



RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PERSONALITY PROFILES AND EMOTIONAL MATURITY OF CHILDREN OF NON-WORKING MOTHERS

Dr. Syed Riyaz Ahmad Shah¹ & Prof. (Dr.) Mahmood Ahmad Khan²

¹Assistant Professor in Higher Education Department, J and K.(email:syedriyazku@gmail.com)

²Professor School of Education and Behavioural Science, University of Kashmir, Hazratbal- 190006, Srinagar.

ABSTRACT

The objective of the present study was to explore the relationship between personality profiles and emotional maturity of children of non-working mothers. A sample of 400 children of non-working mothers were randomly selected from the elementary schools of two districts Srinagar and Shopian of Kashmir valley. The sample subjects were comprised of 8th class students within an age range of 13-14years. High school personality questionnaire (HSPQ) of Cattell (1969) and Emotional Maturity Scale of Singh and Bhargava (1990) were used to measure the Personality and Emotional Maturity of children of Non-working mothers. The data were analyzed by using mean, S.D and correlation. The result indicated that, there is Positive significant relationship between composite score of Emotional Maturity and with the factors of Personality viz: factor 'A' (Reserved v/s outgoing), factor 'D' (undemonstrative v/s over active), factor 'E' (submissive v/s assertive), factor 'F' (serious v/s happy-go-lucky) and factor 'O' (secure v/s insecure) of children of Non-Working mothers. It has been also found that there is negative significant relationship between composite score of Emotional Maturity and factor 'C' (emotionally less stable v/s emotionally stable), factor 'I' (tough-minded v/s tender minded) and factor 'Q₃' (uncontrolled v/s controlled) of personality of children of non-working mothers.

Keywords: Personality profiles, Emotional maturity, Children, Non-working, Mothers

INTRODUCTION

Woman as a mother is important because she is with her children for a much greater time and reflects her strong influence on attitudes, abilities and behaviour of children. The behaviour of the mother influences the behaviour of the child. It has been found that most of the children who are successful and well-adjusted come from those homes where parental attitude are favorable and a wholesome relationship existed between children and parents (Priyanka&Devina, 2010).

Emotions play a significant role in guiding and directing our behavior. Emotions seem to dominate us in such a way that we have no solution other than behaving as they want us to. A child learns to control his emotions when there is favourable attitude of his parents especially mother. Emotions play a key role in providing a particular direction to our behavior and thus shaping our personality according to their development.

The researchers like Aggarwal(2016), Sharma(2013), Andrabi (1997), Mittel (1997), Smith (1981), Moore (1975), Miller (1975), Nelson(1971), Hoffman (1963), Roy (1963), etc. studied the personality traits, self-concept, social adjustment, academic achievement, scholastic achievement, achievement motivation, stress, personality adjustment, aggression, socialization, social maturity, cognitive development, emotional adjustment etc. of children of non-working mothers. Therefore, these studies highlight the research gap in the area of children of non-working mothers and signify the need of the study to be taken in relation to the variables which have been selected for the proposed study. Few studies have been conducted on personality profiles and emotional maturity of children of non-working mothers till date and no study has been conducted in this regard in Kashmir. Thus it is hoped that this study may contribute to the literature on personality and emotional maturity of children of non-working mothers.

OBJECTIVES

The following objectives were framed for the present study:

1. To identify the children of non-working mothers.
2. To study the relationship between different factors of personality with the emotional maturity of children of non-working mothers.

HYPOTHESIS

1. There is significant relationship between Personality factors and Emotional Maturity (Composite score) of Children of Non-Working Mothers.
2. There is significant relationship between Personality factors and Emotional Maturity (Factor wise) of Children of Non-Working Mothers.

Operational definitions of the terms used

Personality Profiles

The Personality Profiles in the present study referred to scores obtained by the sample subjects on High School Personality Questionnaire (HSPQ), of Cattell (1969).

Emotional maturity

The Emotional Maturity in the present study referred to the scores obtained by the sample subjects on Emotional Maturity Scale (EMS) of Singh and Bhargava (1990).

