

Children Socialization in Working Mothers Families in University Campus District Peshawar

Nadia Farooq

Lecturer Institute of Business Management Sciences, the University of Agriculture Peshawar

Dr. Humera Jamal

Lecturer Department of Rural Sociology, the University of Agriculture Peshawar

Professor Dr. Mussawar Shah

Chairman Department of Rural Sociology, the University of Agriculture Peshawar

Dr. Naushad Khan

Assistant Professor Institute of Development Studies, the University of Agriculture Peshawar

Abstract

The research paper “Children Socialization in working Mothers Families in University Campus District Peshawar” aimed to show how the process of children socialization takes places in those families where mothers remain out of home for job. The study explores effects of mother’s employment on their children’s brought up. Whether the dual responsibilities of employment and mothering are actually undertaken at the expense of child well-being. The data collected for the study is analyzed by statistical tools (SPSS). Association are tested by Chi square test. The relationship results of working mothers families and children socialization presents a significant ($P=0.005$) relationship between employed and non employed mother’s children’s academic achievement difference and children socialization. It depicts that employed mothers children tended to be more achievement oriented than the non employed mothers’ children. Similarly, the association with Non-working mothers families and working mothers families control over their children was highly significant ($P=0.000$), working women multiple responsibilities in nuclear family system was significant ($P=0.002$), it shows that joint family system minimize working mother tasks and provided huge support to work outside the home. The risk of child delinquency in large families (more number of siblings) was significant ($P=0.003$), as mother cannot give proper time to every child.

Keywords: Children, Socialization, Working Mothers, Families

The days are gone when mother devoted her full life for development of her children. In today’s world women are not just house makers but also preferring progress in their career. Soon after completion of their maternity leave, career oriented women back on their job. There can be different reasons for women to do job instead of staying at home. After delivery it is very difficult for women to continue her job. Mostly mothers feel insecure for her child. If she has someone in her family to look after her childlike in-laws or grandparents, then she may feel secured for her child. Someworking women need to sacrifice career if they don’t have any option for taking care of their kids. Everywhere in every society women have to performed different roles in the home that directly or indirectly affect all family members. Almost in all societies, norms and values imposed on women to be the main protector and caregivers to children (UNDP 1995). Women should perform different activities such as child care, breastfeeding, preparing food, collecting water and fuel etc. In family income Women also play important roles. In developing countries especially women job is likely to be essential to family endurance. Raising a child is responsibility of a woman and Motherhood bound women for this responsibility. Childcare responsibility also changes the way in which she is supposed at her place of work. She needs to take more than available leave options, which leads to risk of job security. With such a situation it is necessary to manage significant social and personal adjustments. The increasing trend of doing job of mothers of young children is widely believed to affect children. A good working mother is one who has the ability to do her job and domestic activities. She not only gains economic strength but also prepares a useful element of society at the same time. Performance of both in and out activities makes her a complete and confident

Psychological impression of the home and education practices of a child both have a major persuade on the child. The major agencies of socialization is family, if family fails in provision of proper means for the development of the ethics in an individual then the individual will not be able to adjust properly, as family acts is the main institution for healthy adjustment (Tallent, 1978). Working women’ low role conflicts, positive inspiration for working, and development of self worth was connected with their favorable metaphors of their children. Children were benefited by Mothers’ employed status by gaining better structure of family routines, improving family income and better regimented work behavior. For children whose mothers were working from financial necessity it was also noted that higher education of mothers found to be a powerful improvement of possible negative penalty for their children (Alvarez, 1985). When mothers are employed and go out to work,

children are affected in one way or another. It was found from studies that as compare to single income families, dual-career families' members are more active in domestic activities and decisions. As compare to spouses of a single income family, more equality is found in dual-career families spouses. Children are prepared for higher responsibility in Dual-career family. A turn down is found in nuptials and fertility rates in Japan because of the increasing trends of women's jobs. For the communal and cognitive development of children it is important that in what activities they are participating and how much time they spend in them. Time spent participating in different activities can be seen as a primary sphere of influence across which learning takes place, the 'contexts of development' or 'proximal processes' in which the achievement of skills, cognitive and social, takes place (Larson and Verma, 1999). Early maternal employment may reduce the quality of mother-child interactions by disrupting the formation of crucial mother-child attachments – as hours spent in other forms of child care increase, or by causing maternal stress (Waldfogel, 2002).

