CHAPTER VI

SUMMARY
The impact of Women Liberation Movement on the awakening of self awareness, self identity or self-realization of women was accompanied by their increasing sense of freedom from dominance of men over women. Recently the spread of women education has started to grow faster and faster even among the lower class of women in the society. And with the growth of women education they started finding jobs to supplement family income brought up till now by men to maintain the family. It was a desirable beginning by wives to assist and co-operate with their husbands. Earlier mostly women from lower classes in the society, needed to supplement their income by working on lower or menial jobs. But soon women belonging to also upper classes were attracted to jobs that gave them part time opportunities for jobs to supplement family income and at the same time to manage, to look after their children as well as domestic duties at home like looking after the kitchen, etc. And very recently, it has now-a days become a fashion among the upper class educated women to leave their husbands home, to attain not only jobs of varied levels of professions, but even to partake in the fashionable clubs of social status. But no doubt, that was at the cost of their family, husband and children, whether actually they needed a job or not. Such recent trend of Women Liberation - women not for kitchen but for jobs - women not for sweet home but for new homes outside for the sweet
company, leaving children in the outer rented hands to be reared by Aayas (maids or purchased mothers) and giving chance to their husbands to be cared of by others in the office. All these created new problems in the society to be studied by social scientists, such as sociologists, psychologists, educationalists, economists, etc. Mainly the need arises now for the psychologists and counselors to deal with the increasing problem of children, adolescents and working mothers in this reference. This has prompted the present author to undertake such a study –

“A problem of working, educated and competent or matured mothers and its impact on mental development and maturity or otherwise eccentricity of their children or adolescents.”

The present investigator thought of the influences or effects of a number of factors in the society, especially effect of working mothers on children’s mental development or influence of education of mothers on mental development of children or even impact of their own mental development (i.e. of mothers) on that of their children. To be more specific the problem of the present study has been to examine: “The impact of working and non-working mothers on the emotional and mental competency of their adolescents.”
However the inclusion of working and non-working women, highly educated and less educated women from different levels of society enabled the author to investigate in all four main variables namely:

(A) Work status of mothers
(B) Education level of mothers
(C) Caste of mothers
(D) Emotional and Mental competency of mothers influencing or affecting the emotional and mental competency or maturity or behavioural efficiency of their adolescent youngsters.

To achieve this aim, two tests have been used after pilot study, viz.

(1) Emotional and Mental Competency Scale (Adult Form)
(2) Emotional and Mental Competency Scale (Adolescent Form)

Both the tests were constructed and standardized by Dr. Patel (2003) and later adapted by Ms. Desai (Kubavat) (2004) were administered to the sample of 640 mothers (Adult form) and also to the sample of 640 youngsters (Adolescent Form) satisfying the cells of the 2 x 2 x 2 x 2 factorial design formed by two levels of work status, two
levels of education, two caste levels, two levels of emotional maturity of mothers consisting 40 subjects of adolescents in each cell or subgroup with the total N=640 adolescents from different schools. Their own mothers equal in number 640 were individually contacted through their children and were given the emotional maturity scale (Adult Form).

The mothers’ scores were classified into two groups, higher maturity and lower maturity scores of mothers [with a cut off score of 170] and these two groups served as independent variable of mothers along with other independent variables. All the responses were scored as per key. These scores on responses of adolescents as dependent variable were subjected to different statistical techniques of analysis such as ANOVA, ANCOVA and LSD test to study main, interaction and simple effects. Additionally, the same scores of mothers and adolescents on emotional maturity scale were subjected to correlation method namely Karl Pearson’s Product Moment method of correlation. Such statistical analysis warranted the following inferences about the impact of mothers on adolescents.
6.2 STATISTICAL INFERENCES:

6.2.1 ANOVA RESULTS:

The results of statistical analysis of data by ANOVA warranted the following inferences:

1) Main Effects:

(a) Work status of mothers was not significantly influencing the emotional, mental and behavioural (EMB) competency of their adolescents.

(b) The education level of mothers was also not found to contribute to EMB competency of their adolescents.

(c) The caste of mothers (same as that of their children) whether general or reserved influenced their adolescents to some extent. (at 0.05 level)

(d) The emotional maturity of mothers contributed very significantly to the behavioural efficiency of their adolescents. The higher the level of maturity of mothers, the higher is the behavioural efficiency of their adolescents and vice-versa.

These main effects should be interpreted with care, caution in view of significant interaction effects.
2) Interaction effects:

Interactions of AxB, AxD, AxBxC, AxBxD, AxCxD and BxCxD were not significant and significant interactions were AxC, BxC, BxD, CxD, AxCxD, BxCxD, AxBxCxD, therefore their simple effects as shown in the main body of the thesis should be interpreted accordingly.

6.2.2 ANCOVA RESULTS

The results of statistical analysis of same data by another more refined statistical technique of ANCOVA warranted the following inferences-

1) Main Effects -

   a. Adjusted main effect of work status of mothers was not significant in contribution to competency of their adolescents.
   
   b. Adjusted education of mothers also did not contribute significantly to the EMB of their adolescents.
   
   c. Adjusted caste level of mothers also did not affect the EMB of their adolescents.
   
   d. Only adjusted emotional maturity of mothers played a highly significant role in influencing behavioural efficiency of their adolescents improving their level much more and far beyond at 0.01 level.
(2) Interaction Effects:

Adjusted scores on interactions of AxB, BxD and BxCxD were significant and AxBxCxD was just significant at 0.01 level. The adjusted scores of other insignificant interactions improved to some extent but were not significant. All results of adjusted main effects should be interpreted with care and caution in view of significant interactions.

6.2.3 CORRELATION RESULTS

Correlation between mothers' and their adolescents' efficiency. The correlation between the mothers' maturity and their adolescents' maturity was found highly significant, substantial and positive as measured by Karl Pearson's Product Moment Correlation Method.
6.3 SUGGESTIONS AND LIMITATIONS:

1) The work itself with the study of four factors in a $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2$ experimental factorial design is a very useful contribution to psychological research, since the investigation is studying even the highest four factors interactions making it no doubt sometimes difficult to interpret, yet it has its own certain limitations.

It would have been a good contribution if also a sex factor had been studied to investigate sex differences in the adolescents' maturity influenced by four factors of mothers (since data on both boys and girls were available).

2) The study of caste factor of mothers does necessarily mean the social status of mothers and therefore it would have given more information on SES level if it were included as an independent variable of mothers influencing maturity of adolescents.

Besides these factors there are also a number of other factors likely to contribute to the mental competency of children or adolescents, but all such factors cannot be studied fully in a Ph.D. work like this. It requires a project work with a team of many other workers lasting for a long time.
In this study, all such likely influencing factors have been controlled or kept constant in selecting the sample. That was all of female sex, common middle social class, almost same area of residence (all being urban), almost belonging to same culture. One may think again on other controlled variables.

The use of refined statistical technique of ANCOVA has become very useful in the study but because of the limitations of the author she has not done full justice to use of ANCOVA, as she has studied only main and interaction effects by ANCOVA and not simple effects, and she knows well what to do more still in her such high ambitions, for which she may be excused.

The author hopes and is confident that the present work is sufficient and efficient for a degree work.