CONCLUSION

The present study was undertaken to study the personality profiles, emotional maturity and parental acceptance/rejection of children of working and non-working mothers. The relationship between personality profiles, emotional maturity and parental acceptance/rejection of children of working and non-working mothers were also found. On the basis of interpretation and discussion of results shown in chapter –5, the following conclusions were drawn:

1. It has been found that there is significant mean difference between children of working and non-working mothers on factor ‘A’ (reserved v/s outgoing) of personality. Children of working mothers were found as warmhearted, outgoing, easygoing and participating as compared to children of non-working mothers who were found as cool, precise, aloof, skeptical and rigid.

2. It has been found that there is no significant mean difference between children of working and non-working mothers on factor ‘B’ (Dull v/s bright) of personality.

3. It has been found that there is significant mean difference between children of working and non-working mothers on fact ‘C’ (emotionally less stable v/s emotionally stable) of personality. Children of working mothers were found as changeable, easily upset, perturbed and worrying. On the other hand children of non-working mothers were found as calm, faces reality, stable and constant in interests.

4. It has been found that there is significant mean difference between children of working and non-working mothers on factor ‘D’ (undemonstrative v/s over-active) of personality. Children of working mothers were found as demanding, over-active and excitable. On the other hand, children of non-working mothers were found as inactive, slow and sluggish in their approach.
5. It has been also found that there is significant mean difference between children of working and non-working mothers on factor ‘E’ (submissive v/s assertive) of personality. Children of working mothers were found as assertive, self-assured and independent minded. On the other hand children of non-working mothers were found as obedient, submissive and dependent.

6. It has been also found that there is significant mean difference between children of working and non-working mothers on factor ‘F’ (serious v/s happy-go-lucky) of personality. Children of working mothers were found as happy-go-lucky, carefree, heedless and careless. In contrary to it children of non-working mothers were found as serious, introspective and reflective.

7. It has been found that there is significant mean difference between children of working and non-working mothers on factor ‘G’ (low super ego-strength v/s superego strength) of personality. Children of non-working mothers were found as emotionally disciplined, conscientious and dominated by the sense of duty. Contrary to it children of working mothers were found as undependable and have low superego-strength.

8. It has been found that there is significant mean difference between children of working and non-working mothers on factor ‘H’ (shy v/s adventurous) of personality. Children of working mothers were found as bold and adventurous, on the other hand children of non-working mothers were found as shy and restrained.

9. It has been also found that there is significant mean difference between children of working and non-working mothers on factor ‘I’ (tough minded v/s tender minded) of personality. Children of non-working mothers were found as tender minded and dependent. On the other hand children of working mothers were found as tough minded and self-reliant.

10. It has been also found that there is significant mean difference between children of working and non-working mothers on factor ‘J’ (liking group
actions v/s internally restrained) of personality. Children of working mothers were found as reflective and internally restrained, on the other hand children of non-working mothers were found as zestful and like group actions.

11. It has been found that there is significant mean difference between children of working and non-working mothers on factor ‘O’ (secure v/s insecure) of personality. Children of working mother were found as insecure and worrying while as children of non-working mothers were found as secure and cheerful.

12. It has been found that there is significant mean difference between children of working and non-working mothers on factor ‘Q2’ (group dependency v/s self-sufficiency) of personality. Children of working mothers were found as self-sufficient, on the other hand children of non-working mothers were found as group dependent and sound follower.

13. It has been also found that there is significant mean difference between children of working and non-working mothers on factor ‘Q3’ (uncontrolled v/s controlled) of personality. Children of working mothers were found as uncontrolled, careless and have low self-sentiment. On the other hand children of non-working mothers were found as controlled, have high self-sentiment, socially precise and are compulsive.

14. It has been also found that there is significant mean difference between children of working and non-working mothers on factor ‘Q4’ (relaxed v/s tense) of personality. Children of working mothers were found as tense and frustrated, on the other hand children of non-working mothers were found as relaxed and composed.