Parenting practices such as reading to children, using complex language, responsiveness and warmth in interactions are associated with better developmental outcomes (Bradley 2002).

The number of siblings in a family may have an impact on individuals' life outcomes, notably educational attainment. An increase in the number of siblings reduces the probability of obtaining good results. This is consistent with the argument that, as family size increases, parents have less time available for each child, which may affect their performance at school. Moreover, the negative impact of the number of siblings is greater for girls than for boys. This may be because girls are more likely to be asked to help care for their younger siblings (Bradley and Taylor, 2004) Important resources for socialization of children are availability of physical resources, parent's proper parenting, good family environment and loyal social network. (Luthar & Latendresse, 2005). Mothers with higher levels of education and greater family income interacted more with their children, engaged their children in more outside activities, and provided more stimulation and teaching in the home environment. Therefore, it appears that stimulating home learning environment is critical for early year's development and academic results (Gutman and Feinstein, 2007). Seeing to its importance the study was arranged to analyze Children Socialization in working Mothers Families in University Campus District Peshawar

MATERIAL AND METHOD

Peshawar University campus in District Peshawar constituted universe of the study. This included The Peshawar University and The University of Agriculture. The University of Peshawar is further divided into three sub strata i.e. College of Home economics, Jinnah College for Women and other constituent department of the university.

Sampling Procedure and Sample Size

A sample is a small portion of a population which represents all characteristics of the whole population. All the female teaching staff of Peshawar university campuses, Jinnah College for women and college of Home Economics and The University of Agriculture is selected which consisted of 240 respondent. The study focused on the married women with children just to address the issue at hand. The mother number is 150 out of 240. A sample size of 108 for 150 mothers (teaching staff) is calculated under the criteria devised by Sekaran (2010). The population along with sample size on the basis of proportional allocation is given below in the table 1 and table 2.

Table-1 Distribution of Respondents with Relative Sample Size

S#	Institution	Frequency	Formula	Sample size
1	The University of Agriculture	N1=13	$n/N*N1$	10
2	Peshawar university , Jinnah college , College of Home Economics	$N2=60+39+38=137$	$n/N*N2$	98
		Total=150		108

The distribution of respondents from Peshawar University, Jinnah College for women and College of Home Economics are distributed as follows:

Table-2 Distribution of Respondents with Relative Sample Size

S#	Institution	Frequency	Formula	Sample size
1	Peshawar university	N1=60	$n/N*N1$	43
2	Jinnah college	N2=39	$n/N*N2$	28
3	Collage of Home Economics	N3=38	$n/N*N3$	27
		Total=137		n=98

Conceptual Framework

The dependent and independent variable of the study are shown in table 3

Table-3

Independent variable	Dependent variable
Working mothers families	Children socialization

Data Collection

A comprehensive questionnaire encompassing almost all aspects of the study is designed and is served to the respondents for data collection.

Data Analysis

The data collected for the study is analyzed by using appropriate statistical tools (SPSS) along with frequencies and percentages for summarizing the data. Associations are tested by using following statistical tests (χ^2) Chi square test.

$$\chi^2 = \sum_{i=1}^r \sum_{j=1}^c \frac{(O_{ij} - e_{ij})^2}{e_{ij}} \quad (I) \quad \text{Chaudry and Kamal (1996)}$$

Where, “ o_{jk} ” was the observed frequency in the cell corresponding to the intersection of the J-th row and K-th column, “r” the number of rows and “c” the number of columns.

