



# IMPACT OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS ON MOTHER- CHILD RELATIONSHIP – A STUDY

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## ABSTRACT

The present study is based on assessment of mother –child relation. The sample got selected purposefully keeping eye on the study. Total 48 mothers, whose children are studying in elementary standard of their academic level, were taken for the study. 24 mothers were not working and remaining 24 are working mothers. Personal, social, economical issues faced by them were discussed in the study. Behavioral attitude towards their children were assessed. Data collected by distributing the questionnaire among parents and the collected data processed using mean, standard deviation, and t-test to find the result. The finding revealed that, working mothers were performing well from every angle than their non-working peers. The lack of awareness, high expectation also hinders the healthy relation among the mother-child relation. The parents and stake holders should heed on it.

**Keyword:** Mother-Child Relation, Socio-Economical Issues, Expectation, Working and Non-working Mother, Elementary Standard, Academic Level.

## INTRODUCTION

Children are the prince without crown who always acts behave through their own needs, desires, and impulses (S. K. Mangal, 2011). Children always try to attract the attention of their parents by doing new activities. A healthy parent – child relationship helps the child to feel secure themselves which promote their cognitive, emotional, and social development. Mother as the first teacher of a child teaches many activities to which a child need at the time of performing his day-to-day activities. A healthy relation can be built by spending quality time.

## SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

Healthy relationship among mother and child enhance the positive attitude among children. The positive attitude helps the children to feel secure which leads them to perform better an activity. The healthy relation reduces the behavioural issues among the elementary level children. In this study the research scholar wanted to study the impact of Socio-Economic status on mother-child relationship and since behaviour of mothers put positive or negative impact on the child's attitude which leads behavioural issue raised among children.

## OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

Following are the objectives of the study.

1. To find the differences in mother-child relationship among working and non-working mothers
2. To study the impact of personal issues, and socio-economic condition on mother-child relation.
3. To study the utilization of the quality time with the children among the working and nonworking mothers
4. To study the expectation of the working and non-working mothers from their children

## HYPOTHESES OF THE STUDY

1. There is no significance difference in behavioural attitude among working and non-working mothers towards their children
2. There is no impact of personal and socio-economic status on behaviour towards their children among working and non-working mothers
3. There is no significant difference in using qualitative and quantitative time among working and nonworking mothers for their children.
4. There is no significant difference in expectation from children among the working and non-working mothers

## PROBLEM STATEMENT

The problem in the hand of the scholar is worded as 'Impact of Socio-Economic Status on Mother- Child Relationship – A Study'.

## DELIMITATION OF THE STUDY

1. The study is limited to the Ganjam district of the Odisha.
2. The sample is limited to 48.
3. 24 are working mothers and remaining 24 are non-working mothers.
4. Only mothers of children, who are studying in the elementary level of their academic career, are taken for study.

## METHOD OF STUDY

### Sample

Total 48 mothers were purposefully selected for the study. Mothers having children studying in elementary level are taken for the study. Out of which 24 are working mothers and remaining 24 are Non-working or job aspiring mothers.

### Procedure of Data Collection

The information and data for the analysis were collected using questionnaires especially prepared and standardized for this purpose. For each correct activity '1' marks and for a wrong activity '0' mark given.

## Procedure of getting output data for Analysis

Arithmetic Mean, Standard deviation, t-test formula are used to obtained data to be analyzed

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The data collected using questionnaire and the processed output data and results are given in the below table for analysis of Mother- Child relationship among working and non-working mothers of children studying in elementary standard of their academic level.

**Table – 1: Mother – Child Relationship**

S.N	PROFILES		Non-working Mother		Working Mother		t -value	Significant Level
			Mean	S.D	Mean	S.D		d.f. = 46
1.	Behavioural Attitude Issues	Liberal	0.42	0.50	0.67	0.48	1.779	0.05
		Strict	0.63	0.49	0.37	0.49	1.821	0.05
2.	Personal issues	Self	0.71	0.46	0.38	0.49	1.666	0.05
	Social issues	Social	0.67	0.48	0.29	0.46	1.914	0.05
	Economic issues	Financial	0.63	0.48	0.29	0.46	1.713	0.05
3.	Utilization of quality time	Quality	0.33	0.48	0.75	0.44	2.140	0.05
		Quantity	0.63	0.44	0.25	0.48	1.936	0.05
4.	Expectation from Children	Standard	0.37	0.49	0.71	0.46	1.701	0.05
		High	0.63	0.49	0.29	0.46	1.701	0.05

The liberal attitude among working and non-working mother towards their children are analyzed. It is seen that, the calculated t-value (1.779) is greater than the critical table value (1.679) at the 0.05 level of significance. That indicates, there is significant difference in liberal behaviour among working and non-working mothers towards their children. The mean score difference (0.67) & (0.42) obtained by working and non-working mothers respectively indicated that the working mothers were significantly showing liberal attitude towards their children than their non-working peer group. Again, the strict behavioural attitude among working and non-working mother towards their children are also analyzed. It is observed that, the calculated t-value (1.821) is greater than the critical table t-value (1.679) and hence significance at the level 0.05. That indicates that there is significant difference among working and non-working mothers strict behaviour towards their children. It is seen that, the strict attitude behavioural mean scores (0.37) & (0.63) obtained by the working and non-working mothers respectively referred that the working mothers rarely show strict behaviour than non-working mothers to their children. In the light of this, the null hypothesis that 'there is no significance difference in behavioural attitude among working and non-working mothers towards their children' is rejected. Therefore, it is concluded that working women are behaves in liberal

manner and rarely become strict while the non-working mothers often behaves to their children in strict manner.

