FAMILY RELATIONSHIP, EMOTIONAL MATURITY AND
ACHIEVEMENT MOTIVATION OF CHILDREN OF WORKING
AND NON-WORKING MOTHERS

Abstract submitted to,
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In
Psychology

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ABSTRACT

Family is only a small part of the social structure of modern industrial societies. It is within the family that the child is first socialized to serve the need of the society, and not only its own needs. A society will not survive unless its needs are met, such as the production and distribution of commodities, protection of the young and old or the sick and the pregnant, conformity to the law, and so on. Only if individuals are, motivated to serve these needs the society will continue to operate and family lays the foundation for that motivation is laid by the family.

Emotional maturity gives an individual the relative freedom to live life in a systematic way. The individual has the sense to overcome the emotional disturbances. He is prepared to handle various situations tactfully. The individual keeps the balance while tackling various issues. Emotional maturity gives the confidence to an individual to face the various problems in life. Emotional maturity supports an individual to have good social relations; hence, it has importance in emotional balance.

Achievement need is referred by the need for performing difficult tasks and to excel and shine in work. People in whom the need for achievement is strong seek to become accomplished and to improve their task performance. They are task oriented and prefer to work on tasks that are challenging and on which their performance can be evaluated in some way, either by comparing it with other people’s performance or in terms of some other standard.

Objectives

1. To study the difference in various dimensions such as; acceptance, concentration and avoidance of family relationship of children of working and non-working mothers.

2. To study the gender difference in various dimensions such as; acceptance, concentration and avoidance of family relationship of children of working and non-working mothers.

3. To study the difference in emotional maturity of children of working and non-working mothers.
4. To study the gender difference in emotional maturity of children of working and non-working mothers.
5. To study the difference in achievement motivation of children of working and non-working mothers.
6. To study the gender difference in achievement motivation of children of working and non-working mothers.

**Hypotheses**

1. Children of working mothers will have high acceptance as a component of family relationship than children of non-working mothers.
2. Children of working mothers will have high concentration as a component of family relationship than children of non-working mothers.
3. There will be no significant difference in avoidance as a component of family relationship of the children of working and non-working mothers.
4. Girls will have high acceptance as a component of family relationship than boys.
5. Boys will have high concentration as a component of family relationship than girls.
6. Girls will have high avoidance as a component of family relationship than boys.
7. Children of mothers will have better emotional maturity than children of non-working mothers.
8. Girls will have better emotional maturity than boys.
9. Children of working mothers will have high achievement motivation as compared to children of non-working mothers.
10. Girls will have high achievement motivation as compared to boys.

**Variables**

In this present research children of working mothers and non-working mothers (boys and girls) are independent variables and family relationship, emotional maturity and achievement motivation are dependent variables.
**Selection of the Sample**

In the present study, the researcher has selected 400 samples, out of them 200 were children of working mother, boys (100) and girls (100) and 200 were children of non-working mother, boys (100) and girls (100). The Sample was selected from Solapur city and Solapur district by purpose sampling method for each category.

**Research Design of the Sample:** 2 x 2 Factorial designs were used

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**Tools of study**

1. Family Relationship Inventory (FRI) by G.P. Sherry and J. C. Sinha. (2011)
3. Achievement Motivation Scale by Pratibha Deo and Asha Mohan. (2011)

**Result and interpretation**

The research data has analyzed statistically by using descriptive statistics i.e. Mean, SD and then inferential statistics i.e. 2x2 ANOVA were employed.

The F ratio for the main effect of type of children on acceptance as a component of family relationship is not significant, \( F_{(1,396)} = .795; p<.001 \). The mean score of acceptance as a component of family relationship is 20.20 and SD 3.08 for children of non-working mothers and the mean score is 20.48 with SD 3.29 for children of working mother. Thus, there is no significant difference
between children of working mothers and non-working mothers in relation to acceptance.

The F ratio for the main effect of type of gender on acceptance as a component of family relationship is significant, $F_{(1,396)} = 7.85; p<.001$. The mean score of acceptance is 19.90 and SD 3.21 for boys and the mean score is 20.78 with SD 3.11 for girls. There is significant gender difference in acceptance.

The F ratio for the main effect of type of children on concentration as a component of family relationship is significant, $F_{(1,396)} = 10.20; p<.001$. The mean score of concentration is 15.58 and SD 3.73 for children of non-working mothers and the mean score is 14.39 with SD 3.84 for children of working mothers. The scoring of children of non-working mothers is high as compared to children of working mothers.

The F ratio for the main effect of type of gender on concentration as a component of family relationship is not significant, $F_{(1,396)} = 1.75; p<.001$. The mean score of concentration is 15.23 and SD 3.91 for boys and the mean score is 14.74 with SD 3.73 for girls. There is no significant gender difference in concentration.

The F ratio for the main effect of type of children on avoidance as a component of family relationship is not significant, $F_{(1,396)} = 3.264; p<.001$. The mean score of avoidance is 9.54 and SD 4.28 for children of non-working mother and the mean score is 8.72 with SD 4.94 for children of working mother. The scoring of children of non-working mothers and working mothers is equal.