The formula simply directs one to take the squared formulation of the frequencies for each cell, divided by the expected frequency. The resulting value is distributed as Chi square with relevant degrees of freedom, calculated as follows.

d.f.= (r-1) (c-1)

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Working mothers Family Composition: Perception of the Respondents

Various perceptions about the relationship of working mothers’ families with children socialization are given in Table 4. The frequencies and percentage distribution in the table show that 67(62.0%) respondents were of the view that Joint families support women to go out for work because child care responsibilities are shared by other female members in the house. Majority of the respondents 63(58.3%) were supporting the statement that employed mother’s children tended to be more achievement oriented than non employed mother’s children. A high proportion of 53(49.1%) thought that Non-working mother’s families have more control over children as compared to working mother’s families, 82(75.9%) perceived that fathers are more involved in their children in nuclear family than in joint families. 70(64.8%) agreed that Mother role vary from joint to nuclear family, 88(81.5%) consider that Working women bears multiple responsibilities in nuclear family system, 57(52.8%) assumed that in large families the risk of child delinquency and low academic grades is more. Large family size and more number of siblings leads to high risk of child criminal behavior and minimum result in school, as mother’s care for each child divided. The results shows the importance of family composition in children socialization and results also shows that joint family system supports employed women by sharing her domestic responsibilities and in take care of children.

Table 4: Frequencies and Percentage Distribution of Respondents According to their Perception About Working Others Families (N=108)

Statement	Yes	No	Don’t know
Did Joint families support women to go out for work because child care responsibilities are shared by other female members in the house?	67(62.0)	22(20.4)	19(17.6)
Employed mother’s children tended to be more achievement oriented than non employed mother’s children?	63(58.3)	39(36.1)	6(5.6)
Non-working mother’s families have more control over children as compared to working mother’s families?	53(49.1)	47(43.5)	8(7.4)
In nuclear family fathers are involved in the lives of their children more than in joint families?	82(75.9)	19(17.6)	7(6.5)
Mother role vary from joint to nuclear family?	70(64.8)	33(30.6)	5(4.6)
Working women bears multiple responsibilities in nuclear family system?	88(81.5)	12(11.1)	8(7.4)
In large families (more number of siblings) the risk of child delinquency and low academic grades is more?	57(52.8)	32(29.6)	19(17.6)

Relationship of Working Mothers Families with Children Socialization

Family is the basic social institution and it play important role in moral upbringing of its members.As a child goes

through psychosocial development, family is the strongest impact early in childhood. Children watch and learn from their parents and if they have them siblings. Both intentional and unintentional socialization children learn from their parents. A child's overall health throughout their life can be determined by the way they were socialized when they were younger. Indeed, for the earliest development of a child the role of family is quite valuable on academics and emotions. To assess the association of working mothers families and children socialization reliably, the perception of family composition was describe in few statements as given in Table 5. A non-significant ($P=0.131$) relationship was found between Joint family system support to working women and children socialization. A significant ($P=0.005$) relationship was found between difference in academic achievement of children of working and non-working mothers and children socialization. It shows that employed mother's children tended to be more achievement oriented than non employed mothers. The results are supported by findings of Gutman and Feinstein(2007), they conclude that mothers with higher levels of education and greater family income interacted more with their children, engaged their children in more outside activities, and provided more stimulation and teaching in the home environment. Therefore, it appears that stimulating home learning environment is critical for early year's development and academic results

