to health services, more political involvement and

their economic independence for person satisfaction and shouldering the responsibilities for the need and comfort of male members of the family and children.

Now a day's employment of women is common in every sphere and is found among all the sections of the society. The rising cost of living compels a woman to take job out of her home because it has become quite difficult to do with one man's income. Some women have started working to raise the standard of living of the family. Sometimes women work initially for helping the family but after wards it becomes essential for their existence.

No doubt mother is the primary caretaker of the child and spends most of her time with him but currently the high percentage of women is entering the work field. Their job requirements do not allow them to spend the whole day with their children.

Children are the would be citizen of the country who have an important role to play in leading the country on progressive path. It is the earnest duty of parents to turn children into healthy and noble citizens. This task also depends upon the nature of rearing. The child is not **only the future of a nation and its aspirations but also its strength in reserve. Also they happen** to be a priceless asset of the human society at large. There is a great need to ensure harmonious development and growth of his personality in the most conducive environment with comfort,

love, affection, balanced diet, clothing, shelter, medical care, opportunity for play, recreation and education not only to learn method and competence but also to foster all round development in relation to his physical, mental, moral and spiritual endeavor's.

**R.Dua(1991):** Studied of research problem “**adjustment , familial role expectations and modernization of working and non working women.**” the researcher found that working women yielded significantly higher mean values as compared to their non working counterparts on the variable of emotional adjustment

Smt.vandana chauhan, *Asstt. Professor, Shiva college Bhilai (2011)*, **A study on adjustment of higher secondary school students of durg district in madhya Pradesh, concluded that** there is significant difference in total adjustment between male and female of higher secondary students.. The female students have good and excellent adjustment. The female students have good and excellent adjustment level when compared to the male students.

**Shumaila Khurshid, Qaisara Parveen1 and M. Imran Yousuf** *Division of Continuing Education, PMAS-Arid Arid Agriculture University, Rawalpindi, Pakistan* conducted a study on “**A Comparative Study of Psychological Adjustment of the Children Belonging to Working and Non-working Women in Nuclear and Joint Family System**”. As maternal employment becomes increasingly common, it is less likely that differences between children of mothers who work at home and those who work elsewhere will be detected in research (Orthner 1990). Conversely, mothers who stay at home even though they would prefer to work report that they find it more difficult to control their children and feel less confident in themselves as mothers (Hoffman 1989b)

Keeping the above factors in mind researcher felt that there is an urgent need to study the adjustment pattern in children whose mothers are working.

#### **Objectives of the Study:**

The objectives of the Study are as follows:

1. To study the adjustment of the children of working and non-working mother.
2. To compare the adjustment of the children of working and non-working mothers.
3. To compare the adjustment of the children of working and non-working mothers gender wise.

#### **Hypothesis of the Study:**

1. There is no significant difference in adjustment of children working & non-working mothers.
2. There is no significant difference in adjustment of the children gender wise whose mothers are either working or non-working.

#### **Research Methodology:**

Method of research are sometimes determined by the theory of the topic under study, objectives of the study, resources of the investigator. These consideration have led the investigator to use descriptive survey method. In the present investigation all the steps and characteristics have been used which are essential for the descriptive method of research.

#### **Population of the study:**

The researcher used stratified random sampling to collect the data. The researcher selected a sample of 300 children of Higher Secondary School of Ghaziabad District. Boys and Girls chosen on the basis of working and non-working status of their mother.

#### **Tools Employed:**

The selection of tools depend upon various considerations such as objectives of study, hypothesis of the study and availability of the tools itself. For this study the following tools is used:

#### **Adjustment Inventory for School student by A.K. Sinha and Dr. R.P. Singh (AISS)**

#### **Statistical Technique used in the study:**

To analysis and interpretation data the researcher calculated Mean, SD and 't' ration. This technique is the best suited technique to seek answer for the question.

#### **Result Analysis and Findings:**

##### **Table – 1**

**To study the adjustment of the total sample (Children of working and non-working mothers Table – 1.1)**

##### **Adjustment of the Total Sample**

Adjustment	N	M	SD
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Emotional	300	2.46	1.92
Social	300	3.34	1.87
Educational	300	3.05	2.56
<b>Total</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>5.47</b>

- The Mean and SD Score of Emotional Adjustment for the total sample is 2.46 and 1.92. According to the classification of Adjustment in terms of categories, the Emotional Adjustment of the total sample is Good (B) category.
- The Mean and SD Score of Social Adjustment for the total sample is 3.34 and 1.87. According to the classification in terms of categories, the Social Adjustment of the total sample is Good (B) category.
- The Mean and SD Score of Education Adjustment for the total sample is 3.05 and 2.56. According to the Educational Adjustment of the total Adjustment of the total sample is Good (B) category.
- The Mean and SD Score of Total Adjustment for the total sample is 10.9 and 5.47. According to the classification in terms of categories, the total Adjustment of total sample is Good (B) category.

