A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF INTROVERSION-EXTROVERSION AND ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT OF THE CHILDREN OF WORKING AND NON-WORKING WOMEN OF REWARI

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ABSTRACT

This research was done to study the introversion-extroversion and academic achievement of 200 children of working and nonworking women of Rewari district. Aziz and Agnihotri's introversion-extroversion inventory was used to assess the personality characteristics. Matric examination marks were taken for deciding the academic achievement. Results showed that the children of working women were academically superior as compared to the children of nonworking women. The children of nonworking women are more intelligent, emotionally stable, tender minded and more overprotected and thus exhibited more introversion characteristics.

INTRODUCTION

Individual is what he has been made by his parents. Family and the social environment keep on influencing the personality of an individual. Of all the factors, the influence of the mother is great on the personality development of the individual. Mother is the first school for the child. Family is the first institution for the early life development of the child. The children, whose mothers are housewives, get maximum attention and affection from their mothers. Mother gives the maximum attention in the upbringing and proper education of the child. If she goes for service outside the home; she becomes unable to perform the duties of the real and true mother. Due to her engagements outside the home and responsibility of the work she is not in a position to cater to the needs of the child. The father is the bread earner mainly. He thinks that if he has earned some money for the family, his job is over. He becomes so involved in his work that he has no time to look after the child in the family. This way there remains the role of the mother in the all-round development of the personality of the child. Children coming from homes that have good morale were better adjusted, more independent and more satisfactorily related to their parents were the average adolescent of the group.

The Parent-child interaction plays a vital role in the development of personality of the child. Earlier studies have proved that good and healthy environment parental love; proper care at home helps in better development of child physically, emotionally, mentally and socially.

Lack of motivation on the part of parents plays an important role in deteriorating the achievement of the child. The children of working mothers suffer in many ways. Sometimes, the mother becomes so exhausted that she is not in a position to attend to the needs of the child. Her behavior too, sometimes becomes irritable. Many working mothers commute daily for long distances. Sometimes, the transport problem becomes headache for them. Even many working ladies, due to tensions & worries, become the victim of depression and hypertension. From such mothers we cannot hope for affectionate and warm behavior towards the family. Sometimes, the children are sent to the crèche. Sometimes, they are left on the mercy of ayas and maidservants. In many cases in the crèches or with the ayas situation becomes very horrible. Such children develop a sense of insecurity. In their later life these children remain inefficient, insufficient in many ways and they remain dependent on others.

On the other hand the children of the non-working mothers get a lot of affection and care from mothers. Their mothers satisfy most of their needs. The child goes to the school fully fed. When he comes back from the school, his mother properly attends him. But this is not the

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case with the children of working mothers. Non-working mothers keep an eye on the children. The chances of their deviant behavior are rare. These mothers, if they are educated, help in the homework of the child. Sometimes, it has been observed that the children of non-working mothers become over protected also.So, we find that in some aspects, the children of non-working mothers are losers & in some other aspects they are gainers.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY
The main objectives of the study are following:
1. To study the academic achievement of working women's children.
2. To study the academic achievement of non-working women's children.
3. To study the introversion extroversion traits of non-working women's children.
4. To know the introversion extroversion traits of working women's children.
5. To compare the academic achievement, introversion, extroversion traits of working & non-working women's children.

HYPOTHESES OF THE STUDY
The main hypotheses of the study are:

1. There exists no significant difference in the academic achievement of working and non-working women children.
2. There exists no significant difference in the introversion extroversion traits of working and non-working women children.

METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY
Descriptive Survey Method of research has been used.

SAMPLE
200 adolescents have formed the sample of the present study. One hundred adolescent children of working and 100 adolescent children of non-working women were taken for the sample.

TOOLS OF THE RESEARCH
1. Matric examination marks were taken to judge the academic achievement of the students.
2. Introversion Extroversion Inventory (IEI) constructed by Dr. P.F. Aziz and Dr. Rekha Agnihotri (Meerut) was used to measure the introversion extroversion traits.

FINDINGS OF THE STUDY
Table: 1
This table shows the classification and scores of the children of working and non-working women in the area of academic achievement.