Similarly, the association between Non-working mothers families and working mothers families control over their children and children socialization was highly significant ($P=0.000$). Conversely, a non-significant ($P=0.405$) relationship between the more involvement of nuclear families fathers in the lives of their children than in joint families and children socialization was found. A non-significant ($p=0.040$) was found between mother role variations from joint to nuclear family and children socialization. The association between working women multiple responsibilities in nuclear family system and children socialization was significant ($P=0.002$). The association between the risk of child delinquency and low academic grades in large families (more number of siblings) and children socialization was significant ($P=0.003$). The result is supported by study of Bradley and Taylor(2004) who found that the number of siblings in a family may have an impact on individuals' life outcomes, notably educational attainment. An increase in the number of siblings reduces the probability of obtaining good results. This is consistent with the argument that, as family size increases, parents have less time available for each child, which may affect their performance at school. Moreover, the negative impact of the number of siblings is greater for girls than for boys. This may be because girls are more likely to be asked to help care for their younger siblings

Table 5: Association Between Working Mothers Families and Children Socialization

Statement	Perception	children socialization		Total	Statistics (P-Value)
		Yes	No		
Did Joint families support women to go out for work because child care responsibilities are shared by other female members in the house?	Yes	52(48.1%)	15(13.9%)	67(62.0%)	4.061(0.131)
	No	21(19.4%)	1(0.9%)	22(20.4%)	
	Don't know	14(13.0%)	5(4.6%)	19(17.6%)	
Children of working mothers tended to be more achievement oriented than the children of non-working mothers?	Yes	57(52.8%)	6(5.6%)	63(58.3%)	10.728(0.005)
	No	27(25.0%)	12(11.1%)	39(36.1%)	
	Don't know	3(2.8%)	3(2.8%)	6(5.6%)	
Non-working mother's families have more control over children as compared to working mothers' families?	Yes	44(40.7%)	9(8.3%)	53(49.1%)	17.307(0.000)
	No	41(38.0%)	6(5.6%)	47(43.5%)	
	Don't know	2(1.9%)	6(5.6%)	8(7.4%)	
Fathers in nuclear family are more attached with their children than in joint families?	Yes	65(60.2%)	17(15.7%)	82(75.9%)	1.808(0.405)
	No	15(13.9%)	4(3.7%)	19(17.6%)	
	Don't know	7(6.5%)	0(0.0%)	7(6.5%)	
Mother role vary from joint to nuclear family?	Yes	60(55.6%)	10(9.3%)	70(64.8%)	6.460(0.040)
	No	22(20.4%)	11(10.2%)	33(30.6%)	
	Don't know	5(4.6%)	0(0.0%)	5(4.6%)	
Working women bears multiple responsibilities in nuclear family system?	Yes	76(70.4%)	12(11.1%)	88(81.5%)	12.841(0.002)
	No	8(7.4%)	4(3.7%)	12(11.1%)	
	Don't know	3(2.8%)	5(4.6%)	8(7.4%)	
In large families (more number of siblings) the risk of child delinquency and low academic grades is more?	Yes	53(49.1%)	4(3.7%)	57(52.8%)	11.960(0.003)
	No	21(19.4%)	11(10.2%)	32(29.6%)	
	Don't know	13(12.0%)	6(5.6%)	19(17.6%)	

Conclusion and Recommendations

It is deduced from the study that joint families provided huge support to working women to work outside as child care responsibilities were shared by other female members present in the house. Due to globalization, joint family is replaced by the nuclear family which effects children socialization a lot. The revivals of joint family system would minimize this dilemma up to some extent. Father plays a vital role in children socialization and this happened only when father interacts constantly with his child, but fathers are active participants in childcare and domestic tasks only when mothers are employed. In our society all the burden of household is shared and bared by the mothers. Fathers should also play a contributing role in the bearing and rearing of children so that the intensity of this deficiency would be overcome. The study also found that if a women is working and also have more number of children then the chances of child delinquency is more as she have less time to keep eye on every child, so a small family will minimize these chances.

The current economic situation does not make it easy for mothers to remain with their kids at home, but the stress associated with an economic necessity for mothers to be in the labor market should not be compounded by unsubstantiated concerns regarding negative effects of maternal employment on emotional well-being and development of children.

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