

Frustration among the Children of Working and Non-Working Mothers

Abstract

Frustration is born out of stress. The major problems faced by children are frustration. The main reason of children to get frustrated is their great expectation from parents. They need help from parents to in homework but it is not possible for working mothers. In result we found frustration is a condition of extreme tension. Thus the power of the nation is in hand of woman. While the working and non-working woman play a significant role in house hold as well as in private jobs. The double work pressure create frustration so we focused on the study of level of frustration of working and non working woman and our main objectives of study to compare the frustration of among the children of working and non working mothers but the conclusion is that there was no significant difference between frustration of male and female children of working mothers and non working mothers.

Keywords: Frustration, Children, working Mothers

Introduction

We encounter with increasing complex problem is today's world success in the complex world depends on our ability can be developed through education.

Education no doubt occupied a very important place in the intellectual and social development of man. Whatever a man learn during his life whatever he faced experience by living may be termed as education. Education the foremost weapon for social reform is now under the forces of change. Newly formed branches of knowledge and techniques of education facilities the physical mental and emotional development are the learns.

Education is conceived as a powerful agency which is instrumental in bringing about the desirable changes in school culture. We encounter with increasing complex problems in our daily life. Success in the complex world depends on our ability to solve these problems. This ability can be developed through education. Education occupied a very important place in the intellectual and social development of man. Education the foremost weapon for social reform is now under to forces of change.

The major problems faced by children are frustration. One of the important source of frustration in school children is the great expectation of parents for achieving good marks in their examination students now have more than ever before and it the child fails to home work as the expectation of their teachers. The results are the cumulative academic frustration. The most reason for this is mother may work in an office for six to eight hours but their work does not end there. After finishing office wok, a mother comes home and takes care of her children, husband and house. The frustration to be depends on factors such as financial situation, work availability. In result we found frustration is a condition of extreme tension. It is commonly interpreted as a strong emotional tension caused by the blocking of impulses. The individual is said to be frustration because he does not know how to rid himself of this tensions.

Frustration is born out of stress. These frustration may be minor and inconsequential, or they may represent serious threats to welfare or even survival. There are a wide range of environment obstacles both physical and social which can lead to frustration of our needs. The organism tends to react to frustration with anger. And anger in turn may lead to aggression whenever anything occurs to disrupt motivated behaviour to individual is said to frustration.

Frustration is a response that has stimulating properties for the organism and it makes further responses to stimuli the responses enlisted by the stimuli of frustration are called adjustments. Frustration studies are

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of two types: dealing with experimentally induced frustration and frustration as it is found to actual life.

Statement of the Problem

Frustration among the Children of Working and Non-Working Mothers

Need of the Study

The present day society is termed an anxious tension ridden frustration. The mother can be frustration the daily interaction with children works demands of mothers. Often reads to various pressures and challenges which may read to frustration. It can be full of frustration after mother finishing office. It cannot be full frustration however the decision to be a house wife as working lady may depend on factors such as financial situation. Working women can meet the financial needs of their family. These problems become serious as their children get older.

The main goal of my dissertation is to estimates the various problems of working mother and non-working mothers with frustration and their effect on behaviour of the individual. Life of every human being has become complex, every individual wants to head rise above from his follow beings competition at every stage. The needs of the requirements of the society are never identical.

In the major reasons of frustrations is individual's daily disturbed routine life because of experiences, service mood changes.

Indian women have awakened their part slumber. They are not solves of man now the time has come when women must come out of their homes and take their posts in public life. The best role they can play as working women and a good house wife and mother. As a dutiful mother she can make her children happy, healthy and responsible citizens as a house wife. She is source of joy comfort and inspiration to her husband and as working women. She works outside from their house as the real builders of our nation.

Thus the power of the nation is also in the hands of woman while the term of non-working woman is used for those women who are not gainfully employed and are totally involved in the household jobs. The both an working and non-working woman play a significant role in household activities of these families. Their life is more family to great extent depends upon her. Woman fulfills duties and responsibilities sincerely in their outside job. The double work pressure creates frustration so the investigator focused on the study of level of frustration of working and non-working woman.

Objectives of the Study

1. To compare the frustration of male and female children of working mothers.
2. To compare the frustration of male and female children of non-working mothers.
3. To compare the frustration of male children of working mothers and non-working mothers.
4. To compare the frustration of female children of working mothers and non-working mothers.

Hypothesis of the Study

1. There is no significant difference between frustration of male and female children of working mothers.
2. There is no significant difference between frustration of male and female children of non-working mothers.
3. There is no significant difference between male children of working mothers and non-working mothers.
4. There is no significant difference between female children of working mothers and non-working mothers.

