

## A Comparative Study to Assess the Emotional Maturity of Children's of Working Mothers and Home Makers at Selected Schools of Bagalkot

Mr. Sachin Janna<sup>1\*</sup>, Dr. Daneshwari Hiremath<sup>2</sup>, Dr. Deelip S. Natekar<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>MSc 2nd Year Student, Department of Pediatric Nursing, Shri B.V.V.S Sajjalashree Institute of Nursing Sciences Navanagar, Bagalkot-58703, Karnataka, India

<sup>2</sup>HOD and Professor, Department of Pediatric Nursing, Shri B.V.V.S Sajjalashree Institute of Nursing Sciences Navanagar, Bagalkot-58703, Karnataka, India

<sup>3</sup>Principal, Department of Community health Nursing B.V.V.S Sajjalashree Institute of Nursing Sciences Navanagar, Bagalkot-58703, Karnataka, India

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\*Corresponding author: Mr. Sachin Janna

MSc 2nd Year Student, Department of Pediatric Nursing, Shri B.V.V.S Sajjalashree Institute of Nursing Sciences Navanagar, Bagalkot-58703, Karnataka, India

### Abstract

### Original Research Article

**Background of the study:** A woman as a mother has a great role to play in the development of her children. The mother's interactions with a child have a profound impact on its optimum development. In the absence of the mother a child feels lonely, insecure, unwanted and this adversely affects his emotional and personal development. The role of women in primitive societies differs significantly in comparisons to the present scenario. Now living in complex societies, where there is a shift from age old jobs and occupation, we find women working in different spheres of life. This has resulted in different types of treatment belonging either to working mothers to the non-working mothers. The contribution of mothers in happing the personality is something unique and specific personalities includes the entire behaviour pattern that is conative, cognitive and affective and covers not only the conscious activities but sub-conscious and unconscious also. **Aim:** The aim of the study was to assess the Emotional Maturity of children of working mother and home makers. **Methodology:** The research design selected for this study was non-experimental descriptive comparative design. The sample size comprises of 120 students studying in selected schools at Bagalkot. A probability disproportional stratified random sampling technique was adopted in selecting the sample for the present study. In the present study the data will be collected by using Emotional maturity scale developed by Singh & bhargav, the data analysis done by using descriptive and inferential statistics. **Result:** Result of this study related to Emotional maturity level revealed that There is a significant association found between the Emotional maturity of children of working mothers and home makers with their socio-demographic variables. Higher the Emotional maturity of children of home makers than the working mother children. Chi square value for the socio demographic variables such as mothers educational status, gender ( $\chi^2$  (2&8) =4.40&3.95, P>0.05) and educational status of mother & family monthly income ( $\chi^2$  (8&9) =3.42&4.14, P>0.05) of emotional maturity of children of home makers and working mothers were significant. **Conclusion:** After obtaining the results of the present study the researcher noticed that there was a home makers children's are high emotional maturity and working mother children's are low emotional maturity. because working mothers usually place their children in childcare, which results in less attention & instruction. It may have significant cognitive effects later in childhood. It has 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 Now a day's children's are facing problems related to emotional maturity.

**Keywords:** Emotional maturity, children's, working mother, home maker's, Comparative.

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## INTRODUCTION

A woman as a mother has a great role to play in the development of her children. The mother's interactions with a child have a profound impact on its optimum development. In the absence of the mother a child feels lonely, insecure, unwanted and this adversely affects his emotional and personal development. The role

of women in primitive societies differs significantly in comparisons to the present scenario. Now living in complex societies, where there is a shift from age old jobs and occupation, we find women working in different spheres of life. This has resulted in different types of treatment belonging either to working mothers to the non-working mothers. The contribution of mothers in

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happening the personality is something unique and specific personalities includes the entire behaviour pattern that is conative, cognitive and affective and cover not only the conscious activities but sub-conscious and unconscious also.

Emotional maturity comes with the correct psychological development which takes place when the child is given right type of environment especially during the initial stage of his life. The children who receive approval and encouragement from their parents are better equipped to deal with challenges and stress inducing situations. The simple definition of Emotional maturity” is a process in which the capability of adolescents to stabilize emotions which include emotional progression, independence, social adjustment, emotional stability, personality integration etc. The period between the age group of 13 and 16 are termed as adolescence.

