The objective of the present study was to find out differences in the social aspects of personality of Khasi children of working and nonworking mothers. This also included the different factors which were considered affecting the development of the children. They were sex of the child, family type, age of the mother and the child, SES of the family, ordinal position of the child and number of children in the family. The study was conducted in Shillong, capital of Meghalaya state, because it includes majority of Khasi working mothers. In the sample 4-10 years old children were selected because reviews showed that young children were more susceptible than older children to damaging effects of separation from mother. In the analysis of data, comparisons were made between children of working and nonworking mothers and also the different variables selected. The factors included in the social aspect of personality are social ascendance, personal responsibility, introvertive self-sufficiency, social effectiveness, personal attractiveness, personal security, stability, compulsive domination and dependability.

1. The results of testing the hypotheses showed no significant differences between the working and nonworking mothers’ children in all the eight personality factors, social ascendance, personal responsibility, introvertive self-sufficiency, social effectiveness, personal attractiveness, personal security, personal security,
stability, compulsive domination and dependability. Mothers' employment as such appeared to be of no importance as an influence on the lives of children, and it perhaps does not affect their personality development.

2. This study found no influences attributable to the sex type of the child in comparing the personality of the working and nonworking mothers' children. Hence the hypothesis II framed earlier is supported by the data available.

3. The data provide support to the null hypothesis III which showed that there was no significant difference between the working and nonworking mothers' children from nuclear and joint families in all the eight personality factors studied.

4. No significant differences were found between the children of working and nonworking mothers aged 20-29 years, 30-39 years and 40 and above age group, in any of the eight personality factors. This supports the null hypothesis IV framed earlier.

5. There was no significant difference between working and nonworking mothers' children aged 4-5, 6-8 and 9-10 years old on any of the eight personality factors compared. These results also support the null hypothesis V.

6. The results showed no significant differences between working and nonworking mothers' first, middle and last children
on the eight personality factors compared. This supports the null hypothesis VII framed earlier.

All the null hypotheses I, II, III, IV, V and VII framed earlier were supported with the data available, indicating that child's personality would not be associated with mothers' work status.

7. On factor D significant difference at .05 level was noticeable between working and nonworking mothers' children from class II families and also from more than 3 children families. This shows that the null hypotheses VI and VIII framed earlier were rejected in respect of this one factor. Thus this implies that there was an influence of class structure and number of children in the family on the personality of working and nonworking mothers' children. This shows that working mothers' children from class II and more than three children families had favourable qualities like social ease, friendly behaviour and social sensitivity which shows spontaneous, natural and unaffected behaviour, makes friends easily and secures cooperation from other children while making suggestions and contributing to the ideas of the group.

8. The other SES group comparisons did not show any significant differences on all the eight personality factors. There were also no significant differences between the children of working and nonworking mothers from only child, 2-3 children
and more than 3 children families in all the other seven personality factors, A, B, C, E, F, G and H.

9. The results of the responses of the mothers and indepth study of the mothers showed similar findings. 40 and above age mothers preferred whatever role they had and they enjoyed work at home or outside. Working mothers of this group were aware of the dual responsibilities and responded positively to the effects of their work on their children. Middle class mothers, i.e., class II, preferred career women role as they enjoyed their work outside and also aware of the dual responsibilities of the career women. Whereas working mothers from class III families were the most tired with long hours of outside work and responded negatively regarding the effects of their work on their children. Young mothers, aged 20-29 years and mothers with 4-5 age group children, were also the most tired mothers who gave negative answer. Working mothers from nuclear families and from class I were satisfied with the time they got to be with their children in contrast to mothers from joint families of class III status who had less time to devote to their children. Mothers from joint families, mothers with older children, mothers from only child families and class I were the most satisfied with the arrangements made for their children in their absence. Husbands' and childrens' views about their wives and mothers' outside work respectively as recorded by the working mothers showed that they were satisfied in the
case of class I families and in only child families, but it was not favourable in the case of class III families and in large families. Husbands from nuclear families were satisfied with their wives' work outside in contrast to children, who were satisfied from joint families.

10. Indepth study on a small sample of mothers showed working mothers families in a better position financially and their children were more independent and responsible. Mothers were able to help and control their children easily.

Conclusions

In this study attempt has been made to see the differences of working and nonworking mothers' children on different personality factors. The results showed no significant differences between working and nonworking mothers' children on all the eight personality factors studied. When the sample was grouped according to different variables like sex of the children, family type, age of the mothers and children, SES of the family, ordinal position of the children and number of children in the families, which were considered affecting the development of the children, the results were in favour of working mothers' children from class II families and more than three children families on factor D when compared with nonworking mothers' children.

The responses of the mothers also showed that middle class i.e., class II mothers and mothers from more than 3 chil-
dren families preferred career women role as they enjoyed their work outside and also aware of the dual responsibility of the career women. They were also satisfied with the arrangements made for their children in their absence. Indepth study results on mothers also showed the same trend in the results.

Suggestions for further study:

1. A comparative study of personality development of children of fulltime working mothers and part-time working mothers can be done.

2. A comparative study of personality development of working mothers' children from rural and urban setting can be taken for the study.

3. As this study is on one aspect of personality, other aspects of personality can be taken for the study.

4. A comparative study of working mothers' children from matrilineal and patriarchal societies can be undertaken.

5. There is a need to study and compare personality development of children of working mothers with and without pre-school attendance and experience.

6. A longitudinal study can be undertaken to see the progress of children of working mothers after the preschool age upto adolescent age in research centres.
7. A study on the adjustment of adolescent daughters of employed and unemployed mothers can be undertaken.

8. Developmental comparisons of working and nonworking mothers' elementary school Khasi children may be taken for the study.

9. Effects of maternal employment on the academic achievement and performance of school aged Khasi children may be undertaken.

10. Comparison of dependence and independence in the children of working and nonworking mothers may be an interesting study.

11. The problems of Khasi working mothers at home and at work outside can be studied and compared with other working mothers in Shillong or other states.