

A Research Study to Identify and Assess the Children's Perception and their Views Towards Working Mother

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Abstract

Aim: The aim of this study is to identify and assess the children's perception and their views toward working mother.

Materials and Methods: In the present study, the investigator selected the descriptive survey approach. A study was done on 40 children between 6 and 12 years of age of ZP school of mharal village. In this study, convenient sampling technique was used to select the sample. Data were collected using a semi-structured questionnaire. Data were analysed using descriptive statistics.

Results: The findings of the study suggested that most of the children's have positive attitude toward their working mother. However, they also feel some emotional problems when their mother is at work. The study revealed that 97.5% of children lack in maintaining their personal hygiene. 72.5% feels lonely at home. But same time 52.5% children's mother give them enough time, 70% children like their mother and feel that she is always with them, 62.5% children's mother make their favourite food whenever they demand, 50% mothers help them in their studies even they go for work. 87.5% children know that their economic condition is poor so that their mother is working so they show positive attitude towards their working mother.

Conclusion: The study shows that majority of sample had positive view regarding their working mothers. Most of the children whose mothers are going on work, their children are average in studies, regular in school. Majority of children had normal body mass index as per their age group.

Keywords: Assess, identify, perception.

INTRODUCTION

"Mom holds their children's hands for a while, but their hearts forever."

Parents employment pattern can have a long term consequences for their children's development although full time work increased, family income, less time for mother to interact with their children and which result into reduced attainment and development of the children.^[1]

Employment in families with children in 2016 was 34.2 million families with 18 years of children in the USA. Among family

maintained by mother's was employed 72.5% of those family 76.2% of families in which the youngest child was 6–17 year old and 66.8% family the child was under 6 years.^[2]

Parents are the first teacher in a children's life and play a pivotal role in shaping their adults lives with the advent of the family size and style where the both the parents at work. This parentchild relationship faces positive and negative impact.

There is most disposable income for the parents to spend on the child but less time to engage effectively with their children. Earlier with the joint family system raising the child was not difficult at all as there were multiple caregivers for child, apart from the mother, aunty, uncle and grandparents everyone helps in the upbringing the children in the family.

Nuclear families have increased over the country living working parents with almost no family members to live with their children. This style of parenting came with its own positive and negative impacts. Positive impacts are

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Quality lifestyle Life experiences, valuing time, make child independent dealing with stress. Negative impacts are psychological effects, behavioural changes, mood swings and bonding with parents.^[3]

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Research Approach

The design used for the present study is descriptive survey design. Descriptive survey research is that branch of a research that focuses on the status of such situation which normally collected information directly from the subject of investigation. Study is perception of the children towards working mothers.

Variables

A variable as the name implies is something that varies.

Independent variables

The independent variable in this study was to assess the children's perception towards working mother.

Dependent variables

The dependent variable was working mother.

Setting of Study

In order to carry out this study, the sample selected from the area of community that is ZP School of Mharal village during RPH posting.

Population

The population of study are the children's from age 6 to 12 years schooler.

Sample

Sample of this population is the 40 children's selected according to convenience and availability of the sample.

The criteria for sample selection whereas follows

1. School children between the age group of 6 and 12 years
2. Non-school going children between the age group of 6 and 12 years
3. 6–12 years age of children whose mothers are working
4. Children's who are speak and understand the Marathi language.

Analysis and Interpretation of Data

Above Table 1 shows, 97.5% of children do not maintain hygiene, only 2.5% of children have maintained hygiene.

Above Table 2 shows that 90% of children has maintained cleanliness, 7.5% of children having lice's in their hair and 2.5% of children wearing untidy clothes.

Above Table 3 shows that 72.5% of children feel lonely at home without their mother, 12.5% of children complaining that their mothers are not giving them time, 10% of children says that they get more time to play if their mothers are not at home and 5% children feel happy.

Above Table 4 shows that 57.5% of children's feels lonely at home when their mother goes for work, 30% of children feel

Table 1: Distribution of sample according to maintains of hygiene of children

Variables	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	1	2.5
No	39	97.5
Total	40	100

Table 2: Distribution of sample according to grooming and lice's in hair

Variables	Frequency	Percentage
Uncleaned clothes with lices	0	0
Cleanliness is maintained	36	90
Uncleaned clothes	1	2.5
Presence of lices	3	7.5
Total	40	100

Table 3: Distribution of sample according to attitude of children how they feel when their mother goes on work

Variables	Frequency	Percentage
I feel very happy	2	5
She does not give me time	5	12.5
I get more time to play	4	10
I feel lonely at home	29	72.5
Total	40	100

Table 4: Distribution of sample according to loneliness of children when their mother goes for work

Variables	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	23	57.5
No	4	10
Sometimes	12	30
Don't know	1	2.5
Total	40	100

loneliness at sometimes, 10% of children do not feel lonely without their mother, 2.5% of children not able to predict loneliness.

According to Table 5, 52.5% of mothers gives their time to their children, 30% of mothers give their time to their children at sometimes and 17.5% of mothers are unable to give their time to their children.

