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## **A COMPARATIVE STUDY ON WORKING AND NON-WORKING WOMEN ABOUT THE DEVELOPMENT OF CHILD FROM VADODARA CITY**

***AYUSHI PANCHAL<sup>1</sup>, NITA VAGHELA<sup>2</sup>***

<sup>1</sup>STUDENT OF MASTER OF SOCIAL WORK PARUL UNIVERSITY WAGHODIYA, VADODARA, GUJARAT.

Email: [ayushiaashuv@gmail.com](mailto:ayushiaashuv@gmail.com)

Contact no: 6352027366

<sup>2</sup>(ASST.PROF) PARUL INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL WORK PARUL UNIVERSITY WAGHODIYA, VADODARA, GUJARAT.

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### ABSTRACT

This study is done between the working and non-working mothers that how they use to manage their daily life and how they develop their children and make them aware about the out side of the world. The lifestyle of today's small nuclear families is completely different from that of extended families a few generations ago. Today's women are freed from the many hours of manual labour that was once necessary to make it through each day. As the importance and amount of work related to housekeeping diminishes, the Full-Time Homemaker may feel unfulfilled, unimportant, or dissatisfied with her role. However, women today face a different burden. Our society is more dependent on mothers being solely responsible for raising children than previous generations. This research is the main focus is on women and their work life balance.

Key words: Women, lifestyle, work life balance

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### INTRODUCTION

Indian women have often taken care of the home. The only responsibilities assigned to women were those related to the home, raising children, and caring for the old. Men, on the other hand, would leave the house and assume the position of family wage earners. Yet during the past two decades, women have transitioned from staying at home to working outside the home thanks to advancements in education and social awareness as well as rising living costs. Working women are essential to the advancement of society, the growth of the national and international economy, and the slowing of recessions.

The purpose of this study is to analyse the effect of a working mother on the overall development of a child, which includes aspects such as physical growth, behavioural development, educational level, emotional development, mental growth, economic development, cognitive development, social development. . . etc. Research supports the idea that working women in still confidence, social awareness and commitment in their children through a range of financial rewards. Working women are also role models for society and their children. But on the other hand, their work habits can have a long-term impact on the development of children, because working mothers have to reduce time stress, which negatively affects the cognitive and behavioural development of children, leading to a failure in their overall growth in life. On the contrary, a time-consuming mother affects his personal life. spend time with children and expose mothers to topics related to working with children; moreover, mothers' exposure to work-related stress negatively affects their children's cognitive and behavioural performance, leading to slow overall growth. On the other hand, a mother who takes time off If she takes time off from work to spend quality time with her child, her work does not affect her personal life. The findings will help policymakers shape policies that favour working mothers in ways that reflect better care and development. for your children.

Parenting is hard work and there is no one-size-fits-all approach for all children. However, certain parenting styles can have unintended consequences, especially when it comes to a child's emotional and psychological well-being. While many parents try their best, certain types of parenting styles can traumatize children with lasting effects that can affect their lives into adulthood. Here are some of the most common parenting styles that can cause child trauma: By understanding the potential risks associated with these styles, you can make informed decisions about how to raise your child in a way that supports healthy development and emotional well-being.. creature "Parenting is hard and no one expects their parents to be perfect. Good parents must strike the right balance between independence and security, fun and responsibility, and rules and freedom. At the end of the day, one aspect that all good parents have is the ability to listen and communicate with their children, even when they are doing something they do not like. Mistakes are inevitable, but at least we want to say we did our best," says mental health expert, educator and author Ron Yap. He shared some of the most common parenting styles that cause trauma to children.

1. "Toughen Up "Parenting

This is when parents tell their children to "suck" even when they have reached their limit, telling them that their needs are not important.

2. Helicopter training It refers to parents who hover around children all the time, preventing them from finding themselves and establishing their own identity.

3. **Inconsistent parenting**  
When parents establish unclear or changing rules, guidelines, and values, it often means that children have to guess what their parents want, creating confusion and instability.
4. **"Use it yourself." Parenting**  
When parents leave their children to solve all problems, even if they are powerless. Of course, children still need to learn to be independent, but this extreme often leads to hyper independence in adults.
5. **Emotionally indifferent parenting**  
Such parents simply think that providing food, water and necessities is enough. But if you do not address your child's emotional needs, it creates a long-term feeling of abandonment.
6. **Treating the child like a parent**  
This is also known as parenting, where children are given adult responsibilities (emotional or physical) that cause them to grow up earlier and not enjoy their youth.
7. **Conditional love education**  
This is when parents put the love and affection that all children deserve behind grades, achievements, and other arbitrary measures, teaching them that they are only valuable if they achieve something.
8. **Comparative parenting**  
When parents treat everything as a competition, comparing their children to cousins, friends and neighbours and even pitting siblings against each other or picking favourites, children feel like they are never good enough.

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## Review of literature

In Pakistan, child development and maternal employment were almost discussed. Different people have different understandings of the impact of mothers' work on child development. Some consider working mothers beneficial for children, while others are against it. Supporters believe that now the trend of maternal employment is increasing day by day. Mothers of babies and school-age children can almost always be found looking for and getting work. The root cause of this change is very difficult to understand. The increase in maternal employment does not seem to hurt child development. In addition, they call it part of social changes and pressures that cannot be stopped.