15. It has been found that there is significant mean difference between children of working and non-working mothers on factor ‘A’ (Emotional instability) of Emotional Maturity. Children of working mothers were found as emotionally instable, quick changing, stubborn, easily upset and worrying
while as children of non-working mothers were found as emotionally stable, calm, constant in emotions and are relaxed.

16. It has been found that there is significant mean difference between children of working and non-working mothers on factor ‘B’ (Emotional regression) of Emotional Maturity. Children of working mothers were found as emotionally regressive, restless, hostile and self-centered while as children of non-working mothers were found as emotionally progressive, comfort and controlled.

17. It has been found that there is significant mean difference between children of working and non-working mothers on factor ‘C’ (Social maladjustment) of Emotional Maturity. Children of working mothers were found as socially maladjusted, avoids social gatherings and remain in loneliness as compared to children of non-working mothers who were found as socially adjusted, friendly, likes social gatherings and group actions.

18. It has been also found that there is significant mean difference between children of working and non-working mothers on factor ‘D’ (Personality disintegration) of Emotional Maturity. Children of working mothers were found have disintegrated personality and are pessimistic, as compared to children of non-working mothers who have integrated personality and are optimistic.

19. It has been also found that there is significant mean difference between children of working and non-working mothers on factor ‘E’ (lack of Independence) of Emotional Maturity. Children of non-working mothers were found as dependent and sound follower as compared to children of working mothers who were found as independent and self-sufficient.

20. It has been found that there is significant mean difference between children of working and non-working mothers on composite score of Emotional Maturity. Children of working mothers were found as emotionally immature, self-centered, demanding, emotionally excitable and worrying
as compared to children of non-working mothers who were found as emotionally mature, composed, reserved, humble and cheerful.

21. It has been also found that there is significant mean difference between children of working and non-working mothers on parental acceptance/rejection. Children of working mothers were found as parentally rejected as compared to children of non-working mothers, who were found as parentally accepted.

22. It has been found that there is positive significant relationship between composite score of emotional maturity and various factors of personality of children of working mothers viz: factor ‘A’ (Reserved v/s outgoing), factor ‘D’ (undemonstrative v/s overactive), 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), factor ‘Q_2’ (group dependency v/s self-sufficiency) and factor ‘Q_4’ (relaxed v/s tense).

23. It has been found that there is negative significant relationship between composite score of emotional maturity and various factors of personality of children of 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 ‘Q_3’ (uncontrolled v/s controlled).

24. It has been found that there is negative but not significant relationship between composite score of emotional maturity and with factor ‘B’ (Dull v/s bright), of personality of children of working mothers.

25. It has been found that there is positive significant relationship between factor ‘A’ (emotional instability) of emotional maturity and with various factors of personality of children of working mothers viz: factor ‘A’ (Reserved v/s outgoing), factor ‘D’ (undemonstrative v/s overactive), 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), factor ‘Q₂’ (group dependency v/s self- sufficiency) and factor ‘Q₄’ (relaxed v/s tense).

26. It has been found that there is negative significant relationship between factor ‘A’ (emotional instability) of emotional maturity and with various factors of personality of children of 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).

27. It has also been found that there is negative but not significant relationship between factor ‘A’ (emotional instability) of emotional maturity with factor ‘B’ (Dull v/s bright) of personality of children of working mothers.

28. It has been found that there is positive significant relationship between factor B (emotional regression) of emotional maturity with various factors of personality of children of 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 ‘H’ (shy v/s adventurous), factor ‘j’ (liking group actions v/s internally restrained), factor ‘O’ (secure v/s insecure) factor ‘Q₂’ (group dependency v/s self- sufficiency) and factor ‘Q₄’ (relaxed v/s tense).

29. It has been found that there is negative significant relationship between factor ‘B’ (emotional regression) of emotional maturity of children of working mothers with various factors of personality 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).