According to Table 6, 55% of the children feel safe without their mothers, 40% of children does not feel safe without their mothers and 2.5% of children are unable to predict about their safety.

According to Table 7 95% children like to make friends, 2.5% children are not like to make friends, and 2.5% unable to make friends.

Table 8 shows that 70% of children like their mother as she always with them, 15% of children are likes their mother but they are not always with their children.

Above Table 9 shows that 37.5% of children taking three times meal in a day, 35% of children takes two times meal in a day, 12.5% of children takes four times meal in a day and 15% of children take 1 time meal in a day.

Table 5: Distribution of sample according to, which mothers gives time to their children

Variables	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	21	52.5
No	7	17.5
Sometimes gives	12	30
Sometimes not able to give	0	0
Total	40	100

Table 6: Distribution of sample according to, safety feeling of children at home without their mother

Variables	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	22	55
No	16	40
Sometimes	1	2.5
Don't know	1	2.5
Total	40	100

Table 7: Distribution of sample according to interest of children in making friends

Variables	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	38	95
No	1	2.5
Not interested in making friends	0	0
Unable to make friends	1	2.5
Total	40	100

Table 8: Distribution of sample according to the child's opinion regarding their mothers

Variables	Frequency	Percentage
Don't like their mother	3	7.5
Mother not giving time	3	7.5
Likes mother	28	70
Mothers are not always with their children	6	15
Total	40	100

Table 9: Distribution of sample according to number of meals taken by children in a day of working mother

Variables	Frequency	Percentage
Once	6	15
Twice	14	35
Thrice	15	37.5
Four times	5	12.5
Total	40	100

Table 10 shows that 62.5% of children's mother prepare their favourite food items whenever they want, 22.5% of children's mothers prepare their favourite food items once in a week and 15% of children's mother prepare their favourite food items twice in a week.

Table 11 shows that 92.5% of mother having cooking responsibility at their home and family members such as father, grandmother and others having cooking responsibility 2.5% each.

Above Table 12 shows that 70% of children carry chapatti bhaji in tiffin, 2.5% carry dry snacks in tiffin box and 27.5% of children does not carry tiffin.

Table 10: Distribution of sample according to times mothers prepare favourite food item of children in a week

Variables	Frequency	Percentage
Once	9	22.5
Twice	6	15
Whenever child demands	25	62.5
Never	0	0
Total	40	100

Table 11: Distribution of sample according to, cooking responsibility at home

Variables	Frequency	Percentage
Mother	37	92.5
Father	1	2.5
Grandmother	1	2.5
Other	1	2.5
Total	40	100

Table 12: Distribution of sample according to food carried by children in tiffin box

Variables	Frequency	Percentage
Chapati-bhaji	28	70
Dry snacks	1	2.5
Does not caring tiffin, eats in school	11	27.5
Total	40	100

Above Table 13 shows that, 100% of children going to public school.

Above Table 14 shows that 100% of children are having 6 h of school.

Above Table 15 shows that 87.5% of children are going to school daily and 12.5% of children having disturbance in schooling due to their mother's work.

Above Table 16 shows that 50% of children's mother are helping in their studies, 30% children's are helped by the other family members and 10% of children are going to tuition's and doing self-study.

Above Table 17 shows that 67.5% children's mother came for parents meeting in school 17.5% children's father came for parents meeting in school, 2.5% of children's other family members parents meeting in school, and 12.5% of children's parents does not attend meeting in school.

Above Table 18 shows that 50% of the children got grade B in the last academic year, 37.5% of children got grade A, 10% of children got grade C, and 2.5% children got grade D in the last academic year.

Table 19 shows that 82.5% of children's parents allow them to participate in extracurricular activities, 12.5% of parents do not allow sometimes and 5% of parents never allows children to participate in extracurricular activities.

The above Table 20 shows that 70% of mothers who helped their children in studies and 30% of mothers who does not help sometimes.

Table 13: Distribution of sample according to, school type

Variable	Frequency	Percentage
Private	0	0
Public	40	100
Not going to school	0	0
Total	40	100

Table 14: Distribution of sample according to schooling hours

Variable	Frequency	Percentage
4 hours	0	0
5 hours	0	0
6 hours	40	100
Total	40	100

Table 15: Distribution of sample according to attendance of children in the school

Variable	Frequency	Percentage
Everyday going to school	35	87.5
Disturbance due to mother's work	5	12.5
Not going to school	0	0
Total	40	100

Table 16: Distribution of sample according to helping of children in studies at home

Variable	Frequency	Percentage
Mother	20	50
Tuition	4	10
Self	4	10
Other family member	12	30
Total	40	100

Table 17: Distribution of sample according to, the parents coming in school for parentteacher meeting

Variables	Frequency	Percentage
Mother	27	67.5
Father	7	17.5
Other family member	1	2.5
No one	5	12.5
Total	40	100

Above Table 21 shows that 45% of children are doing studies, 32.5% of children are playing, 17.5% of children are watching TV, and 5% of children are dancing when they are alone at home.