**Table – 1.2**

**Emotional Adjustment Scores between the children of working and non-working mothers**

	N	M	SD	't' Ration	Significance
Children working mothers	150	3.3	1.82	2.72	Significant
Children of Non-working mothers	150	3.9	2.0		

It is clear from the above table (1.2) that the mean score 3.9 (2.0) of the children whose mothers are non-working is higher in comparison to their competent 3.3 (1.82). The calculated 't' ratio 2.72 is higher than the table value 2.58 at 0.1 level of significance. it shows that there is significant difference in Emotional Adjustment of children of working and non-working mothers thus the hypothesis

there is no significant difference in Emotional Adjustment of children of working and non-working mothers is accepted.

**Table – 1.3**

**Social Adjustment Scores between the children of working and non-working mothers**

	N	M	SD	't' Ration	Significance
Children of working mothers	150	4.16	2.34	0.925	Not Significant
Children of Non-working mothers	150	4.45	2.41		

The Mean Score of children of working mother is 4.16 (2.34) and children of non-working mothers are 4.45(2.41). The 't' ratio is 0.925 which is less than table value at 0.01 levels, i.e. 2.58. So it shows that there is no significant difference in Social Adjustment of children of working and non-working mothers.

**Table – 1.4**

**Educational Adjustment Scores between the children of working and non-working mothers**

	N	M	SD	't' Ration	Significance
Children of working mothers	150	3.89	2.74	4.31	Significant
Children of Non-working mothers	150	4.30	2.61		

It is found from the table 1.4 that the mean score 4.30 (2.61) of the children whose mothers are non-working is higher in comparison to children of working mothers 3.89(2.74). The 't' ratio is 4.31, which is more than table value at 0.01 levels, i.e. 2.58. So it shows that there is significant difference in Educational Adjustment of children of working and non-working mothers. So the hypothesis is accepted.

**Table – 1.5**  
**Total Adjustment Scores between the children of working and non-working mothers**

	N	M	SD	't' Ration	Significance
Children of working mothers	150	11.17	5.24	2.00	Not Significant
Children of Non-working mothers	150	12.4	5.4		

The Mean Score of children of working mother is 11.17 and children of non-working mothers are 12.4. The SD Score of children working mother is 5.24 and the children of non-working mothers are 5.4. The 't' ratio is 2.00 which is less than table value at 0.01 levels, i.e. 2.58. So it shows that there is no significant difference in Total Adjustment of children of working and non-working mothers.

**Table – 2**  
**To Compare the Adjustment of the Boys of working and non-working mothers**  
**Adjustment of the Boys of working and non-working mothers**

**Table – 2.1**  
**Emotional Adjustment Scores between the Boys of working and non-working mothers**

	N	M	SD	't' Ration	Significance
Boys of working mothers	75	3.15	1.65	2.48	Not Significant
Boys of Non-working mothers	75	3.87	1.92		

From the above table it is clear that emotional adjustment mean score of boys of non working mothers are higher in comparison to boys of working mothers.

The Mean Score of Boys of working mother is 3.15 and the mean score of Boys of non-working mothers is 3.87. The SD Score of Boys

of working mother is 1.65 and the SD score of Boys of non-working mothers is 1.92. The 't' ratio is 2.48 which is less than table value at 0.01 levels, i.e. 2.58. So it shows that there is no significant difference in Emotional Adjustment between the Boys of working mothers and Boys of non-working mothers.

**Table – 2.2**  
**Social Adjustment Men-Scores between the Boys of working and non-working mothers**

	N	M	SD	't' Ratio	Significance
Boys of working mothers	75	3.5	1.75	1.71	Not Significant
Boys of Non-working mothers	75	4.1	2.55		

The Mean Score of Boys of working mothers is 3.5 and the non-working mothers are 4.1. The SD Score of Boys of working mother is 1.75 and 2.55 of the Boys of non-working mothers. The 't' ratio is 1.71 which is less than table value at 0.01 levels. So it shows that there is no significant difference in social adjustment of the boys of working mothers and boys of non-working mother.

**Table – 2.3**  
**Education Adjustment of boy of working and non-working mother**

	N	M	SD	't' Ratio	Significance
Boys of working mothers	75	4.13	2.94	0.578	Not significant
Boys of Non-working mothers	75	4.39	2.58		

Table 2.3 shows that the Mean Score of Boys of working mothers is 4.13 is less than the mean score of boys of non-working mother is 4.39 though SD Score of Boys of working mother is 2.94 and the Boys of non-working mothers is 2.58. The 't' ratio between the above

defined group is 0.578, which is less than table value at level 2.58 at .01 level of significance from the above discussion it is clear that the boys of working mothers are more educational adjustment in comparison to boys of non working mothers. Hence the formulated hypothesis ‘a study of adjustment of the children of working and non working mothers’ has been rejected.