The question of whether women participate in working life and what kind of work they do is closely related to their education, domestic conditions and regional factors that affect job opportunities and availability. These factors also have independent effects on child outcomes, such as education, so it is important to control for certain factors when examining the relationship between maternal employment and child outcomes. Some background factors affecting women's labour force participation in India deserve special attention (Klassen and Pieters, 2012). For example, since the classic work of Jacob Mincer (1962), a large literature has documented an inverse relationship between male earnings and female labour force participation. Moreover, given the large extended families prevalent in India, the income of other households can affect women's labour force participation (Desai et al., 2010; Jain and Banerjee, 1985; Sharma, 1980). Finally, as we discuss in a later section, caste, religion, and residence also affect women's employment and children's educational outcomes.

The quality and quantity of care are very important in the development of children (Love, 2003). Working mothers fulfil all the basic needs of their children, but are rarely available to play with them and enjoy their company. Many working women spend less time with their children, but do their best to be around them (Tong, 2003).

Emotional maturity empowers you to create the life you want. A life full of happiness and contentment. You define success by yourself, not society, and strive for it. Self-esteem is how we value ourselves; it is how we perceive our value to the world and how valuable we think we are to others. Self-esteem affects our trust in others, our relationships, our work—almost everything in our lives. Positive self-esteem gives us the strength and flexibility to take responsibility for our lives and grow from our mistakes without fear of rejection. The purpose of this study was to find out the difference in emotional maturity and self-esteem between working and non-working women. The purpose of the research is also to find out the relationship between emotional maturity and self-esteem. The sample included 100 working and 100 non-working adults aged 30-50. Participants were given two tools for data collection. The scales are the Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale (RSES) (1965) and the Emotional Maturity Scale (EMS; Singh and Bhargava, 1991).

Muhammad Arshad, MS, Clinical Psychology, Head, Department of Applied Psychology, Govt. College of Science, Faisalabad, Pakistan is a developing country and new trends, new topics and new discussions are emerging in society to achieve success in all spheres of life. Over time, many trends have changed. In the past, women preferred to spend their lives at home and devote themselves to their families. Their main goal was to help their children have a better future. Many people believe that women should live at home and do only domestic duties, and there are also some women who support this thinking. The 21st century has brought many changes in people's lifestyles. Now both man and woman started earning to fulfil their needs and also enjoy the luxuries of life. The status of women in Pakistan appears to vary significantly across classes, regions, and the rural-urban divide due to uneven socioeconomic development and the impact of tribal, feudal, and capitalist social formations on women's lives.

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## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The topic for research is (A COMPARARATIVE STUDY ON WORKING AND NON-WORKING WOMEN ABOUT THE DEVELOPMENT OF CHILD FROM VADODARA CITY)

### **TOOL FOR DATA COLLECTION:**

**PRIMARY DATA:** Primary data is collected through a structured questionnaire having a series of close ended and open ended.

**MEDIUM:** Interview Schedule (Google Form).

**SECOND DATA:** Has been collected from books.

### **SAMPLING METHOD:**

The researcher uses the non-probability sampling method in that simple random sampling method use in order to collect data.

### **SAMPLE SIZE:**

100 According to Krejcie & Morgan

### **UNIVERSE:**

50 non- working mothers

50 working mothers

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## FINDING

This study was based on working and non-working mothers who raise children with various problems observed in the study and how they do things perfectly and function. Working women do their best for their children and support families to improve their development and standard of living.

There are only some women who cannot control things and cannot take care of their children. Studies have shown that there is a significant difference in the altruistic behaviour of children of working and non-working mothers.

Children of non-working mothers are better at motivating people to take initiative. They can deal with the conflicts around them more intelligently than children of working mothers. Research has shown that children of working and non-working mothers differ significantly in their integrity. Children of non-working mothers are more aware of their weaknesses than children of working mothers. Research has shown that there is a significant difference in the leadership relationships between children of working and non-working mothers. It was found that children of non-working mothers are more cooperative, helpful, outgoing, friendly, and democratic. It has been observed that there is a significant difference in self-development between children of working and non-working mothers.

Studies have shown that children of working and non-working mothers differ significantly from each other. Children of non-working mothers are found to have clear priorities, wiser judgment, and can discuss feelings and communicate clearly and directly. It was found that children of working and non-working mothers differ significantly in their ability to empathize. Children of non-working mothers pay more attention to the cares and concerns of others; They are found to be friendly, sociable, helpful and get along well with people. Research has shown that children of working and non-working mothers differ significantly in their motivation.

It has been found that children of non-working mothers are more responsible and able to make wiser decisions when their emotions and mind are in a healthy balance. It was found that children of working and non-working mothers differ significantly in terms of emotional stability. Children of non-working mothers enjoy new ideas and new knowledge better; they pursue goals despite distractions and obstacles. They bravely face good and bad situations.