30. It has been found that there is negative but not significant relationship between factor ‘B’ (emotional regression) of emotional maturity with factor ‘B’ (Dull v/s bright) of personality of children of working mothers.
31. It has been found that there is positive significant relationship between factor ‘C’ (social maladjustment) of emotional maturity with various factors of personality of children of working mothers viz; ‘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 ‘H’ (shy v/s adventurous), factor ‘J’ (liking group actions v/s internally restrained), factor ‘O’ (secure v/s insecure), factor ‘Q_2’ (group dependency v/s self-sufficiency) and factor ‘Q_4’ (relaxed v/s tense).

32. It has been also found that there is negative significant relationship between factor ‘C’ (social maladjustment) of emotional maturity with various factors of personality of children of 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 ‘Q_3’ (uncontrolled v/s controlled).

33. It has been found that there is negative but not significant relationship between factor ‘C’ (social maladjustment) of emotional maturity with factor ‘B’ (Dull v/s bright) of personality of children of working mothers.

34. It has been found that there is positive significant relationship between factor ‘D’ (Personality disintegration) of emotional maturity with various factors of personality of children of working mothers viz; ‘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 ‘H’ (shy v/s adventurous), factor ‘J’ (liking group actions v/s internally restrained), factor ‘O’ (secure v/s insecure) and factor ‘Q_2’ (group dependency v/s self-sufficiency).

35. It has been found that positive but not significant relationship between factor ‘D’ (Personality disintegration) of emotional maturity with factor ‘Q_4’ (relaxed v/s tense) of personality of children of working mothers.

36. It has been found that there is negative significant relationship between factor ‘D’ (personality disintegration) of emotional maturity of children of working mothers.
working mothers with various factors of personality of children of 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 with factor ‘Q_3’ (uncontrolled v/s controlled).

37. It has been found that there is negative but not significant relationship between factor ‘D’ (personality disintegration) of emotional maturity with factor ‘B’ (Dull v/s bright) of personality of children of working mothers.

38. It has been found that there is positive significant relationship between factor ‘E’ (lack of independence) of emotional maturity with the factor ‘Q_3’ (uncontrolled v/s controlled) of personality of children of working mothers.

39. It has been found that there is positive but not significant relationship between factor ‘E’ (lack of independence) of emotional maturity with factor ‘B’ (Dull v/s bright), 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 ‘Q_4’ (relaxed v/s tense) of children of working mothers.

40. It has been found that there is negative significant relationship between factor ‘E’ (lack of Independence) of emotional maturity with various factors of personality of children of 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 ‘H’ (shy v/s adventurous), and factor ‘Q_2’ (group dependency v/s self-sufficiency).

41. It has been also found that there is negative but not significant relationship between factor ‘E’ (lack of independence) of emotional maturity of children of working mothers with the factor ‘j’ (liking group actions v/s internally restrained) and factor ‘O’ (secure v/s insecure) of personality of children of working mothers.
42. 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.

43. 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.

44. It has been also found that there is positive but not significant relationship between composite score of emotional maturity and 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.

45. It has been also found that there is negative but not significant relationship between composite score of emotional maturity and with factor ‘G’ (low superego-strength v/s superego-strength) of personality of children of non-working mothers.

46. 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).

47. It has been also found that there is Positive but not significant relationship 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).

48. 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).

49. 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.

50. It has been also found that there is positive but not significant relationship 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.

51. 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.

52. It has been also found that there is negative but not significant relationship between factor ‘B’ (emotional regression) of emotional maturity with factor ‘G’ (low superego-strength v/s superego-strength) of personality of children of non-working mothers.
53. 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.

54. It has been found that there is Positive but not significant relationship 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.

55. 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.

56. 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.

57. It has been also found that there is Positive but not significant relationship between factor ‘D’ (personality disintegration) of emotional maturity with the factors of personality of children of non-working mothers 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).
58. 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.

59. It has been found that there is negative but not significant relationship between factor ‘D’ (personality disintegration) of emotional maturity and with the factor ‘G’ (low superego-strength v/s superego-strength), factor ‘I’ (tough-minded v/s tender minded) and factor ‘Q_3’ (uncontrolled v/s controlled) of personality of children of non-working mothers.

60. 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 ‘Q_3’ (uncontrolled v/s controlled) of personality of children of non-working mothers.