**Table – 2.4**  
**Total Adjustment of boys of working and non-working mothers**

	N	M	SD	't' Ratio	Significance
Boys of working mothers	75	11.4	1.75	0.12	Not Significant
Boys of Non-working mothers	75	12.6	5.4		

By the observation of table 2.4 it is clear that mean scores of boys of non working mothers is higher in comparison to boys of working mothers. The mean scores (11.4 &1.6) SD (1.75 &5.4) and ‘t’ ratio 0.12 shows that there is no significant difference in total adjustment of boys of working and non working mothers so the hypotheses is rejected.

**Table – 3**  
**To Compare the Adjustment of the girls of working and non working**  
**Table – 3.1**  
**Emotional Adjustment scores between the girls of working and non working mothers**

	N	M	SD	't' Ratio	Significance
Girls of working mothers	75	2.32	1.95	0.74	Not Significant at 0.01 level
Girls of Non-working mothers	75	2.56	2.01		

The Mean Score of Girls of working mothers is 2.32 and the Girls of non-working mothers are 2.56 The SD Score of Girls of working mother is 1.95 and the Girls of non-working mothers is

2.01. The ‘t’ ratio is 0.74 Which is less then table value at 0.01 level it shows that there is no significant difference in emotional adjustment of the working mothers and Girls of non-working mother is rejected.

**Table – 3.2**  
**Social Adjustment scores between the girls of working and non working mothers**

	N	M	SD	't' Ratio	Significance
Girls of working mothers	75	4.2	1.83	0.34	Not Significant
Girls of Non-working mothers	75	4.3	1.84		

It is found from the table 3.2 that the mean score 4.3 (1.84) of the girls whose mothers are non-working is higher in comparison to girls of working mothers 4.2 (1.83). The ‘t’ ratio is 0.34 which is less than table value at 0.01 levels, i.e. 2.58. So it shows that there is no significant difference in social Adjustment of children of working and non-working mothers. So we can say that there is no significant difference in social Adjustment of children of working and non-working mothers. So the hypothesis is rejected.

**Table – 3.3**  
**Education Adjustment scores between the girls of working and non working mothers**

	N	M	SD	't' Ratio	Significance
Girls of working mothers	75	3.45	2.26	2.13	Not Significant
Girls of Non-working mothers	75	4.26	2.43		

Table 3.3 shows that the Mean Score of girls of working mothers is 3.45 is less than the mean score of girls of non-working mother is 4.26 though SD Score of girls of working mother is 2.26 and the girls of non-working mothers is 2.43. The ‘t’ ratio between the above defined

group is 2.13, which is less than table value at level 2.58 at .01 level of significance from the above discussion it is clear that the girls of working mothers are more educational adjusted in comparison to girls of non working mothers. Hence the formulated hypothesis 'a study of adjustment of the children of working and non working mothers' has been rejected.

**Table – 3.4**

**Total Adjustment scores between the girls of working and non working mothers**

	N	M	SD	't' Ratio	Significance
Girls of working mothers	75	10.19	4.12	1.60	Not Significant
girls of Non-working mothers	75	11.28	4.23		

The Mean Score of Girls of working mothers is 10.19 and the Girls of non-working mothers are 11.28 The SD Score of Girls of working mother is 4.12 and the Girls of non-working mothers is 4.23. The T ration is 1.60 which is less then table value at 0.01 level ie 2.58 So it shows that there is no significant difference in total adjustment of the Girls of working mothers and Girls of non-working mother. So the hypotheses there are no significant difference in total adjustment of the Girls of working and the Girls of non working mother are rejected.

**Conclusion:** The researcher was conducted to study the adjustment of the children of working and non working mother. The result of the research reveal that the children of working mothers have better emotional, social and

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educational adjusted than the children of non working mothers. It has been showed by the above result

Table 1.2 shows that the children of non working mothers are more emotionally adjusted in comparison to children of working mothers.

Our result on social adjustment of children of working and non working mothers shows that both type of children are same shown by table 1.3 We can conclude from the table 1.4 that the children of non working mothers are more educationally adjusted to their counterpart.

From the table of 1.5 it is clear that total adjustment scores between the children of working and non working mothers are same.

Table 2.1, 2.2, and 2.3 shows that boys of working and non working mothers were found equally emotionally, socially or educationally adjusted.

On the basis of previous tables and above result researcher also conclude by 2.4 that

Adjustment of boys of working and non working mothers is approximately equally adjusted.

The result of table 3.1 shows that emotional adjustment scores between the girls of working and non working mothers are same .

Our result from the table 3.2 and 3.3 shows that girls of working mothers and non working mothers are found equally socially and educationally adjusted.

It was found from the table 3.4 that total adjustment scores between the girls of working and

non working mothers are approximately equal.

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