Emotional maturity is not only effective deterrent of personality pattern but it also helps to control the growth of adolescence development. One who is emotionally mature person he can accept responsibility for their action. An emotionally mature person has the capacity to make effective adjustment with himself, members of his family, and his peers in the school, society and culture. Emotional maturity means, in essence controlling the emotions rather than allowing the emotions to control. Emotional maturity implies controlling ones emotion rather than letting the emotions. The person’s emotional maturity is very much influenced by his / her relationship with others. A person may be said to be emotionally matured if he has in his possession almost all types of emotions---positive or negative and is able to express them at the appropriate time in an appropriate degree. Emotional maturity has five dimensions; they are emotional instability, emotional regression, social maladjustment, personality disintegration and lack of independence. If the emotional development of the individual is relatively complete, his adaptability is high, his regressive tendencies are low, and his vulnerability is minimal.

## MATERIAL AND METHODS

### Study design and participants

Present study was non-experimental descriptive comparative design conducted between 12-06-2024 to 16-06-2024. A probability disproportional stratified random sampling technique was adopted to select the 60 working mother children for the present study and 60 home makers’ children. Children who were able to understand read and write Kannada or English and available at the time of data collection are selected for the study. In the present study the data will be collected by Emotional maturity scale developed by Singh & Bhargav.

### Instruments:

#### EMOTIONAL MATURITY SCALE (EMS):

The standardized Emotional maturity scale developed by Singh & Bhargav generalized Emotional maturity of children (EMS-scale). It consists of 46 items to assess the Emotional maturity among children.

#### DATA COLLECTION PROCESS

Data collection was done for 4 days from 12-06-2024 to 16-06-2024 at M R Ganiger international Public School, Neerlkeri Bagalkot & Government high school (RMSA) Kadampur RC, Sigikeri. A formal Permission was obtained from the Principal of Sajjalashree Institute of Nursing Sciences Navanagar Bagalkot. Then permission was obtained from the Head Masters of M R Ganiger international Public School, Neerlkeri Bagalkot & Government high school (RMSA) Kadampur RC, Sigikeri. The purpose of the study was explained to the Head Master of this School. The investigator given self-introduction explained the purpose of data collection to the subjects and subject’s willingness to participate in the study was ascertained. The subject was assured the anonymity and confidentiality of the information provided by them Singh & Bhargav developed Emotional maturity scale (EMS-S) for children to assess the Emotional maturity for children. Each participant has taken around 45 minutes to complete both the scale.

#### Data Analysis

Data will be analyzed by using descriptive and inferential statistics. Numerical data obtained from the sample was organized and summarized with the help of descriptive statistics like percentages, mean and standard deviation. Chi-square test used to find out association between the Emotional maturity of children of working mothers and home makers with their socio-demographic variables.

## RESULTS

### Description of sociodemographic variables:

Percentage wise distribution of children by their age. Among the working mother children’s, 43.33% of children were belonging to 14 year of age, 43.33% of children’s were belonging to 15 year of age, 13.33% of children were belonging to 16 year of age.

Among the Home maker children’s, 56.66% of children were belonging to 15 year of age, 25% of children were belonging to 14 year of age, and 18.33% of children’s were belonging to 16 year of age. The percentage distribution of children’s by their gender. Among the working mother children, 56.66% of children’s were females, 43.33% of children’s were males and 0% of children’s were transgender. Among Home maker children’s, 60% of children’s were males, 40% of children’s were females and 0% of children’s were transgender. The percentage distribution of children’s by their class of child. Among the working

mother children, 43.33% Of children's were 10<sup>th</sup> standard, 40% of children's were 8<sup>th</sup> standard and 16.66% of children's were 9<sup>th</sup> standard. Among the Home maker children, 51.66% Of children's were 10<sup>th</sup> standard, 26.66% of children's were 9<sup>th</sup> standard and 21.66% of children's were 8<sup>th</sup> standard. Description of children's according to their religion reveals that, 90% of the working mother children's were Hindu, 10% of them were Muslims and 0% Of them were Christian and other. Similarly in Home maker children's 53% were Hindu, 6% of them were Muslims and 0% of them were Christian and other. Percentage wise distribution of children's according to their Area of Residence. Among working and home makers children's, 42% of children's were from rural area. Similarly Among working and home makers children's, 18% of children's were from urban area. Percentage wise distribution of children's according to their Type of family. Among working mother children's, 36% of children's belongs to nuclear family, 24% of children's belongs to joint family and 0% of children's belongs to extended family. Among home maker children's, 31% of children's belongs to nuclear family, 24% of children's belongs to joint family and 5% of children's belongs to extended family. Percentage wise distribution of children's according to their birth order. Among working mother children's, 30% of children's are 1<sup>st</sup> born children, 16% of children's are 2<sup>nd</sup> born children and 14% of children's are 3<sup>rd</sup> born

