



Level of educational aspiration of the children of working and non-working mothers of zone Kakapora district Pulwama

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Abstract

The present study is a modest effort to compare children of working and non-working mothers on various components of level of aspiration. The main objective of the investigation was to compare children of working and non-working mothers on their level of aspiration. The sample for the proposed study consists of 100 children in which 50 were children of working mothers and 50 were children of non-working mothers. The sample was taken from different secondary schools of Zone Kakapora District Pulwama. The data for the present study was collected with the help of the Dr. Mahesh Bhargava and Prof. M.A. Level of aspiration means an individual's future expectations or ambitions. It refers to the estimate of one's future in a given task. The study found that

Keywords: educational aspiration, children, working & non-working mothers

Introduction

Women who "put all their effort into their children" instead of working mothers who go out to work are setting a better example for their children, women know regard motherhood as an acceptable alternative to a career. Instead, women should strive for both, every woman needs to be self-sufficient and in that way you really don't have a choice - for your own satisfaction; you hear these yummy mummies talk about being the best possible mother and they put all their effort into their children. When mother enters the employment market, their children face crises just from their early age. These children are reared usually by servants who are a bit older than these children. These servants usually cannot take proper care of these children as their mothers can. They face hardships in terms of emotional support or rearing. After these children are sent to school, usually both father and mother go to attend their jobs. Children after reaching home find the door locked from outside and wait for their parents to open the lock. In nuclear families most of the times these children sleep near the door.

These children don't get proper care from their mothers even when they return home after completing days work. They are usually exhausted and hardly get time to care for their children. With this background it is felt that the stress of the children of working mothers may not be the same as that of children of non-working mothers. In the same way, their coping strategies locus of control cannot be at par with the children of non-working mothers if the intervening variable of education of mothers is controlled. Level of stress of children of working mothers is expected to be more than the level of children of non-working mothers. Therefore, the present investigator wants to study the level of stress of children of working and non-working mothers. Secondly, the investigator wants to find out whether the coping strategies adopted by children of working mothers are different than the children of non-working mothers. Thirdly, the investigator wants to find out the locus of control of children of working and non-working mothers.

According to the Office for National Statistics, 66 per cent of

mothers are now in some form of paid work. In 1996, the figure was 61 per cent. The number of working mothers is now around 5.3 million, up from 4.5 million in 1996. Most mothers (66 per cent) today work. Many love what they do and are fulfilled by their job; but many others watch those clock hands at work move slowly towards closing time and then they rush off to real life – with their families.

If the mother who stays home to raise her children is held up as a role model, the implication is that the working mother fails her children and society. If a working mother is applauded as our contemporary ideal, on the other hand, the stay-at-home, by implication, is a slacker. The early years of a child's life are a key time in the formation and development of aspirations. During this time, parents may need support to overcome both attitudinal and practical barriers to high aspirations. Schools can play a part in maintaining and realising ambition, and the support they provide becomes more important when family resources are limited. Later, young people need easy access to advice and guidance and the involvement of professionals or volunteers e.g. in a mentoring role – when necessary. Involvement in positive activities may also provide important socialising experiences that encourage high aspirations.

It is our belief that a definition of aspiration must be contextualized, and further, that it should address both present and future perspectives. For these reasons we hypothesize that a student with aspiration is one who is involved in various activities for both their inherent value and enjoyment and their connection to future goals.

Objectives of the study

The following objectives were formulated for the present investigation.

1. To study the level of aspiration of children of working and non-working mothers.
2. To compare the working and non-working mothers on level of aspiration.

Hypothesis

The following hypothesis was formulated for the present investigation.

1. There is a significant difference between children of working and non-working mothers on level of aspiration.

Operational definitions of terms and variables

1. **Level of Aspiration:** In the present study, level of aspiration refers to the scores obtained by the subjects on Shah and Bhargava’s Level of Aspiration Scale on the following two determinants: (i) Environment, (ii) Personal.
2. **Working mothers:** Working mothers in the present study shall refer to educated women with educational qualification as graduation and above and are engaged in any government/semi-government, or private salaried job.
3. **Non-working mothers:** Non working mothers in the

present study shall refer to educated women with educational qualification as graduation and above but not engaged in any Government/Semi-Government and private job.

Sample

The sample for the proposed study was consists of 100 children`s in which 50 were children of working mothers and 50 were children of non-working mothers. The sample was taken from different secondary schools of Zone Kakapora District Pulwama.

Tools used

The data for the present study was collected with the help of the Dr. Mahesh Bhargava and Prof. M.A. Level of aspiration means an individual’s future expectations or ambitions. It refers to the estimate of one’s future in a given task.

Analysis and interpretation

Table 1: Showing the mean comparison between children of working and non-working mothers on dimensions of level of aspiration (N=50 each)

Dimension	Category	Mean	S.D	t-test	Level of Significance
Personal Determinants	Children of working mothers	4.51	9.29	2.16	Significant at 0.01 level
	Children of non-working mothers	6.52	8.43		
Environment Determinants	Children of working mothers	3.19	2.14	2.84	Significant at 0.01 level
	Children of non-working mothers	2.42	1.64		

The above table No. 1 shows the mean comparison between children of working and non-working mothers on different dimensions of level of aspiration. The above table revealed that there is significant difference between children of working and non-working mother on personal determinants dimension of level of aspiration. However the mean favours children of non-working mothers that implies the children of working mothers are personally determinant as compared to children of working mothers.

children of working and non-working mothers on environment determinants dimension of level of aspiration. The table revealed that there is a significant difference between children of working and non-working mothers in environment determinants dimension of level of aspiration. However, the mean favours children of working mothers that implies children of working mothers are well environment determinants as compared to children of non-working mothers.

Further, the above table shows the mean comparison between

Table 2: Showing the mean comparison between children of working and non-working mothers on composite score of level of aspiration

Category	N	Mean	S.D	t-test	Level of Significance
Children of working mothers	50	9.65	3.85	2.82	Significant at 0.01 level
Children of non-working mothers	50	15.69	5.08		

The above able No. 2 shows the mean comparison between children of working and non-working mothers. The table revealed that there is a significant difference between children of working and non-working mothers on composite score of working and non-working mothers. The table further shows that mean favours children of non-working mothers which shows that children of non-working mothers are high in level of aspiration towards their children as compared to children of working mothers.

implies the children of working mothers are personally determinant as compared to children of working mothers.

It is evidence from the above analysis, the hypothesis no. 1, which reads as, “There is a significant difference between children of working and non-working mothers on level of aspiration”, stands accepted.

2. There is a significant difference between children of working and non-working mothers in environment determinants dimension of level of aspiration. However, the mean favours children of working mothers that implies children of working mothers are well environment determinants as compared to children of non-working mothers.

Conclusions

1. There is significant difference between children of working and non-working mother on personal determinants dimension of level of aspiration. However the mean favours children of non-working mothers that

3. There is a significant difference between children of working and non-working mothers on composite score of working and non-working mothers. However the mean favours children of non-working mothers which shows that children of non-working mothers are high in level of aspiration towards their children as compared to children of working mothers.

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