

## Effects of Mothers Employment on Children Socialization (A Case Study of District Charsadda)

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### ABSTRACT

This study was conducted in District Charsadda to know how the job of mother effects her children socialization. The data was collected from 50 respondents through convenience sampling. Questionnaire was used as a tool of data collection. Socialization is learning process through which children learn their cultural norms, values, and beliefs. Family is the prime institution where child's socialization takes place and where the parents play a vital role especially the mother's role is inevitable. As the child spends most of his/her time in home with mother, so she has great influence on child. Usually the father has outside responsibilities and the caring and rearing of children is the duty of mother. But nowadays mothers are also working outside home due to which they cannot give proper time to their children. Children are socialized either by the other family members which have negative effects on children. Employed mother have less time and do not give full attention to their child. The mother job causes negative effects on child-mother interaction. The study suggests that after the duty, mothers should spend remaining whole time with their children. They should prioritize the company of their children and should windup all their extra activities and women of high families whose job is not necessary for their survival should not go to work, in case they have small children.

**KEYWORDS:** Children, Effects, Family, Mother, Socialization.

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### 1. INTRODUCTION

Hatami (1983) said that socialization is the process through which parents transmit cultural values, customs and beliefs to their children and the extent to which the children internalize their culture. Alizade (1990) stated that recent socio-economic evolutions in various countries, employment status have been evolved significantly that increased required labor and human resources. Diversity of occupations and the need to relevant suitable human resources as well as increase in service companies and administrative made planning officials to utilize women potentials as much as possible in the labor market. Therefore, increasing trend of women participation in the career market accelerated and became strengthened. Danesh (1995) concluded that women enhance their educational level and spend more time outside the home to find a suitable market for them. Hence, following the women progress in science and technology, a large number of women involved gradually in economic activities outside house and make their effort in socio-economic occupations in the society while they are still accountable for lots of household responsibilities and taking care of children. Lafran (2002) stated that children care about adults' behavior more than their word. Besides, children's values and beliefs are the same as what parents do, and not what parents say. The point is; parents are required to take part actively, consistently and systematically in their children's life, because children are used to learn values through mutual actions and reaction with their parents and sampling them as pattern. Mutual acts require physical, sentimental, reasonable and spiritual contribution of parents in their children's life. Such efficient and valuable contribution of parents along with their children enforces sentimental bonds among them, teaches children proper public behavior in the society and brings about a sense of respect in them so that such moral values and personality would be rooted in children trait.

Valas (2006) said that mother is the person who can satisfy a small wish from children because of mother's love which is the basic human instinct exist in every part of human's culture and society. If people live against these human are instincts, such as if mother go outside, and so she will have not enough time to stay with her child which will cause problems. Therefore, working mothers may have effects on their children. Employment of women is one of the indicators illustrating progress of society toward modern civilization's gift. However such phenomenon has influenced the society and specifically families in a variety of point of views.

MohammadiAsl (2010) stated that how employed mothers could identify their children's mental and personality traits and take appropriate measures for a suitable training procedure while these mothers spend most of their

time outside the house and pattern recognition and emulation of children from their parents as well as required attempts to meet children's mental and sentimental needs along with their parents are neglected or ignored.

## 2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Kagan (1978) stated that if the child spends most of the time without mother with other people, so there will be lack of communication and interaction between the mother and child and consequently there will be high risk factors for child. Lee (2003) analyzed that women tendency towards employment has influenced the relationship among husbands, wives and children that would bring about a significant decrease in sentimental aspects of relationship with children. Role of women in house could be categorized as wifehood, motherhood and housewife each of which require specific type of management, discipline and enough time. Motherhood obligations, babysitting, being a housewife and at the same time taking care of wifehood responsibilities are in contradiction to women's personality and identity in the society.

Riters (2004) concluded that a good mother give sacrifices for the success of her children. As the fathers have outside responsibilities, that's why the child relationships in later life solely depends upon how the mother prepare her child for socialization in first three years. Mother Child bond is inevitable for socialization. It is not the physical contact but the intensity of affection which develop between the mother and child.