children. Similarly Among home maker children's, 24% of children's are 2<sup>nd</sup> born children, 23% of children's are 1<sup>st</sup> born children and 13% of children's are 3<sup>rd</sup> born children. Percentage wise distribution of children's according to their mother educational status. Among working mother children's, 32% of mother's are studied degree & above, 16% of mother's are completed PUC, 10% of mother's are completed SSLC and 2% of mother's are have no formal education. Among home maker children's, 20% of mother's are completed SSLC, 19% of mother's are completed PUC, 11% of mother's are studied degree & above and 10% of mother's are have no formal education. Percentage wise distribution of children's according to their family monthly income. Among working mother children's, 32% of children's are above 30000/- monthly income, 16% of children's are below 10000/- monthly income, 10% of children's are 20001-30000/- monthly income and 2% of children's are 10001-20000/- monthly income. Among home maker children's, 26% of children's are above 30000/- monthly income, 15% of children's are below 10000/- monthly income, 10% of children's are 20001-30000/- monthly income and 9% of children's are 10001-20000/- monthly income.

## PART II: Assessing the Emotional maturity of working mother children and home maker children.

**Table 1: Frequency and Percentage of Emotional maturity of working mother children and home maker children [Singh & Bhargav developed Emotional maturity scale (EMS-scale)]**

Sl. NO	Range Score	Emotional Maturity	Home maker children		Working mother children	
			Frequency	Percentage (%)	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	94-140	Moderately unstable	3	5	7	11.666
2	141-186	Unstable	42	70	48	80
3	187-230	Stable	15	25	5	8.333
		Total	60	100	60	100
		Mean score	172.283		165.133	
		SD	18.398		17.869	

Table describes the categorization of children's based on Emotional maturity. Among the sample, in home maker children's are 3(5%) children's had moderately unstable Emotional maturity, 42(70%) children's had unstable Emotional maturity and only 15 (25%) children's had stable Emotional maturity. The mean and S.D of home maker children's is ( $\bar{x}$ =172.283, S.D=18.398). Whereas working mother children's are

7(11.666%) children's had moderately unstable Emotional maturity, 48(80%) children's had unstable Emotional maturity and only 5 (8.33%) children's had stable Emotional maturity. The mean and S.D of home maker children's is ( $\bar{x}$ =165.133, S.D=17.869).

## Part III: Comparing the Emotional maturity among working mother children and home maker children.

**Table 2: Comparing the Emotional maturity among working mother children and home maker children**

Sl. No	SCORES	HOME MAKERS	WORKING MOTHER
1	Total samples N1 & N2	60	60
2	SD $\sigma_1$ & $\sigma_2$	18.398	17.869
3	Mean scores $\bar{x}_1$ & $\bar{x}_2$	172.283	165.133
	Z value	2.159	
	Table value	$\pm 1.96$	

It is obtained by substituting the values of  $\bar{x}_1$ , values of  $\bar{x}_2$  and S.E value in Z test formula, S.E value is calculated by using formula. The mean scores of Emotional maturity of children's among home makers are taken as  $\bar{x}_1$  and the mean scores of Emotional maturity of children's among working mother are taken as  $\bar{x}_2$ . S.E is calculated by using formula. The S.D value of Emotional maturity of children's among home makers are taken as  $\sigma_1$  and S.D value of Emotional maturity of children's among working mother are taken as  $\sigma_2$ ,  $n_1$  is total sample of home makers children's and  $n_2$  is total sample of working mother children's. Then substituted

value in the formula. The Z test value obtained,  $Z = 2.159$ , hence there is significant difference between home makers children's and working mothers children's. (Table value is  $\pm 1.96$ ). There is a significant difference between emotional maturity of children of home makers & working mothers. Because home makers children's has highest emotional maturity than the working mother's children. Hence  $H_1$  is accepted.

#### Part IV: Association between Emotion maturity with their selected socio-demographic variables of home maker children.