Above Table 22 shows that 42.5% children feel that their mother should come to drop them at school, 32.5% do not feel anything 22.5% feel sad and lonely, 2.5% do not feel like going to school.

Above Table 23 shows that 87.5% mother going to work is poor economic condition, 7.5% of mother is the only earning member in the family, 2.5% of children mother likes to go to work and 2.5% children's family members forcefully send their mothers to work.

DISCUSSION

Previous research on the impact of mother's employment on children has been found both positive and negative influence on the

Table 18: Distribution of sample according to school performance of children

Variable	Frequency	Percentage
A	15	37.5
B	20	50
C	4	10
D	1	2.5
Total	40	100

Table 19: Distribution of sample according to permission by parents to children in their extra circular activities

Variable	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	33	82.5
Not allowed sometime	5	12.5
Allowed sometime	0	0
Never	2	5
Total	40	100

Table 20: Distribution of sample according to the mother's helping their children for study

Variable	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	28	70
Not allowed sometimes	12	30
Sometimes	0	0
Never	0	0
Total	40	100

Table 21: According to the distribution of sample things which children like to do at home when they are alone

Variable	Frequency	Percentage
Dance	2	5
Study	18	45
Play	13	32.5
Watching TV	7	17.5
Total	40	100

well-being of the family. The study found that mother's intellectual and economic resources contribute to children's academic and cognitive development. It has been observed that child's development period suffers badly due to mother's employment. In that case, mothers should be more careful, they should realize the fact that quality of time they spend with their children.^[2]

The findings of the study suggested that most of the children's have a positive attitude towards their working mother. However, they also feel some emotional problems when their mother is at work. The study revealed that 97.5% children lack in maintaining their personal hygiene, 42.5% children's feel that mother should also come to drop them at school daily and 72.5% feels lonely at home because of working mother But same time 52.5% children's mother give them enough time, 70% children like their mother and feel that she is always with them, 62.5% children's mother make their favourite food whenever they demand, 50% mothers help them in their studies even they go for work. 87.5% children know that their economic condition is poor so that their mother is working so they show positive attitude towards their working mother. Mother play pivotal role in shaping their adult life with the advent of the family size and style where the both the parents

Table 22: Distribution of sample according to how their children feel when their friend's mother come them at drop at school

Variable	Frequency	Distribution
Children feel that their mother should also come to drop them at school	17	42.5
Children feel sad and lonely	9	22.5
Children do not feel like going to school	1	2.5
Children do not feel anything	13	32.5
Total	40	100

Table 23: Distribution of sample according to children knowledge about their mothers going for work

Variable	Frequency	Percentage
Child economic condition is poor	35	87.5
Child mother is the only earning member in the family	3	7.5
Mother likes to go to work	1	2.5
Family members forcefully send their mothers to work	1	2.5
Total	40	100

at work this parent. Child Relationship focuses positive and negative impact.

The study shows that majority of sample had positive view regarding their working mothers. Most of the children whose mothers re going on work their children are average in studies, regular in school. Majority of children had normal body mass index (BMI) as per their age group. On the basis of the study, the following recommendation has been made in the future

1. The same study could be replicated on the large group
2. Study could be done on adolescent group
3. Study could be conduct on mothers to find out mother's reaction toward their effect on children.

Family is often described as the most important educational unit. You can deeply know somebody by understanding their family backgrounds. Almost certainly they will establish the same values and manners in their own lives and families. It is not right to say that one parent is more important than another one, while the mother certainly has the most important role in children's lives in the prenatal period, later on the fathers and the mother's roles gradually balance. The particularity of both roles consists in the fact that a father with his highest effort is not able to provide what needs to be provided by a mother and vice versa. Each one of them has their own characteristics. "The father's behaviour towards the mother is an open book of life experiences for both, a son and a daughter. He is a source of their thoughts about men. A good father is an ideal for his daughter and an example for his son." "A mother plays one of the most social roles and expressions of human toward human. This requires a lot of self-abandonment, generosity, and kindness. That is the reason "mother" is the most beautiful word, the symbol of love and self-sacrifice. Children shall be thankful to their mother. She is not only a creator of new life but also helps to form future generations." Mother is a symbol of heart, love, tenderness and care.^[4]

According to Times of India, a parent deeply impacts child psychology. This gets very tricky when both the parents are working, it reduces the amount of attention that your child gets thereby affecting his psychological and behavioural aspects.^[5]

The study shows that majority of sample had positive view regarding their working mothers. Most of the children whose mothers are going on work their children are average in studies, regular in school. Majority of children had normal BMI as per their age group. Mothers play a pivotal role in shaping their adult life with the advent of the family size and style where the both the parents at work this parent. Child relationship focuses positive and negative impact.^[6]

CONCLUSION

Working mother's may have a negative effect of their children such as, early developmental effects, mother-child barrier psychological damage for children and mother's overindulging cause children lack of self-control. Hence it is important to assess the positive and negative effects on child's development of working mother's.

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