Sample

50 boys and 50 girls of working and non-working mothers of Sri Muktsar Sahib District.

Tool

Frustration Test by Dr. Govind Tiwari (1999).

Delimitations of the Study

1. The study was delimited to 100 children of working and non-working mothers.
2. The study was delimited to Sri Muktsar Sahib District only.
3. The study was delimited to 50 boys and 50 girls.
4. The study was delimited to the secondary school students.

Review of Related Literature

Sabu and Jangiah (2005) studied the occupational stress among teachers and found that the occupational stress had weakened the efficiency of teachers.

Sharma (2006), foudn that there was no significant difference in the occurence of frustration of mother does not contribute to the frustration among adolescents directly.

Wadhwa. Bhim Sain (2012) found the study of human behaviour that there was a close relationship between frustration and intelligence performance.

Bushrr, Akram & Fazeelat, Khwaja (2014) found that boys and girls do differ in their frustration level but the working status of mother does not contribute to the frustration among adolescents directly.

Comparison of Mean Score of Frustration of Male and Female Children of Working Mothers

S.No.	Group	N	Mean	S.D.	SE _D	t-value	Level of Significant
1	Male	25	85.44	20.80	6.01	1.36	Not Significant
2	Female	25	77.24	21.73			

From this table it was found that there exists no significant difference between the frustration of male and female children of working mothers. The mean scores of frustration of male was 85.44 and

mean scores of female was 77.24. The computed t-ratio of the sample was 136 which was not significant at 0.01 and 0.05 levels.

Comparison of Mean Score of Frustration of Male and Female Children of Non-Working Mothers

S.No.	Group	N	Mean	S.D.	SE _D	t-value	Level of Significant
1	Male	25	81.75	22.4	5.72	0.83	Not Significant
2	Female	25	76.96	17.85			

From this table it was found that there exists no significant difference between the frustration of male and female children of non working mothers. The mean scores of frustration of male was 81.76 and

mean scores of female was 76.96. The computed t-ratio of the sample was 0.83 which was not significant at 0.01 and 0.05 level.

Comparison of Mean Score of Frustration of Male Children of Working and Non-Working Mothers

S.No.	Group	N	Mean	S.D.	SE _D	t-value	Level of Significant
1	Male children of working mothers	25	85.44	20.80	6.11	0.60	Not Significant
2	Male children of non-working mothers	25	81.76	22.4			

From this table it was found that there exists no significant difference between the frustration of male children of working mothers and male children of non working mothers. The mean scores of frustration

of male children of working mothers was 85.44 and mean scores of male children of non working mothers was 81.76. The computed t-ratio of the sample was 0.60 which was not significant at 0.01 and 0.05 level.

Comparison of Mean Score of Frustration of Female Children of Working and Non-Working

S.No.	Group	N	Mean	S.D.	SE _D	t-value	Level of Significant
1	Female children of working mothers	25	77.24	21.73	3.62	0.05	Not Significant
2	Female children of non-working mothers	25	76.95	17.85			

From this table it was found that there exists no significant difference between the frustration of female children of working mothers and female children of non working mothers. The mean scores of frustration of female children of working mothers was 77.24 and mean scores of female children of non working mothers was 76.95. The computed t-ratio of the sample was 0.05 which was not significant at 0.01 and 0.05 level.

the development of the concerned the present piece of research has its implication for teacher, educational administrators, curriculum framers and parents. Following educational implications are:

Conclusion

1. There was no significant difference between frustration of male and female children of working mothers.
2. There was no significant difference between frustration of male and female children of non-working mothers.
3. There was no significant difference between male children of working mothers and non-working mothers.
4. There was no significant between female children of working mothers and non-working mothers.

1. Parents and teachers should know the areas where the students become frustrated and try to give better conditions for proper adjustment in every sphere.
2. As most of students differ in emotional social and health areas of adjustment the school should provide facilities for such students for better adjustment.
3. Teachers should provide good environment and opportunities to all students for exploration.
4. Group activities and workshops should be organized in the school as these help in reducing frustration.

Suggestions for Further Study

For understanding and modifying the behaviour of human beings intensives research in education and psychology is needed on the various aspects of human behaviour. There is a wide scope for further research can be enlisted as below:

1. The present study was confined to only District Sri Muktsar Sahib can be undertaken in other district of Punjab.
2. The present topic of investigation can be repeated with the large sample to get more valid and reliable results.
3. The study was conducted can the children but it can also be conducted on adults.
4. More studies can be conducted with different tools and different designs on the same problem.

Educational Implications

The most outstanding characteristics of any research are that it may contribute something new to

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