The F ratio for the main effect of type of gender on avoidance as a component of family relationship is significant, $F_{(1,396)} = 15.903; p<.001$. The mean score of avoidance is 10.03 and SD 4.69 for boys and the mean score is 8.22 with SD 4.41 for girls. The scoring of boys as component avoidance is higher than girls.
The F ratio for the main effect of type of children on emotional maturity is significant, \( F_{(1,396)} = 14.022; p<.001 \). The mean score of emotional maturity is 87.01 and SD 19.79 for children of non-working mothers and the mean score is 79.68 with SD 19.44 for children of working mothers. The children of working mothers have better emotional maturity than children of non-working mothers.

The F ratio for the main effect of type of gender on emotional maturity is not significant, \( F_{(1,396)} = .046; p<.001 \). The mean score of emotional maturity is 83.14 and SD 19.89 for boys and the mean score is 83.56 with SD 20.03 for girls. There is no significant gender difference on emotional maturity.

F ratio for the main effect of type of children on achievement motivation is significant, \( F_{(1,396)} = 49.336; p<.001 \). The mean score of achievement motivation is 152.55 and SD 16.71 for children of non-working mothers and the mean score is 165.75 with SD 20.61 for children of working mothers. The scoring of children of working mother is higher than children of non-working mothers.

The F ratio for the main effect of type of gender on achievement motivation is not significant, \( F_{(1,396)} = .190; p<.001 \). The mean score of achievement motivation is 159.56 and SD 18.68 for boys and the mean score is 158.74 with SD 21.02 for girls. There is no significant gender difference on achievement motivation.

**Conclusions**

1. There is no significant difference between children of working and non-working mothers in relation to acceptance as a component of family relationship.
2. Girls have high acceptance as a component of family relationship than boys.
3. Children of non-working mothers have high concentration as a component of family relationship than children of working mothers.
4. There is no significant gender difference in concentration as a component of family relationship.
5. There is no significant difference between children of working and non-working mothers in relation to avoidance as a component of family relationship.
6. Boys have high avoidance as a component of family relationship than girls.
7. Children of working mothers have better emotional maturity than children of non-working mothers.
8. There is no significant gender difference in emotional maturity.
9. Children of working mothers have high achievement motivation as compared to children of non-working mothers.
10. There is no significant gender difference in achievement motivation.

Suggestions and Recommendations

1. It is necessary for non-working mothers to pay attention to their children as the conclusion of the research is that the emotional maturity and achievement motivation of children of non-working mothers is less than children of working mothers.
2. It is recommended that non-working mothers should plan a schedule for the development of children. They should take a follow-up of the activities of children.
3. It is suggested that working mothers should try a lot to inculcate good habits in children.
4. Parents are suggested to develop their positive approach towards their children. It is expected that they should help children in their difficulties.
5. Non-working mothers should motivate their children.
6. Parents should take into account the responsibility of development towards their children.

Implications

1. The research is useful as it presents the guidelines about the jobs of women at public or private places. Women can earn money from their jobs for the economic stability of the family. Thus, the expenditure on educational and other activities of children will be maintained. Hence, the research will be useful as the couples can make the family planning about financial matter for better life. (family planning is not taken into consideration of controlling the number of children in family)
2. The research also provides a platform for mothers while caring their children.
3. The research will be useful to government to frame the policy of development of children. The government frames any scheme according to the present circumstances and research in the field. e.g. In the component of family relationship, the acceptance of boys is lesser than the acceptance of girls. In this respect, the government can frame policies for increasing the acceptance of boys.

4. The research will prove useful to working and non-working mothers to handle the responsibility of children carefully.

5. It is useful for understanding the problems of children regarding the family relationship, emotional maturity and achievement motivation. Teachers can guide the working and non-working mothers about the progress of their children.

6. The study is necessary to build a good relation between parents and children. e.g. in this research the avoidance of boys is higher than girls in the family relation component. As per this conclusion, the parents can understand the problems of children very well to maintain healthy relations.

7. The research is useful to clear the misunderstanding of some people about the jobs of working mothers. (She cannot give attention to children due to job). But the conclusion in this research is that the emotional maturity and achievement motivation of the children of working mothers is high. So the research will be useful to clear the misunderstanding about working mothers.

8. The research is a part of parcel of a family as it studies the necessary factors to live life better.

9. The research provides an insight into the holistic development of children.

**Limitations of the Study**

1. This study was undertaken to restricted area of Solapur city and Solapur district.

2. The sample size of study was relatively small.

3. The effect of only few personal variables on family relationship, emotional maturity and achievement motivation has been studied.

4. The limitation of any paper-pencil test such as social desirability response biases and basic human tendencies could have been affected the responses. Hence, this study is not free from all such biases.
5. In the statistical analysis, we are comparing the mean score for the group as a whole by summarizing across the group as a whole, we inevitably lose some information about individuals.

6. The children are selected only from secondary schools. Age range is from 12 to 15 years.

7. The research sample is of four hundred children of working and non-working mothers in Solapur city and Solapur district.

8. Working mothers are selected from Government and Private sectors.

9. The phrase ‘non-working mothers’ is used in place of the phrase ‘non-professional mothers’.

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Research Student                          Research Guide