Non-working women

Non-working women in the proposed study referred to educated women with educational qualification as graduation and above and are not engaged in any government or private salaried job.

Plan and Procedure

The sample for the present study comprised of 400 children of non-working mothers. The subjects were selected randomly from the elementary schools of two districts Srinagar and Shopian of Kashmir valley. The sample subjects comprised of 8th class students within an age range of 13 -14 years. High School Personality Questionnaire (HSPQ), of Cattell (1969) and Emotional Maturity Scale (EMS) of Singh and Bhargava (1990) were administered to all the 400 sample subjects after building rapport with the subjects and the concerned teachers and headmasters of respective schools.

Tool used

High School Personality Questionnaire (HSPQ), of Cattell (1969) and Emotional Maturity Scale (EMS) of Singh and Bhargava (1990) were used to measure the Personality and

Emotional maturity of children of non-working mothers. It needs to mention here that high score on emotional maturity scale means emotionally immature.

Analysis of data: The test was administered as per the instructions provided in the test manual. Pearson's product moment coefficient of correlation was used to analyze the data. The analysis is given in table 1.1.

Table 1.1: Co-efficient of Correlation between Personality factors of Children of Non-Working Mothers in Relation to Their Emotional Maturity (N=400) on Composite score and Factor wise.

Emotional Maturity (Factors)	Personality (Factors)													
	A (Reserved Vs Outgoing)	B (Dull Vs Bright)	C (Emotionally Stable Vs Emotionally Stable)	D (Undemonstrative Vs Overactive)	E (Submissive Vs Assertive)	F (Serious Vs happy-go-lucky)	G (Low superego-strength Vs Superego strength)	H (Shy Vs Adventurous)	I (Tough-minded Vs Tender-minded)	J (Liking group action Vs internally restrained)	O (Secure Vs Insecure)	Q ₂ (Group dependency Vs Self Sufficiency)	Q ₃ (Uncontrolled Vs Controlled)	Q ₄ (Relaxed Vs Tense)
A (emotional instability)	0.19**	0.02	-0.22**	0.21**	0.099*	0.13**	-0.23**	0.06	-0.26**	0.171**	0.24**	0.05	-0.21**	0.21**
B (emotional regression)	0.23**	0.03	-0.25**	0.22**	0.07	0.07	-0.004	0.04	-0.24**	0.06	0.34**	0.04	-0.24**	0.115*
C (social maladjustment)	0.113*	0.02	-0.28**	0.111*	0.112*	0.114*	-0.21**	0.05	-0.21**	0.114*	0.114*	0.112*	-0.23**	0.25**
D (personality disintegration)	0.17**	0.07	-0.20**	0.07	0.06	0.05	-0.05	0.03	-0.06	0.05	0.05	0.06	-0.04	0.19**
E (lack of independence)	-0.24**	0.007	0.16**	-0.05	-0.07	-0.03	0.01	-0.04	0.02	-0.24**	-0.04	-0.32**	0.26**	-0.06
Composite Score	0.114*	0.06	-0.21**	0.114*	0.114*	0.115*	-0.066	0.04	-0.23**	0.07	0.113*	0.07	-0.27**	0.084

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level

* . Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level

DISCUSSION AND INTERPRETATION

Coefficient of Correlation between Personality and Emotional Maturity of Children of Non-working Mothers (N=400) on Composite score and Factor wise

It is clear from the results of the table 1.1 that there is positive significant relationship at 0.05 level between composite score of emotional maturity with factor 'A' (Reserved v/s outgoing), factor 'D' (undemonstrative v/s over active) factor 'E' (submissive v/s assertive), factor 'F' (serious v/s happy-go-lucky) and factor 'O' (secure v/s insecure), which indicates that children of non-working mothers with high emotional maturity are reserved, undemonstrative, submissive, sober and are secure. Positive but not significant relationship has been found between composite score of emotional maturity with factor 'B' (Dull v/s bright), factor 'H' (shy v/s adventurous), factor 'j' (liking group actions v/s internally restrained) factor 'Q2' (group dependency v/s self-sufficiency) and factor 'Q4' (relaxed v/s tense) of personality of children of non-working mothers, hence no conclusion can be drawn. The results also make it clear that negative significant relationship at 0.01 level has been found between emotional maturity (composite score) and factor 'C' (emotionally less stable v/s emotionally stable), factor 'I' (tough-minded v/s tender minded) and factor 'Q3' (uncontrolled v/s controlled) of personality of children of non-working mothers, which indicates that children of non-working mothers with high emotional maturity are emotionally stable, are tender-minded and are controlled. However with factor 'G' (low superego-strength v/s high-superego-strength) of personality of children of non-working mothers, the relationship has been found negative but not significant, hence no conclusion can be drawn.