The personal issues among working and non-working mothers were analyzed. It is revealed from the study that, the critical table t-value at the level 0.05 with d.f. 46 is less than the calculated t-value (1.666) at the same level. This indicated that, there is significant difference in personal / self issues among working and non-working mothers. The mean scores (0.71) & (0.38) obtained by non-working and working mothers respectively indicated that, the non-working mothers suffered from more personal issues than their working counterpart. Similarly, the social issues faced by the working and non-working mothers were analyzed and it is seen that, the calculated t-value (1.914) is greater than the critical table t-value (1.679) at level 0.05 with d.f. 46. It referred that, there is significant difference in social issues faced by the mothers. The mean scores (0.29) & (0.67) obtained by the working & non-working mothers respectively indicated that, the non-working mothers were suffering from social issues (for ex. quarreling with husband and neighboring) significantly more than those of the working mothers. Economical issues among the mothers were also analyzed. It is found from the analysis that, the calculated t-value (1.713) is greater than that of the critical table t-value (1.679). It indicated that, there is significant difference in economic related issue among mothers. The obtained mean scores (0.63) & (0.29) revealed that the non-working mothers significantly suffering from their financial issues than those of working mothers. Hence, in the light of above three cases (i.e. personal, social and economical issues) the null hypothesis that 'there is no impact of personal and socio-economic status on behaviour towards their children among working and non-working mothers' is rejected. Therefore it is concluded that, the non-working mothers were significantly suffering from more issues than their working counter parts with respect to their personal, social, and economical issues.

The available time can be utilized in quantitative as well as qualitatively. The utilization of available time in qualitative manner by mothers, were analyzed and it is found that the calculated t-value (2.140) is greater than that of the critical table value at level 0.05 with d.f. 46. It indicated that, there is a significant difference in utilizing the available time qualitatively. The mean score (0.33) & (0.44) obtained by the non-working and working mothers indicated that, the working mothers were used their available time qualitatively for their children, than their non-working peers. Similarly, the quantitative utilization of the available time for their children is also analyzed. The working mothers were getting less time for their children while non-working mothers were getting whole the day for their children. It is seen from the study that, the calculated t-value (1.936) is greater than the critical table t-value. Hence, there is significant difference in using available time quantitatively among working and non-working mothers. The mean scores (0.25) & (0.63) obtained by the working and non-working mothers indicated that, the non-working mothers were utilizing their available time for their children quantitatively than their working peers. In the light of this, the null hypothesis that 'there is no significant difference in using qualitative and quantitative time among

working and nonworking mothers for their children' is rejected. Therefore it is concluded from the study that, Working mothers were utilized available time for their children more qualitatively while non-working mothers were utilized available time for their children quantitatively.

Expectation of mothers from their children was analyzed and it is observed that, the calculated t-value (1.701) was greater than the critical table t-value at the level 0.05 with d.f 46 and hence there is significant difference in expectation from their children among working and non-working mothers. From the mean scores obtained by the mothers it was found that majority of the non-working mother expecting high from their children while majority of working mothers no such high expectation from their children. In the light of this, the null hypothesis that 'there is no significant difference in expectation from children among the working and non-working mothers' is rejected. Therefore it is concluded that, the non-working mothers has high expectation while working mothers has standard expectation from their children.

### **FINDINGS OF THE STUDY**

Objectives wise findings of the study are given below.

1. Working women are behaves in liberally with their children and rarely become strict while the non-working mothers often behave to their children in strict manner.
2. Non-working mothers were significantly suffering from more issues than their working counter parts with respect to their personal, social, and economical issues.
3. Working mothers were utilized available time for their children more qualitatively while non-working mothers were utilized available time for their children quantitatively.
4. The non-working mothers have high expectation while working mothers has standard expectation from their children.

### **CONCLUSION OF THE STUDY**

Children expect proper behaviour and affection from their parents and also from their close family members to feel secure themselves which helps them to think anything in positive and productive manner. Mother-child relation puts more impact on every activity performed by the child in his / her day-to-day life. Proper awareness among parents is required to understand the emotional condition of their children so that they can motivate their children to perform positively. Personal and socio-economical status of parents also somewhere hinders the healthy relation among parents and children. High expectation from children left them in stress. The parents and Stake-holders should heed on it.

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