**Table 3: Association between Emotion maturity with their selected socio-demographic variables of home maker children, Emotional maturity of home maker children**

Sl. No	Socio-demographic variables	Degree of freedom	$\chi^2$ calculated value	$\chi^2$ table value	Association
1	Age	2	0.0893	3.841	No significant Association
2	Gender	2	4.4012	3.841	significant Association
3	Class of child	2	1.4747	3.841	No significant Association
4	Religion	3	0.0462	3.841	No significant Association
5	Area of residence	1	0.625	3.841	No significant Association
6	Type of family	2	0.0584	3.841	No significant Association
7	Birth order	2	0.0201	3.841	No significant Association
8	Educational status of mother	3	3.9536	3.841	significant Association
9	Family monthly income	3	0.3571	3.841	No significant Association

The table shows that the calculated Chi-square values for the socio-demographic variables like Age, class of child, Religion, area of residence, type of family, birth order and family monthly income are 0.0893, 1.4747, 0.0462, 0.625, 0.0584, 0.0201, and 0.3571. The Chi square table value for all the socio-demographic variables with  $2 \times 2$  Contingency table and with degree of freedom 1 is 3.841. hence the Chi square calculated values for Age, class of child, Religion, area of residence, type of family, birth order, and family monthly income are lesser than the Chi square table value. This indicates there is no significant association found between the above said selected socio-demographic variables with Emotional maturity among

home maker children's.  $P < 0.05$ . The calculated chi square value for the socio-demographic variables like gender is 4.4012, Educational status of mother is 3.9536 and the Chi square table value is 3.841. Here the Chi square calculated value is higher than the Chi square table value. This indicates there was a significant association found between the gender, Educational status of mother with Emotional maturity among home maker children's.  $P < 0.05$ .

#### Part V: Association between Emotion maturity with their selected socio-demographic variables of working mother children.

**Table 4: Association between Emotion maturity with their selected socio-demographic variables of working mother children, Emotional maturity of working mother children**

Sl. No	Socio-demographic variables	Degree of freedom	$\chi^2$ calculated value	$\chi^2$ table value	Association
1	Age	2	0.2715	3.841	No significant Association
2	Gender	2	0.2715	3.841	significant Association
3	Class of child	2	1.1111	3.841	No significant Association
4	Religion	3	0.7407	3.841	No significant Association
5	Area of residence	1	0.0794	3.841	No significant Association
6	Type of family	2	0.0694	3.841	No significant Association
7	Birth order	2	2.4	3.841	No significant Association
8	Educational status of mother	3	3.4105	3.841	significant Association
9	Family monthly income	3	4.1409	3.841	significant Association

The table shows that the calculated Chi-square values for the socio-demographic variables like Age, gender, class of child, Religion, area of residence, type of family, and birth order are 0.2715, 0.2715, 1.1111,

0.7407, 0.0794, 0.0694, and 2.4. The Chi square table value for all the socio-demographic variables with  $2 \times 2$  Contingency table and with degree of freedom 1 is 3.841. hence the Chi square calculated values for Age, gender,



class of child, Religion, area of residence, type of family, and birth order are lesser than the Chi square table value. This indicates there is no significant association found between the above said selected socio-demographic variables with Emotional maturity among working mother children's.  $P < 0.05$ . The calculated chi square value for the socio-demographic variables like Educational status of mother is 3.4105, Family monthly income is 4.1409 and the Chi square table value is 3.841. Here the Chi square calculated value is higher than the Chi square table value. This indicates there was a significant association found between the Educational status of mother, Family monthly income with Emotional maturity among working mother children's.  $P < 0.05$ .

## DISCUSSION

Present study was non-experimental descriptive comparative design included a sample of 60 working mother children and 60 home makers children studying in M R Ganiger international Public School, Neerkeri Bagalkot & Government high school (RMSA) Kadampur RC, Sigikeri Bagalkot. Findings reveal that children are based on Emotional maturity. Among the sample, in home maker children's are 3(5%) children's had moderately unstable Emotional maturity, 42(70%) children's had unstable Emotional maturity and only 15 (25%) children's had stable Emotional maturity. The mean and S.D of home maker children's is ( $\bar{x}$ =172.283, S.D=18.398). Whereas working mother children's are 7(11.666%) children's had moderately unstable Emotional maturity, 48(80%) children's had unstable Emotional maturity and only 5 (8.33%) children's had stable Emotional maturity. The mean and S.D of home maker children's is ( $\bar{x}$ =165.133, S.D=17.869).

## RECOMMENDATION

- A similar study can be recommended by using different method of teaching.
- The study can be conducted on a larger sample to validate and to generalize the findings.

## CONCLUSION

After thorough analysis of the data, as a researcher it is understood that Emotional maturity of children of home makers higher than the children of working mothers due to lack of attention towards their children and work pressure can influence on children psychologically. Hence more study can be conducted by using interventional methods to achieve Emotional maturity in the working mother children. Hence higher Emotional maturity in home maker's children than the working mothers children.

## Ethical Consideration

The study was approved by the Institutional Ethical Clearance Committee, BVVS Sajjalashree Institute of Nursing Sciences, Bagalkot.

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**Conflicts of Interest:** There are no conflicts of interest.

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