According to the data, the age group of mothers who gave the most responses in the survey for working mothers was 31-35, with 24 mothers responding. The non-working mother survey received 31-35 responses, while the working mother survey received 19 responses. According to the date, the age of the children of a working mother is from 6 to 10; in this ratio, the working mother's response is 23; on the other hand, the non-working mother has the same ratio as the working mother. The children of non-working mothers outnumber those of working mothers. The non-working mother's response is 27, indicating that her children range in age from 6 to 10 years old.

Working mothers have different occupations than non-working mothers. According to data, working mothers go for day care work of old age people and do many more work of day care taker 15 women are doing work of day care is 27% and then come teacher as a professional work the women do is 13 mother who works as a teacher is 23%. Some women now a days doing work from home are 12, 21% of the total women, and less than 10% of the women are in advocacy. Only 5% of the women are seen while collecting the data.

Non-working mothers are the women who stay at home, and according to the data, most of the women are housewives. 44% are housewives, and they are only taking care of their children and in-laws, while other women are owing their own beating parlour. 12% of women are financially helping their

families; some women are doing tuition classes and many more things; some women who know stitching use to do repairing of cloths, and around 23% of women are doing this kind of work while they are mostly staying at home.

Working mothers are more attracted to their children because they do not use to spend more time with their children. So according to the data, 50% of the women have given the answer loving, which was given by 28 women, and around 22% of women have given the answer rejecting, because some women are not able to give time to their children and because of that, the children feel they are not getting attention from their mothers. The working mother faces a problem in their inconsistent behaviour because they are not giving proper thoughts and are not able to think in proper ways. Working mothers consistently provided 21% of the answers. Only 7% of the mothers have given the atypical answer that their children are not representative in the school activities and they do not participate in the programmes.

Non-working mothers have different opinions about their children; they are mostly rejecting them; 48% of women who stay at home think that they are not doing any work; 25 women have chosen the rejecting option. 25% of women have chosen loving because they are quite educated and know how to treat the children; 13 women have chosen the option according to the behaviour of their own children. The inconsistent behaviour of the children is 21% the same as that of the working mother; they are not able to concentrate on one thing and do the work. Atypical children receive only 6% of responses; for example, only three women have chosen to have their children be abnormal.

Working mothers are mostly attached to their children, which is an emotional 36% (20) are the women who are attached to their children because they mostly spend their time in the office, so they are more attached to children compared to health, which has a 25% (14) response because in health, every child needs a mother only, and other things are like home, where 16% (9) responses are there, and in social, where 12% of the mothers are giving knowledge about how they can get connected with their social lives. Only 11% of the respondents (6) are dependent on the finances with their mother because they have no other attachments left.

Non-working mothers are more attached to their children; they are mostly emotionally attached (18%) and healthy (16%). Both the child and mother are more attached to each other and teach them social values, so 27% (14) have a response. Only 4% of the responses are related to finance and home, which is less than the working mother, and the children are not dependent on their mother for finance.

Working mothers' emotional development with the children is negative. 30 (54%) of the responses have voted for the negative emotional development of the child. Only 26 (46% of the children) have positive emotional development with the working mother.

According to the data of the non-working mother, it is also negative. 32 (62%) of the mothers have voted for the negative, and the rest of the mothers who have voted for the positive are 20 (38%) of the mothers who have given the vote to the positive emotional development of the children

Working mothers, their children become shy when they are around them. 19 (34%) of parents have replied shyness; some have replied on anxiety (18, 32%); some are emotionally strong (13, 23%); and only 6 (11%) of the mothers have responded that their children face fear when they are around them.

Non-working mothers are having the same problem; when they are around their children, they become shy. 21 (40%) are facing shyness, and some mothers have seen that their child is facing anxiety and strong emotions, which equals 12 (23%). And only seven (14%) of the children are facing fear from their parents.

The data collected indicates that they are taking help in teaching for their children; occasionally they take help; some are taking help frequently; some are never or rarely taking help for teaching purposes; and only 8 (14%) are taking help for teaching purposes.

Non-working mothers taking help occasionally are 19 (37%), frequently taking help are 17 (33%), always taking help in teaching are 8 (15%), rarely taking help are 5 (10%), and never taking any help in teaching are 3 (6%)

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## CONCLUSION

Women play an important role in the development of families and society. They are able to put all their efforts and management skills into the whole very smoothly, whether it is working at a workplace, being a housewife or raising children. This study revealed that most working women take care of daily class and homework, check monthly progress reports and take care during lessons. The study also revealed that the husband, father-in-law, other family members and neighbours also helped in the children's lessons. Some women used a private tutor during lessons because they did not have much time to take care of their children. A working woman balances the two roles of a loving partner in building the nation and preserving family values. Between working hours, we also need some relaxation, to be with children and family members, which indirectly boosts the general well-being of the family, society and nation. This research will help future researchers with further research and innovative new perspectives.

The purpose of this study was to find out the difference in emotional maturity and self-esteem between working and non-working women. The result of the study shows that self-esteem between working and non-working women is insignificant, but emotional maturity between working and non-working women is significant. It is concluded that unemployed women in this study are probably moderately more stable than employed women, because mostly unemployed women are unstable.

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