61. It has been also found that there is positive but not significant relationship 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.

62. 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 ‘Q_2’ (group dependency v/s self-sufficiency) of personality of children of non-working mothers.

63. It has been also found that there is negative but not significant relationship 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 ‘Q_4’ (relaxed v/s tense) of personality of children of non-working mothers.
64. It has been that found that there is positive significant relationship between parental acceptance/rejection of children of working mothers 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), factor ‘H’ (shy v/s adventurous), factor ‘j’ (liking group actions v/s internally restrained) factor ‘O’ (secure v/s insecure), factor ‘Q$_2$’ (group dependency v/s self- sufficiency) and factor ‘Q$_4$’ (relaxed v/s tense).

65. It has been also found that there is positive but not significant relationship between parental acceptance/rejection of children of working mothers with factor ‘B’ (Dull v/s bright) of personality of children of working mothers.

66. It has been found that there is negative significant relationship between parental acceptance/rejection with the factors of personality of children of 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 ‘Q$_3$’ (uncontrolled v/s controlled).

67. It has been also found that there is positive significant relationship between parental acceptance/rejection 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 ‘H’ (shy v/s adventurous), factor ‘j’ (liking group actions v/s internally restrained) factor ‘O’ (secure v/s insecure), factor ‘Q$_2$’ (group dependency v/s self- sufficiency) and factor ‘Q$_4$’ (relaxed v/s tense).

68. It has been also found that there is positive but not significant relationship between parental acceptance/rejection with the factor ‘B’ (Dull v/s bright) of personality of children of non-working mothers.

69. It has been also found that there is negative significant relationship between parental acceptance/rejection with the factors of personality 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) of children of non-working mothers.

70. It has been also found that there is positive significant relationship between parental acceptance/rejection (PARQ) and emotional maturity (composite score) of children of working mothers.

71. It has been also found that there is positive significant relationship between Parental acceptance/rejection of children of working mothers with the factor ‘A’ (emotional instability), factor ‘B’ (emotional regression), factor ‘C’ (social maladjustment) and with factor ‘D’ (personality disintegration) of emotional maturity of children of working mothers.

72. It has been also found that there is negative significant relationship between Parental acceptance/rejection of children of working mothers with the factor ‘E’ (lack of independence) of emotional maturity.

73. It has been also found that there is positive significant relationship between parental acceptance/rejection (PARQ) and emotional maturity (composite score) of children of non-working mothers.

74. It has been also found that there is positive significant relationship between parental acceptance/rejection (PARQ) and with the factor ‘A’ (emotional instability), factor ‘B’ (emotional regression), factor ‘C’ (social maladjustment) and with factor ‘D’ (personality disintegration) of emotional maturity of children of non-working mothers.

75. It has been also found that there is negative significant relationship between parental acceptance/rejection (PARQ) and with factor ‘E’ (lack of independence) of emotional maturity of children of non-working mothers.
INFERENTIAL SUGGESTIONS

The findings of the study reveal that there are certain factors which must be taken into consideration so far as the children of working and non-working mothers are concerned for fostering their personality profiles, emotional maturity and parental acceptance. The present study has its implications for parents, teachers, administrators and community members in general as follows:

- Parents should arrange counselors for their children to solve their personal problems. There should be provision for the student counseling in the field of 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.
- In dual earner families, working mothers need to talk to their children to understand their psychological needs and also to help them in their studies and choosing their career etc. This will help a lot to understand and to sort out their problem.
- 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 working mothers establish with their children has a powerful influence on the all-round development of their children. 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.
- Apart from natural circumstances, working mothers should not create unhealthy atmosphere. Working mothers should create a congenial environment at home which may help their children to be emotionally balanced and stable.
Conclusion & Suggestions

- Working mothers should create such an environment in which the children can express their feelings and share their emotions with them. Opportunities should be given to the children to realize that they too have their own independent existence, which can build self-confidence in them. This in turn consequently will reduce their behavioral problems and enhance their ability for adjustment.

- Working and non-working mothers should not impose undue control and restrictions on their children. As excessive control may lead to psychological problems and poor performance in academics.