The perusal of table 1.1 makes it also clear that, positive significant relationship at 0.01 level has been found between factor 'A' (emotional instability) of emotional maturity with the factors of personality viz: factor 'A' (Reserved v/s outgoing), factor 'D' (undemonstrative v/s over active), factor 'F' (serious v/s happy-go-lucky), factor 'j' (liking group actions v/s internally restrained) factor 'O' (secure v/s insecure), and factor 'Q4' (relaxed v/s tense), which indicates that children with high emotional stability are reserved, undemonstrative, sober, zestful, secure and are relaxed. Positive significant relationship at 0.05 level has been found between factor 'A' (emotional instability) of emotional maturity with factor 'E' (submissive v/s assertive) of personality of children of non-working mothers, which indicates that children of non-working mothers with high emotional stability are submissive. However, Positive but not significant relationship has been found between factor 'A' (emotional instability) of emotional maturity and with the factors of personality of children of non-working mothers viz: factor 'B' (Dull v/s bright), factor 'H' (shy v/s adventurous) and factor 'Q2' (group dependency v/s self-sufficiency), hence no conclusion can be drawn. The result also makes it clear that negative significant relationship at 0.01 level has been found between factor 'A' (emotional instability) of emotional maturity with the factors of personality viz: factor 'C' (emotionally less stable v/s emotionally stable), factor 'G' (low superego-strength v/s high-superego-strength), factor 'I' (tough-minded v/s tender minded) and factor 'Q3' (uncontrolled v/s controlled), which indicates that children of non-working mothers with high emotional stability are calm, have high superego-strength, are tender minded, and are controlled.

The perusal of table 1.1 makes it clear that, positive significant relationship at 0.01 level has been found between factor 'B' (emotional regression) of emotional maturity with the factor 'A' (Reserved v/s outgoing), factor 'D' (undemonstrative v/s over active) and factor 'O' (secure v/s insecure) of personality of children of non-working mothers, which indicates that children of non-working mothers with high emotional progression are reserved, undemonstrative and are secure. With factor 'Q4' (relaxed v/s tense) of personality of

children of non- working mothers, the relationship has been found positive significant at 0.05 level indicating thereby, children of non-working mothers with high emotional progression are relaxed. The table also depicts that positive but not significant relationship has been found between factor 'B' (emotional regression) of emotional maturity with factor 'B' (Dull v/s bright), factor 'E' (submissive v/s assertive), factor 'F' (serious v/s happy-go-lucky), factor 'H' (shy v/s adventurous), factor 'j' (liking group actions v/s internally restrained) and factor 'Q2' (group dependency v/s self- sufficiency) of personality of children of non-working mothers, hence no conclusion can be drawn. The analysis also makes it clear that negative significant relationship at 0.01level has been found between factor 'B' (emotional regression) of emotional maturity with the factor 'C' (emotionally less stable v/s emotionally stable), factor 'I' (tough-minded v/s tender minded) and factor 'Q3' (uncontrolled v/s controlled) of personality of children of non-working mothers, which indicates that children of non-working mothers with high emotional progression are emotionally stable, are tender-minded and are controlled. However with factor 'G' (low superego -strength v/s high-superego-strength) the relationship has been found negative but not significant, hence no conclusion can be drawn.

