The family is regarded as one of the primary group of society concerned with face to face relationship. A child receives his earliest education in his family. It is here that his basic ideas, ideals as well as many attitudes towards himself and his associates are initiated which determine his later adjustment to school and other out of home situations. The attitudes, economic status, behavioural experiences of his/her parents and family environment, all influence the child’s behaviour both directly and indirectly. Woman as a mother has a great role to play in the development of her children. The mother’s interaction with the child has a profound impact on the development of child. In the absence of mother a child feels lonely, insecure and this adversely affects not only the initial activities of the child but also the social and personal development of the child. A mother has more opportunities than the father to influence the child’s growth and behaviour. However it is obvious that when mother enters the employment market their children face crisis from their early age, because they are then usually reared by servants. They cannot take proper care of these children as their mothers can. So, they face hardships in terms of emotional support and rearing. Working Mothers usually place their children in childcare, which results less attention & instruction. It may have significant cognitive effects later in childhood. It has also been found that working mothers had a negative impact on their children, because after work they are sometimes too tired to interact with their children (Reynolds et al., 2003). The children belonging to working mothers do not get proper care from their mothers even when they return home. As they are usually exhausted and hardly
get time to care for their children. Therefore, it is felt that the personality profiles of these children of working and non-working mothers may not be the same. Emotional maturity gets shaped if there is more caring and rearing for the child and it is expected that the working mothers cannot give as better treatment to their children as the non-working mothers can provide, therefore, it is expected that the emotional maturity of children of non-working mothers would be better than the children of working mothers. At the same time children of working mothers feel a sense of rejection as their mothers are usually exhausted with daily work and do not provide them the needed love care and support, however children of non-working mothers feel accepted, as they get the needed love, care, warmth and affection from their mothers.

NEED AND IMPORTANCE
A mother is important not because she has special skills but because she is with her children for a much greater time than any other person and she reflect a very strong influence on attitudes, abilities and behaviour of children. 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). Mothers give her children love, affection and care since from birth. Child care has become a major issue in most of the countries of the world. It is universally accepted that children require the love of mother the most. Some studies have been conducted on academic achievement, achievement motivation, stress, personality adjustment, aggression, socialization, social maturity, self-concept, cognitive development, stress etc. of children of working and non-working mothers. Therefore, these studies highlight the research gap in the area of children of working and non-working mothers and signify the need of the study to be taken in relation to variables which have been selected for the proposed study. As little is known about the personality profiles, emotional maturity and parental acceptance/rejection of children of working and 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 profiles, emotional maturity and parental acceptance/rejection of children of working and non-working mothers.

It is expected that the findings of the present study can help parents, teachers, school administrators and the government to be used as a guide in the programmes to be organized within or outside home and school to foster personality profiles, emotional maturity and parental acceptance of children of working and non-working mothers. The study may also help to frame policies and develop programmes which may help the children of working mothers to develop their personality make up and become emotionally mature. The study will also go a long way to help the planners and administrators to take proper arrangement for crèches for the children of working mothers. On the other hand the study would educate the working mothers to care for their children for at least for some period of time, otherwise their children would face crisis. The study may help to develop and implement intervention programmes to handle children of working mothers in order to improve their personality profiles, emotional maturity and parental acceptance.

Statement of the Problem

The problem is stated as under:

“Personality Profiles, Emotional Maturity and Parental Acceptance/Rejection of Children of Working and Non-Working Mothers”

OPERATIONAL DEFINITIONS OF THE TERMS USED

1. 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.

2. 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).
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3. **Parental Acceptance/Rejection:** The parental acceptance/rejection of children of working and non-working mothers in the present study referred to the scores obtained by the sample subjects on Parental Acceptance/Rejection Questionnaire (PARQ), of Rohner (1978).

4. **Working Women:** Working women in the present study referred to educated women with educational qualification as graduation and above and are engaged in any government or private salaried job.

5. **Non-working Women:** Non-working women in the present study referred to educated women with educational qualification as graduation and above, but are not engaged in any government, semi-government or private job.

