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Frustration among mothers of problematic child

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Abstract

This study investigates the need patterns among children of working females, hypothesizing significant differences in affiliation, achievement, dominance, and pressure between children of working and non-working women. The study used the Child Apperception Test (CAT) on 80 children from each group. Results show significant differences in phobic, immature, and disorganized behavior and identification between the two groups, suggesting diverse emotional needs and coping mechanisms. The study highlights the impact of maternal presence on children's emotional development, emphasizing the significance of parental attitudes and child-rearing practices on personality development.

Keywords: Children, working mothers, emotional needs, child apperception test, maternal presence, emotional development

Introduction

The need pattern of kindergarten children and found that art products of the artist have their significance in understanding of the unconscious mind, 'inner working of mind that reflects the deep scaled feelings desires and needs of children'. It also expresses the repressed mysteries and demands of the individual's which are unsatisfied and unfulfilled. Spontaneous drawings, story writings, paintings, songs and speeches are some of the projective techniques to provide relief and satisfaction to - such individuals. He also expressed that art production of normal person must vary in degree from abnormal one. Distorted human figure in story refers to mentally defective individual and arts production is reflection of both past and present of an individual. Bambara (1999) ^[1] Working mothers start out with an irreplaceable bio-emotional advantage in relating to their infants when they are reared by them. When they are sent to nurseries and daycare centers it does not meet child's Needs. The extended time in daycare due to mother's employment is likely to damage a newborn's development. Leach and Eyer (1997) ^[5] Needs of the growing child requires the mother to loosen her hold on the child and this task may be easier for the working women whose job is an additional source of identity and self- esteem. A comparison of children of working and non-working mothers, on Adjustment, Frustration, Level of Aspiration and Achievement when made, differences in some personality characteristics such as reaction to frustration and level of aspiration between the two groups of children. Jain (1990) ^[4].

Statement of the Problem

The present investigation attempts to study the Need & Press, among children of working females. It is hypothesized that children of working women will differ significantly from the children of non-working women on needs like Affiliation, Achievement, Dominance and Pressure like Dominance, Affiliations, Lack and Loss. The motives, trends and feelings among children of non-working women will differ from the other group because of the availability of their mother.

Test

Child Apperception Test (CAT)

In the present investigation Child Apperception Test (CAT)-Bellak and Pellak (1949) ^[2] which was adapted by Uma Choudhary in 1974 ^[3] is used. It has slight modification in the pictures which were suitable to Indian conditions and culturally relevant.

Sample

The incidental purposive sampling technique is being used in the selection of a sample. 80 children of working women and 80 children of non-working women were selected from by and large similar types of schools of Jodhpur City and all of them were from 3rd and 4th standard.

Result and Interpretation

Table 1: showing means and SD value on Child Apperception Test for groups of children of working and non-working women.

Categories		DM	PID	Iden.	CAT
Children of working mothers	Mean	67.28	8.05	2.99	79.08
	SD	27.44	4.81	1.16	25.51
Children of non-working mothers	Mean	65.78	5.92	1.06	69.94
	SD	30.66	4.77	2.38	36.46

Table 2: showing 't' value on Child Apperception Test of group among children of working and non-working mothers.

Categories	DM	PID	Iden.	CAT
Children of working mothers (N=80)				
v/s	1.29	3.13	4.56	1.38
Children of non-working mothers (N=80)	NS	**	**	NS

** $p < .01$, NS- Not significant, DM-Defence Mechanism, PID-Phobic, Immature, Disorganized, Iden. – Identification, CAT-Total Child Apperception Test Score.

As per Table 2 the children of working mothers are different significantly from children of non-working mothers on Child Apperception Test i. e., PID ($t=2.81$, $p < .01$) and Ident ($t=3.45$, $p < .01$). This shows that children of working and non-working mothers are significantly different on Phobic Immature Disorganized behavior. Their own identification with same sex parent or with parent of opposite sex also differs significantly. This means that these two categories of children are different in Fear, Anxiety, Regression, Control, being jealous or being loved by parents of same sex or parent of opposite sex. While children of working and non-working mother showed no significant difference in Defense Mechanisms DM ($t=1.36$) and Total Child Apperception Test score CAT ($t=1.56$).

This reflects that children of both the groups are same on rebellion, stubbornness, isolation, regression, denial deception etc. Though mean value of children of working mothers are slightly higher than non-working mothers on both DM category and Total CAT scores.

The purpose of the present study was to see the difference between need pattern of children of working and non-working mothers. The review of the study conducted in this area evidences that parental attitude including child rearing practices and their feeling of acceptance, rejection towards the child play an important role in the development of the personality of the child. In the present studies children of working mothers perceive maternal rejection may be due to their business. Motives like 'Dominance', 'Aggression' and 'Heterosexuality' found higher among these children, it may be due to the feeling of perception of rejection, which may lead to frustration and tends to be non-conformist. These children have also expressed violation of maternal norms in their stories. On the other hand children of a non-working mother perceived maternal acceptance higher than the working mother. Motives like 'Achievement', 'Acceptance', 'Affiliation' and 'Endurance' were also reported higher among the children of this category. They prefer to put the

things in an order as the family norms. Children of working females feel less affiliated with their parents and as a result obtain lesser score on 'Order', 'Abusement' and 'Endurance'. Mother rage symptoms include feeling overcome with anger or frustration, lashing out verbally or physically, feeling out of control of your emotions, and experiencing a sense of being about to snap. This experience usually reflects the feelings of a frustrated mother who has reached her limit of patience or control.

Constant irritability, rage and anxiety are possible emotional symptoms. If she feels overwhelmed, have trouble organizing or managing her thoughts or fantasize about hurting herself or others, she could be experiencing an anger disorder or another issue.

Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder

Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder marked by symptoms such as inattention, hyperactivity, and or impulsivity.

Symptoms usually start in early childhood and continue throughout a person's life. Some people are not diagnosed until adulthood, which is sometimes referred to as adult ADHD.

Anger and short temper can also occur in people of all ages with ADHD. Other symptoms include: restlessness problems focusing poor time management or planning skills Oppositional defiant disorder, Oppositional defiant disorder (ODD) is a behavioral disorder that affects 1 to 16 percent of school-age children. Common symptoms of ODD include: anger hot temper irritability Children with ODD are often easily annoyed by others. They may be defiant and argumentative.

A part from this behavior problems of children was measured by Child Behavior Rating Scale by Russell N. Cassel, Ed. D. it is concluded that problem like adjustment, emotions, disobedient, aggression were reported among the children whereas the frustration level of mothers were measured by PF study by Rosenzweig. It shows that blaming frustration was dominated among mothers.

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