The perusal of table 1.1 makes it clear that Positive significant relationship at 0.01level has been found between factor 'C' (Social maladjustment) of emotional maturity with the factor 'Q4' (relaxed v/s tense) and with other factors at 0.05level viz: factor 'A' (Reserved v/s outgoing), factor 'D'(undemonstrative v/s over active), factor 'E' (submissive v/s assertive), factor 'F' (serious v/s happy-go-lucky), factor 'j' (liking group actions v/s internally restrained) factor 'O' (secure v/s insecure) and factor 'Q2' (group dependency v/s self-sufficiency) of personality of children of non-working mothers, which indicates that children of non-working mothers with high social adjustment are relaxed, reserved, undemonstrative, submissive, sober, zestful, secure and are group dependent. Positive but not significant relationship has been found between factor 'C' (Social maladjustment) of emotional maturity with factor 'B' (Dull v/s bright), and factor 'H' (shy v/s adventurous) of personality of children of non-working mothers, hence no conclusion can be drawn. Negative significant relationship at 0.01level has been found between factor 'C' (Social maladjustment) of emotional maturity with the factor 'C' (emotionally less stable v/s emotionally stable), factor 'G'(low superego -strength v/s high-superego-strength), factor 'I' (tough-minded v/s tender minded) and factor 'Q3' (uncontrolled v/s controlled) of personality of children of non-working mothers indicating thereby, children of non-working mothers with high social adjustment are emotionally stable, have high superego-strength, are tender minded and are controlled.

The perusal of table 1.1 makes it clear that the positive significant relationship at 0.01level has been found between factor 'D' (personality disintegration) of emotional maturity with the factor 'A' (Reserved v/s outgoing) and factor 'Q4' (relaxed v/s tense) of personality of children of non-working mothers, which indicates that children of non-working mothers with high level of personality integration are reserved and relaxed. Positive but not significant relationship has been found between factor 'D' (personality disintegration) of emotional maturity with the factors of personality viz: factor B' (Dull v/s bright), factor 'D'(undemonstrative v/s over active), factor 'E' (submissive v/s assertive), factor 'F' (serious v/s happy-go-lucky), factor 'H' (shy v/s adventurous), factor 'j' (liking group actions v/s internally restrained) factor 'O' (secure v/s insecure) and factor 'Q2' (group dependency v/s self- sufficiency) of personality of children of non-working mothers, hence no conclusion can be drawn.

The results also make it clear that negative significant relationship at 0.01level has been found between factor 'D' (personality disintegration) of emotional maturity with the factor 'C' (emotionally less stable v/s emotionally stable) of personality of children of non-working

mothers, which indicates that children of non-working mothers with high level of personality integration are emotionally stable. The table also makes it clear that negative but not significant relationship has been found between factor 'D' (personality disintegration) of emotional maturity and with the factor 'G' (low superego -strength v/s high-superego-strength), factor 'I' (tough-minded v/s tender minded) and factor 'Q3' (uncontrolled v/s controlled) of personality of children of non-working mothers, hence no conclusion can be drawn.

The perusal of table 1.1 makes it clear that the Positive significant relationship at 0.01level has been found between factor 'E' (lack of independence) of emotional maturity with factor 'C' (emotionally less stable v/s emotionally stable) and factor 'Q3' (uncontrolled v/s controlled) of personality of children of non-working mothers, which indicates that children of non-working mothers with high dependence are emotionally stable and controlled.. The table also depicts positive but not significant relationship has been found between factor 'E' (lack of independence) of emotional maturity with factor 'B' (Dull v/s bright), factor 'G' (low superego -strength v/s superego-strength) and factor 'I' (tough-minded v/s tender minded) of personality of children of non-working mothers, hence no conclusion can be drawn. The table also depicts negative significant relationship at 0.01level has been found between factor 'E' (lack of independence) of emotional maturity with factor 'A' (Reserved v/s outgoing), factor 'j' (liking group actions v/s internally restrained) and factor 'Q2' (group dependency v/s self- sufficiency) of personality of children of non-working mothers, which indicates that children of non-working mothers with lack of independence are reserved, like group actions and are group dependent. The analysis also make it clear that negative but not significant relationship has been found between factor 'E' (lack of independence) of emotional maturity with factor 'D' (undemonstrative v/s over active), factor 'E' (submissive v/s assertive), factor 'F' (serious v/s happy-go-lucky), factor 'H' (shy v/s adventurous), factor 'O' (secure v/s insecure), and factor 'Q4' (relaxed v/s tense) of personality of children of non-working mothers, hence no conclusion can be drawn.