**Objectives of the study**

The following objectives were formulated for the present study:

1. To study the personality profiles of children of working and non-working mothers.

2. To study the emotional maturity of children of working and non-working mothers.

3. To study the parental acceptance/rejection of children of working and non-working mothers.

4. To study the personality profiles of children of working mothers in relation to their emotional maturity.

5. To study the personality profiles of children of non-working mothers in relation to their emotional maturity.

6. To study the personality profiles of children of working mothers in relation to their parental acceptance/rejection.

7. To study the personality profiles of children of non-working mothers in relation to their parental acceptance/rejection.

8. To study the emotional maturity of children of working mothers in relation to their parental acceptance/rejection.
9. To study the emotional maturity of children of non-working mothers in relation to their parental acceptance/rejection.

Hypotheses of the study

The following hypotheses were formulated for the present study:

1. Personality profiles of children of working and non-working mothers differ significantly.
2. There is significant difference in emotional maturity of children of working and non-working mothers.
3. There is significant difference in parental acceptance/rejection of children of working and non-working mothers.
4. There is significant relationship between personality profiles and emotional maturity of children of working mothers.
5. There is significant relationship between personality profiles and emotional maturity of children of non-working mothers.
6. There is significant relationship between personality profiles and parental acceptance/rejection of children of working mothers.
7. There is significant relationship between personality profiles and parental acceptance/rejection of children of non-working mothers.
8. There is significant relationship between emotional maturity and parental acceptance/rejection of children of working mothers.
9. There is significant relationship between emotional maturity and parental acceptance/rejection of children of non-working mothers.

METHODOLOGY

The present study was analyzed by using descriptive method.

Plan and Procedure:

Sample: There are ten districts in Kashmir division. Out of these districts two districts were randomly selected for the present study. The students belonging to working Mothers (N=400) and an equal number of students belonging to
non-working mothers (N=400) were randomly selected from the elementary schools of these districts. The sample subjects were comprised of 8th class students within an age range of 13-14 years.

**Tools Used**

The following tools were used for the proposed study-

1. High School Personality Questionnaire (HSPQ) of Cattell (1969) was used to identify the personality profiles of children of working and non-working mothers. It measures 14 primary personality factors.

2. Emotional Maturity Scale of Singh and Bhargava (1990) was used to measure the emotional maturity of children of working and non-working mothers. It consists of five factors- emotional instability, emotional regression, social maladjustment, personality disintegration and lack of independence.

3. Rohner’s Parental Acceptance-Rejection Questionnaire (PARQ) 1978, was used for measuring parental acceptance/rejection of children of working and non-working mothers,

**STATISTICAL ANALYSIS**

After gathering the data, it was analyzed by using mean, S.D, t-test and Correlation .For proper presentation of data, bar diagrams and line graphs were also used.

**MAJOR FINDINGS**

The major findings of the present study are as under:

1. It has been found that there is a significant mean difference between children of working and non-working mothers on factor ‘A’ (reserved v/s outgoing) of personality profiles. 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 factor ‘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 while as children of non-working mothers were found as emotionally stable.

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 while as children of non-working mothers were found as emotionally progressive.

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 as compared to children of non-working mothers who were found as socially adjusted.

18. It has also been 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 to have disintegrated personality as compared to children of non-working mothers who were found to have integrated personality.

19. It has also been 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 as compared to children of working mothers who were found as independent.

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 as compared to children of non-working mothers who were found as emotionally mature.

21. It has been 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 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).

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 ‘Q3’ (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 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).

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 ‘Q₂’ (group dependency v/s self-sufficiency) and factor ‘Q₄’ (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 ‘Q₃’ (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’
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(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 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 ‘Q₂’ (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 ‘Q₃’ (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 ‘Q₃’ (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 ‘Q₂’ (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 ‘Q₄’ (relaxed v/s tense) of personality of children of non-working mothers.

64. It has been 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 ‘Q₂’ (group dependency v/s self-sufficiency) and factor ‘Q₄’ (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 ‘Q₃’ (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 ‘Q_3’ (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.
Abstract

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.