- The working mother should stay at her home for at least two to three years, during the period of infancy of her child.

- The working mothers have to be guided on how they have to care and educate their children in the changing scenario.

- The study has its implications for teachers also. Teachers should try to develop sound educational atmosphere in the class rooms as well as in the schools so that the students do not confront with any problem.

- 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 working mothers may not hesitate to reveal their emotions.

- Teachers should arrange parental meetings in the school and awaken the parents who reject their children about the negative effects of parental rejection.

- Children of working mothers should be motivated to take part in different co-curricular activities so that they could develop their skill of dealing with people and companions in a friendly manner.

- Teachers can also help the students in releasing their emotions, tensions and anxieties and channelize them in socially acceptable ways, so that children of working mothers can find a chance to talk to teachers, as their parents are careless for them.
Conclusion & Suggestions

- Well planned programmes of physical and mental health should be started in all educational institution for the children of working mothers.
- In schools as well as in homes children should be provided with recreational activities to keep them busy and to help them in utilizing their leisure time for productive work.
- Parents, Teachers, Principals can work together in providing highly satisfactory climate at home and schools by way of giving affection, security and freedom of decision making, which is helpful to enhance, academic achievement, values and social, emotional, home, school adjustment of the students.
- The present study has its bearing on the educational administrators as well. The administrators should organize parent teacher meeting regularly and problems of their children should be discussed openly so as to resolve them collectively.
- Administrators and planners should be sensitized for helping institutions by providing guidance and counseling workers, so that children of working mothers can be cared properly.
- The Government has to make provision that working hours of mothers should be somewhat changed so that they can care their children in a good manner.
- Schools and day care centers should be opened by government where the preschool children get the care like home.
- Working mothers should be given child care leave during the period, when their children are very young (up to 3 years). There should be proper arrangement of crèches for the children of working mothers.
- It is found that children of working mothers do not get proper care from their mothers even when they return home after completing day’s work, as they are usually exhausted with their daily work. These children face hardships in terms of emotional support and rearing. It is therefore,
necessary that working mothers should take care of their children for at least some period of time, otherwise their children would face crisis.

- Efforts should be made to sensitize working mothers about the problems of their children due to their absence, during the infancy stage of their children.
- Extension lectures should be organized to help children of working mothers to understand their emotions and also make them able to manage and control their emotions by fostering emotional stability. This can be done by inviting experts of psychology, clinical psychology and counselors.
- The school administrators must also understand the effects of changing family structure and should find the ways to promote child growth and development in this context. Administrators should assume a practical stand by collaborating with teachers in developing and implementing family education.
- The present study has its implications for the society also. The adult community should be very sensitive to the problems of young children belonging to working mothers. They should develop positive attitude towards these children. The community members should become aware of the fact that their negligence towards these children may multiply their problem, which may in turn become a social issue one day.
- No discrimination should be shown by the teachers, community members on the basis of sex (either boy or girl) or on the basis of the children of working and non-working mothers. Equal treatment and opportunities should be provided to them.
SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

The present study should be replicated on large sample.

- Study should be conducted to see the effect of counseling on the personality profiles and emotional maturity of children of working mothers.
- For wider generalization of results, the replica of the study may be conducted in other regions.
- Studies may be undertaken to analyze the problems of working mothers and their impact on their children at various stages of development.
- Comparative studies may be conducted about the children of working and non-working mothers with reference to their development (physical, social and intellectual).
- Studies related to children of working and non-working mothers should also be taken up at various levels i.e. at school, college and university level.
- An investigation should also be carried out to compare the students of working and non-working mothers belonging to both urban and rural area.
- Investigation may be conducted by including factors like joint family, nuclear family, full time, part time job, type of job and work etc.
- Impact studies should be conducted on the effect of counselling on children of working mothers.
- The present study is limited to a few districts of Kashmir valley. In order to have some broader and comprehensive perspective, study may be extended to more districts or to other states.
- A comparative study of students of working and non-working mothers on variables other than those used in the present study can be carried out.