Children of non- working mothers enjoy love, care, warmth, affection, security and acceptance from their mothers. This favorable attitude of their mothers makes them emotionally mature, emotionally stable, emotionally progressive, socially adjusted, and helps to develop integrated personality. Children of non-working mothers always find a helping hand with them that is why they feel a sense of reserved-ness, in-activeness and group dependency. Children of non-working mothers find their mothers readily available, who check and prevent them from doing wrong things. Their mother's interference make them aware about social norms and values, that is why these children are controlled, socially precise, have high strength of self-sentiment and are compulsive. As non-working mothers are always available to help their children in solving their different issues relating to their different adjustments of life, this availability helps them to feel a sense of relaxedness and security. Non-working mother provide suggestions and advices to their children which makes them to feel a sense of submissiveness and seriousness. These children bother about the moral code of conduct, as they always find their mother's intervention on different issues of their daily life, which helps them to become disciplined in different walks of life. However their mother's interference makes them dependent for taking different decisions of life. As Children of non-working mothers do not get any type of exposure to solve their own problems by making their own efforts as their mothers are readily available to give them every support. Due to the chance of getting less exposure they always feel a sense of shyness and tender-mindedness which makes them always to seek help and sympathy from others.

The result analyzed, interpreted and discussed above of the table 1.1 are in line with: Moore (1975), Miller (1975), Mody and Murthy (1988), Hangal (2007) and Aggarwal (2016),

Moore (1975) indicates that the children who had been left by their mothers from early infancy showed the symptoms of insecurity such as nail biting and bad dreams. Miller (1975) reveals that daughters of working mothers were found to be more aggressive and less passive than daughters of non-working mothers. Mody and Murthy (1988) have revealed that the children of employed mothers were found to be careless and slightly emotionally unstable in the early years compared to the children of non-employed mothers. Hangal (2007) have found that the female children of home makers are having significantly higher emotional maturity compared to the male children of home makers. The children of employed mothers are more socially maladjusted and lacked independence to a very highly significant level compared to the children of home makers. Aggarwal (2016) found that children of working mothers were less emotionally stable as compared to those of non-working mothers.

In the light of above findings and with the support of above studies, the hypotheses no.1 and 2 which read as:

1. *“There is significant relationship between Personality factors and Emotional maturity (composite score) of children of non-working mothers” and*
2. *“There is significant relationship between Personality factors and Emotional maturity (factor wise) of children of non-working mothers”) stands partially accepted.*