Hallinan (1979) said that employed mothers most of the times forget the basic needs of their offspring because of their burden due to jobs. Children feel loneliness and lose their confidence when their mother goes outside for job. This makes children feel insecure and they develop mistrust in the world around them. Unfortunately, these way outs are not possible easily because risk factors are always involve and positive factors are not easily available. Usually low paid jobs are highly stress oriented and in many countries there is lack of availability of high quality child care as well as the low educated and poor mothers not have the ability how to make safe and sound relationship with her child.

John (1985) stated that a mother who wants to make a reputation in the society has almost certainly misunderstood the significance of her role in home. A wise woman evaluates the rewards possible from caring for children while staying at home versus the rewards from other efforts outside of home. Her entire situation should be considered, weighed, and discussed responsibly with her husband, keeping in mind the needs of the individual family members and the total family group.

Au, K (1993) concluded that people may also have psychological illness or make light of their own life. People cannot succeed without self-confidence and courage, but these two important identities are the expressions of people in love, especially in the great mother's love. Therefore, the children with working mothers will get much less love than the children whose mother can always stay with them. This will influence the whole life of a child.

Safiri (1998) concluded that working mothers have the effects of psychological damage for children. Children are very weak mentally and physically, and mother is the dearest one of her children. There was an experiment which shows that when people face massive a problem, especially the problem is threatened to life; the first person they think is always their mum. This is an expression of human's instinct of belong to and trust in mother's love. Therefore, if mother always working outside and do not have time to stay with her children, this will easily cause children feeling helpless and become unsociable, eccentric and have an inferiority complex.

Barrera (2002) concluded that "Peace cannot be kept by force. It can only be achieved by understanding" is a well-known saying by Albert Einstein, but the understanding between people needs time and patience. Working mothers do not have enough time to communicate with their children and build this understanding, so barriers may easily be created.

Priyanka (2010) analyzed that being a mother the role of woman is very important no because she has the specials but because the children spent most of the time with their mother. That's why her instructions have greater influence on their attitudes and abilities as compare to other people. Those children who are well-adjusted and successful come from homes wherever parental attitudes are favorable and a healthy association existed among children and parents.

## 3. MATERIALS AND METHODS

The study was conducted in District Charsadda. Primary data was collected from 50 respondents who were selected from population through Convenience sampling method. All of the respondents were females and married because the socialization of children is the prime responsibility of mothers. Closed ended questionnaire was used as tool of data collection as all the respondents were educated and interview was not possible as the cultural barriers were there due to which direct face to face interaction was not permitted. Data was analyzed through Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS).

**4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

**TABLE I: Is Mother effects child socialization?**

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	40	80.0
No	10	20.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.0</b>

*Source: Field Survey*

The data shows that majority i.e 80% of the respondents agreed that job of mother effects child socialization. Other 10% replied that mother job does not effect child socialization. The same finding was concluded by Kagan (1978) from his study that if the mother works for longer hours, the child will spend most of the time with other people and the interaction between child and mother will be less and consequently the risk will be higher for the child. Such effect is higher when the work is started in the first year of life

**TABLE II: Is mother the center for child socialization?**

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	45	90.0
No	5	10.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.0</b>

*Source: Field Survey*

The above table shows that mother is basic center for child caring and socialization. Out of total 50 respondents 90% of the respondents said that mother is the basic center for child caring and socialization, while 10% reported that mother has no concern with children’s socialization. The same finding was concluded by Ritters (2004) he said that a good mother is one whose responsibility is to her child and who views her child's success as a reflection of her own identity and require sacrifices willingly from mothers for the sack of the child’s accomplishment. Child learn socialization through mother-child bond which is based on mutual dependency.

**TABLE III: Do employed mothers have time to socialize their children?**

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	20	40.0
No	30	60.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.0</b>

*Source: Field Survey*

Table II indicates that 40% of the respondents were of the opinion that the employed mothers have the time to socialize their children. The other 40% of respondents did not agree to this view. They reported that the employed mothers have enough time for their children. These findings supported the study of Valas (2006) that said if people living in the way that is against the human’s instinct, such as mother usually go outside so, they do not have enough time to socialize their children, it will cause problems.

