LITERATURE REVIEW

A review of literature available in the field reveals the following observations which further emphasize the importance of research in this regards:

1. Mehraj Ud Din Sheikh Qamar Jahan (2012), “Study Habits of Higher Secondary School Students of Working and Non-working Mothers”, aims at finding out the difference between study habits of higher secondary school children of working mothers and non working mothers on the basis of gender. The study further revealed that female children of working mothers had significantly better study habits than male children of working mothers.

2. Dr. Harasankar Adhikari (2012),”Anxiety and Depression: Comparative Study between Working and Non- Working Mothers”, traces the dual role of a woman, one as an employee and other as household keeper. It is observed that working mothers are mostly in anxiety and depression as they are not able to devote time for their children.

3. Maryam Zarra-Nezhad et.al (2010),”Occupational Stress and Family Difficulties of Working Woman”, focuses on work and family which are the two aspects of a women’s life. It relates the level of occupational stress and family difficulties of a woman and then further its impact on the child’s mental health.

4. Suprerna Khanna (2011), “ Emotional Intelligence in relation to Social Maturity of Adolescent Children of Working and Non- Working Mothers”, emphasizes on the affects in the family pattern and society due to the working status of women and it is observed that there is a major difference in emotional Intelligence of adolescents of working and non- working women.

5. G. Shiva (2013), “ A Study on Work Family Balance and Challenges Faced By Working Women”, here the author has described the work-life balance and the challenges a woman faces in her every day schedule. How she keeps a balance between her work as an employee and her family as a mother.

Students” evaluates the relationship between mothers’ employment status and prevalence of risk behavior among adolescent students in Lalitpur district of Nepal and further reached the conclusion that maternal employment status is not the exclusive reason behind the development of unhealthy practices and development of risk behavior among adolescents.


8. Indu Rathee (2014), “Guidance Needs of Adolescent Boys and Girls of Working and Non-Working Mothers”, aims to find out whether the guidance need of adolescent boys and girls of working mothers differ significantly from those of non-working mothers on basis of five dimensions of guidance needs that are physical, personal, emotional, educational and Vocational.

9. Dr. Gurmit Singh & Sanam Dawar (2013), “Emotional Maturity and Parent Child Relationship As Predictors of Mental Health of Adolescents”, shows that the prediction of Mental Health of Adolescents on the basis of Emotional Maturity and Parent Child Relationship is significantly higher as compared to their separate predictions.


11. Sheema Mushtaq & Nilofer Khan (2013), “Maternal Work and its Impact on Cognition and Personality of Children”, a review of literature was conducted to provide an archival resource on the cognition and personality of children of working mothers, which further led to the conclusion that there is a negative effect of mothers’ employment on cognition of children.


14. Dr. Abdul Sattar Almani et.al (2012), “Study of the Effects of Working Mothers on the Development of Children in Pakistan”, focuses on the children of working as well as non-working mothers leading to the conclusion that with the increasing trend of mothers’ employment there is no significant difference between the children of working and non-working mothers although the attachment between employed mothers and children is decreasing.

15. Shueh-Yi Lian & Cai Lian Tam (2014), “Work Stress, Coping Strategies and Resilience: A Study Among Working Females”, evaluates the research relating to the effects of coping strategies and resilience on the level of workplace stress. Research is focused on working mothers and working females in general, revealing that working females experienced more work stress as compared to men.

16. Azra Fanoos (2013), “Examining the Emotional Intelligence Level of Students of Kohat University of Science and Technology in relation to Parents’ Level of Education”, explores the various pathways by which parent education may affect their parenting and child outcomes. Parenting methods have been found directly related to emotional and social development and hence emotional intelligence in children.

children. The results indicated that children of working mothers show more behavioral problems as compared to non-working mothers.


19. Deepthy Thomas (2008), “A comparative Study To Assess The Psychological Problems of Children of Working Mothers in a Selected School At Tumkur”, has described the effects of maternal employment on children and how there is a need to study the difference in psychological problems of children of working and non-working mothers.

20. Shahin Dalal et.al (2014), “A Comparative Study to assess the Problems Faced by Working and Non-Working Mothers in Rearing of their Children, with the View to Develop Guidelines on Healthy Parenting”, puts light on the problems faced by working mothers in rearing of their children, the problems faced by non-working mothers in rearing of their children and to develop healthy guidelines on healthy parenting for working and non-working mothers to enable them in effective rearing of their children.

21. Elizabeth Cooksey et. al(2009), “Does Mothers’ Employment Affect Children’s Development”, focuses on the problems face by the children of employed mothers and also to find out whether mothers’ employment affect children’s development or not.


23. Amanda DeJong, “Working Mothers: Cognitive and Behavioral Effects on Children”, highlights that the children face several cognitive and behavioral effects that are the result of maternal employment during their early development years.

25. Moitreyee bhardhan Roy, ”Whose Responsibility? Children of Working Mothers Suffer. A Socio Cultural and Policy Conflict in Indian Society, With Special Reference to Kolkata Metropolis, India” investigates the effect of changes in the family pattern on children of working mothers coming from two socio economic groups during the post-globalization and post-liberalization era.

26. Irwan Nadzif Mahpul & Nor Azain Abdullah (2011),”The Prevalence of Work-Family Conflict among Mothers in Peninsular Malaysia” examines the relationship between perceived work-family conflict and socio-demographic and family characteristics of the mothers. The result of the study shows that ethnicity, age and employment are the main factors contributing to the prevalence of work-family conflict.


28. Sibnath Deb et.al (2010), “Anxiety among High School Students in India: Comparisons across Gender, School Type, Social Strata and Perceptions of quality time with Parents” aims to understand better the anxiety among adolescents in Kolkata, India. The study also examined adolescents’ perceptions of quality time with their parents.

29. Waris Qidwai et.al(2008), “Impact of Working Status on their lives: A Survey of Working Women at a teaching Hospital in Karachi, Pakistan” aims to find the impact of working status on the lives of working women and results in finding out that working women find it difficult to carry out their home responsibilities.