CONCLUSION

1. It has been also found that there is Positive significant relationship between composite score of emotional maturity and with the factors of personality viz: factor ‘A’ (Reserved v/s outgoing), factor ‘D’ (undemonstrative v/s over active), factor ‘E’ (submissive v/s assertive), factor ‘F’ (serious v/s happy-go-lucky) and factor ‘O’ (secure v/s insecure) of children of non-working mothers.
2. It has been also found that there is negative significant relationship between composite score of emotional maturity and factor ‘C’ (emotionally less stable v/s emotionally stable), factor ‘I’ (tough-minded v/s tender minded) and factor ‘Q₃’ (uncontrolled v/s controlled) of personality of children of non- working mothers.
3. It has been also found that there is Positive significant relationship between factor ‘A’ (emotional instability) of emotional maturity with the factors of personality of children of non-working mothers viz: factor ‘A’ (Reserved v/s outgoing), factor ‘D’ (undemonstrative v/s over active), factor ‘E’ (submissive v/s assertive) factor ‘F’ (serious v/s happy-go-lucky), factor ‘j’ (liking group actions v/s internally restrained) factor ‘O’ (secure v/s insecure), and factor ‘Q₄’ (relaxed v/s tense).
4. It has been found that there is negative significant relationship between factor ‘A’ (emotional instability) of emotional maturity with the factors of personality of children of non-working mothers viz: factor ‘C’ (emotionally less stable v/s emotionally stable), factor ‘G’ (low superego -strength v/s superego-strength), factor ‘I’ (tough-minded v/s tender minded) and factor ‘Q₃’ (uncontrolled v/s controlled).
5. It has been also found that there is Positive significant relationship between factor ‘B’ (emotional regression) of emotional maturity with the factor ‘A’ (Reserved v/s outgoing), the factor ‘D’ (undemonstrative v/s over active) and factor ‘O’ (secure v/s insecure) and factor ‘Q₄’ (relaxed v/s tense) of personality of children of non-working mothers.
6. It has been also found that there is negative significant relationship between factor ‘B’ (emotional regression) of emotional maturity with the factor ‘C’ (emotionally less stable v/s emotionally stable), factor ‘I’ (tough-minded v/s tender minded) and factor ‘Q₃’ (uncontrolled v/s controlled) of personality of children of non-working mothers.
7. It has been also found that there is Positive significant relationship between factor ‘C’ (Social maladjustment) of emotional maturity with the factor ‘A’ (Reserved v/s outgoing), factor ‘D’ (undemonstrative v/s over active), factor ‘E’ (submissive v/s

assertive), factor 'F' (serious v/s happy-go-lucky), factor 'j' (liking group actions v/s internally restrained) factor 'O' (secure v/s insecure) and factor 'Q₂' (group dependency v/s self-sufficiency), and factor 'Q₄' (relaxed v/s tense) of personality of children of non-working mothers.

8. It has been also found that there is negative significant relationship between factor 'C' (Social maladjustment) of emotional maturity with the factor 'C' (emotionally less stable v/s emotionally stable), factor 'G' (low superego -strength v/s superego-strength), factor 'I' (tough-minded v/s tender minded) and factor 'Q₃' (uncontrolled v/s controlled) of personality of children of non-working mothers.
9. It has been found that Positive significant relationship between factor 'D' (personality disintegration) of emotional maturity with the factor 'A' (Reserved v/s outgoing) and factor 'Q₄' (relaxed v/s tense) of personality of children of non-working mothers.
10. It has been also found that there is negative significant relationship between factor 'D' (personality disintegration) of emotional maturity with the factor 'C' (emotionally less stable v/s emotionally stable) of personality of children of non-working mothers.
11. It has been found that there is Positive significant relationship between factor 'E' (lack of independence) of emotional maturity with factor 'C' (emotionally less stable v/s emotionally stable) and factor 'Q₃' (uncontrolled v/s controlled) of personality of children of non-working mothers.
12. It has been found that there is negative significant relationship between factor 'E' (lack of independence) of emotional maturity with factor 'A' (Reserved v/s outgoing), factor 'j' (liking group actions v/s internally restrained) and factor 'Q₂' (group dependency v/s self-sufficiency) of personality of children of non-working mothers.

Inferential suggestions

- Parents should arrange counselors for their children to solve their personal problems. There should be provision for the student counseling in educational, vocational and personal problems.
- Due attention should be paid to the period of adolescence since the students at this stage are more prone to encounter various psychological problems, which are likely to affect their physical, mental, emotional, health, home, social and educational adjustment.
- The parents should be oriented about the needs of the changing social set up, problems of the children, and various procedures for the proper development of the children.
- The relationship which non-working mothers establish with their children has a powerful influence on the all-round development of their children. Non-Working mothers should understand the problems of their children at home and outside home. They should not try to impose their attitudes and decisions upon their children.
- Teachers should possess favorable attitude towards their students and should give them ample opportunities to share their emotions and desires freely. They should guide students properly in the right directions, so that children of non-working mothers may not hesitate to reveal their emotions.
- Teachers should arrange parental meetings in the school and awaken the parents about the progress of their children.
- Children of non-working mothers should be sensitized to take part in different co-curricular activities so that they can channelize their energy in proper direction.

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