**TABLE IV: The absence of mother effects the child.**

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	35	70.0
No	15	30.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.0</b>

*Source: Field Survey*

The above table shows that the absence of mother effects the child. Out of total 50 respondents 70% of the respondents were agreed that the absence of mother effects the child. The other 30% of respondents said it didn’t effect. The same finding was concluded by Basow (1980) who said mother is everything for child. She knows child very well. Mother’s job brings disorders in child’s creativity. In the absence of mother, child care becomes a group activity which detach child from mother and effect him/her.

**TABLE V: Do employed mothers give full attention to their children?**

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	20	40.0
No	30	60.0
Total	50	100.0

Source: Field Survey

The above table indicates that 60% of the respondents confirmed employed mothers cannot give full attention to their children. 40% of the remaining respondents did not agree to the above statement. These findings are similar to the findings of Belsky (1984) who said that possible negative effects of maternal employment can be overcome by a high quality alternative care and also with much attention given to the child in the restricted amount time. An employment mother can't give full attention to her child.

**TABLE VI: Do Mother's job cause negative effect on child-mother interaction?**

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	34	68.0
No	16	32.0
Total	50	100.0

Source: Field Survey

The above table explains that 68% of the respondents replied that mother's job causes negative effect on child-mother interaction, while the remaining 32% said there is no negative effect of mother's jobs on children. The same finding was concluded by Jacobvitz (1987) who stated that mother jobs have negative effects on mother-child interactions.

**TABLE VII: An employed mother's children are spoiled because in the absence of mother there is no one to polish his/her skills?**

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	32	64.0
No	18	36.0
Total	50	100.0

Source: Field Survey

The above table indicates that 64% of the respondents were of the opinion that employed mother's children are spoiled because in the absence of mother, there is no one to polish his/her skills. The remaining 36% said that employed mother have the time and can polish the skills of their children. The same finding was concluded by Barbarin (1993) he said that working mothers have less time to control their children because they work outside for long time. For example those children whose parents are too much busy, these children leave their home and begin to live by their own. They become extravagant and finally break up the whole family and forfeit their career.

**TABLE VIII: Children of employed mothers suffer from Psychological disorder because of the suppression of emotion in the absence of their mother**

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	31	62.0
No	19	38.0
Total	50	100.0

Source: Field Survey

The above table shows that 62% of the respondents confirmed that the children of employed mothers suffer from psychological disorders because of the suppression of emotions in the absence of mother. The other 38% were of the contradictory opinion. The same finding was concluded by Safiri (1998) who said that working mothers have the effects of psychological damage on children. Children are very weak both physically and mentally, and mother is the closest one to her children if mother always work outside and do not have time to stay with her children, due to which children feel helpless and become unsociable, eccentric and fall in inferiority complex.

**TABLE IX: Is it fair to carry the children in baby housing units?**

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	27	54.0
No	23	46.0
Total	50	100.0

*Source: Field Survey*

The above table shows that the majority i.e 52% of the respondents did not agree to keep the babies in baby care centers because it has negative impacts on children socialization while 48% of the respondents told that these care centers are the need of the time and have no such negative effects on children. This negates the findings of Trager and James (1982) who said that in the day care center’s environment the children learn those things which cannot do the other children who are at homes, and also it prepare the children for competition in schools.

### 5. CONCLUSIONS

Mother is the person with whom children is attach. She is to be considered as the whole world of children. They spend most of their time with mother and learn things. She is the prime agent of socialization for her children. When mother goes for job, children feels loneliness and feel hesitation. The mother and child relation is made stronger by the quality of time they spend together. If mothers are working outside for long time, then the child has nobody to imitate so there are less chances to learn. Work outside for long time causes mothers’ over-burdening and they cannot control their children. Due to which children spend the money lavishly and forfeit their career. Children of employed mothers suffer from psychological disorders because children are very weak mentally. Children feel helpless and become unsociable, when their mothers have less time for them. Many people who feel insecure, fall in inferiority complex and developed mistrust towards the people because of the reason that their parents were too busy in their childhood and did not care of them. It is only mother who can build a strong foundation of a child. The mother plays a vital role in child development but due to the poverty of husband, wives earn money for their families to fulfill the basic needs.

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