S. no.	% of Matriculation exams marks	Academic Achievement
1	40% or below	Very Poor
2	41- 45 %	Poor
3	46 – 55 %	Average
4	56 – 60 %	Good
5	61 – 70 %	Very Good
6	70 % or above	Excellent

Table: 2
Children of Non- working Women
Table 2 shows the categories on the basis of the academic achievements
of the children of non-working women.

Academic Achievement	Boys Total No.	Boys Total %	Girls Total No.	Girls Total %	Total Children
Very Poor	03	06	02	04	05
Good	10	20	13	26	23
Very Good	15	30	11	22	26
Excellent	06	12	15	30	21
G. Total	50	100	50	100	100

A look on the table reveals that 5 students are 'very poor' academically. The number of children in 'poor' is 8. The number of children in 'average' category is '17'. Those who are 'good' in academic achievement, their number is 23. 'Very good' categories includes 26 students, while in the 'Excellent' category', the no. of students are 21.

Table 3
Children of Working Women
Table 3 shows the categories on the basis of the academic achievement
of the children of working women.

Academic Achievement	Boys Total No.	Boys Total No. %	Girls Total No.	Girls Total No.%	Total Children
Very Poor	04	08	03	06	07
Poor	09	18	07	14	16
Average	17	34	23	46	40
Good	10	20	08	16	18
Very Good	07	14	04	08	11
Excellent	03	06	05	10	08
G. Total	50	100	50	100	100

A look on the table reveals that in the 'very poor and poor' categories of the number of sons of the working women is more that the daughter (13, 10). In the highest categories i.e. 'Very Good' and 'Excellent' the boys outnumbered the girls (10,9). If we compare last two tables, we find that the children of non-working mothers are far ahead in achievements a compared to their counterparts of working mothers.

Table 4
Table showing Mean, S.D and t-value of Boys and Girls

Academic Achievement	Boys MEAN	Boys S.D	Girls MEAN	Girls S.D	t-value
Non –working Women	64.2	16.12	64.5	22.47	0.064
Working Women	52.8	22.20	52.7	23.83	0.0217

A look on the table reveals that the sex-wise there is no difference between boys and girls of non-working women. The mean of the achievement scores of boys and girls in this category is almost the same. On the other hand the sons and daughters of working women too don't differ in their academic achievement.

The table depicts a lot of difference in academic achievements of boys (Mean 64.2 and 52.8) and the girls (Mean 64.5 and 52.7), that depicts that the children (both girls as well as boys) of non-working women are better in their academic achievement than the children of working women.

Table 5
Personality traits of working and non-working women's children

S. No.	Personality Traits	Working women's children Mean M1	S.D.1	Non-Working women's children Mean M2	S.D.2	t.value
1.	Ambiverts	5.24	1.40	5.28	1.56	0.54
2.	Introverts	6.11	1.67	4.11	1.32	0.20
3.	Extroverts	4.93	1.30	6.90	1.52	2.10

Significant at 0.05 level of significance

It becomes apparent from the table that Ambivert characteristics are equally possessed by the two groups but a marked difference is seen in Introversion and Extroversion personality traits. Children of working women are mostly Extrovert in nature while children on non-working women are introvert.

In the area of intelligence (judged on the basis of academic achievement). We find that both groups differ significantly. Here, the children whose mothers are non-working have established a lead over the children belonging to working women. Women care, her style of rearing the child can help a certain extent in the betterment of the intelligence of the children whereas in the case of working women we find that absence of women from the house for a long period of time may cause emotional starvation in

the child.

On the basis of forgoing facts we are forced to think that Introversion and Extroversion traits in the children of working women differ to great extend due to the fact their mothers are working. That is why Extroversion traits are seen in the personality of working women children as compared to non-working women. They are more dependent; self sufficient, more self assured than non-working women children.

CONCLUSIONS

On the basis of discussion of results and findings, the following conclusions are drawn: -

1. Academically the children of non-working women are better than the children of working women. Both the groups differ significantly in their academic achievement due to the better education, more attention and proper home environment provided by non-working women.

2. Children whose mothers are working are tough minded, they show uncontrolled behavior. They are reflective and show leadership qualities 1.e. Extrovert nature is seen.

3. Children whose mothers are non-working are more intelligent, emotionally stable, tender minded, more persistent, over protected and thus show introvert nature.

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