

**Research Article**

## **EVALUATION OF WORKING MOTHERS' PUBLIC HEALTH AND BEHAVIORAL DISORDERS OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOL GIRLS OF THESE MOTHERS**

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### **ABSTRACT**

The main purpose of this research is to provide finding of a research about the evaluation of working mothers' public health and behavioral disorders of elementary school girls of these mothers in Ramsar.

The way of research is solidarity in which is examined the relationship between two variability. The statistical population included working mothers and their elementary school girls taking advantages of the statistical Rutter's tables and Pearson's solidarity which selected 80 persons if working mothers and 80 daughters of these mothers as the statistical community.

The way of sampling is cluster and multi-stages. Information gathering tool is two questionnaires GHQ-12 of working mothers' public health and measuring of emotional difficulties of Rutter's behavioral disorders and research dates were analyzed by using Pearson correlation test methods.

Research finding indicate that there is a meaningful relation between working mothers' public health and behavioral disorders of elementary school girls of these mothers.

**Key Words:** *Maternal Employment, Mothers' Public Health, Job Satisfaction Behavioral Disorders, Elementary School Girls*

### **INTRODUCTION**

The statistics show that the percent of working women increased in past decades unprecedentedly (Brook, 2002). Social-political development has led them to employ outside for earning money. Thus the structure of a family and the role of parents have been changed comparing with the past. The women are more socially active and their presence is assign of health economy of every community (Gregg, 2006). If a woman assess by his community and for her job, her self-esteem is increased and she achieves self-confidence. Also the persons' feedback toward sexual roles has changed. Therefore nowadays It isn't expected them to be only in the home and to be busy by housekeeping, child parenting. Also it is expected fathers to cope economical needs. Actually fathers have more roles in child parenting and housekeeping and mothers have more roles in economical needs (Burdumy, 2000). Economical needs encourage women to take part in outside working but there are other factors which encourage them to continue their job after having a child (Glover, 2002).

Women's roles in training children are considered as a challenge in their duties because of increasing them in social affairs as an important social phenomenon. Because of the consequences of their absence in home and their working environment difficulties have an influence on training the children who are human capital? To these reasons it is necessary to study the results of this situation and the jobs of mothers has negative results of subjective process in children. (Bruke, 2002) Because the presence of mothers is inevitable to satisfy the spirituality of children.

It is shown by researches that the majority of working women work for the money and then for self-actualization. In this economical situation working by men and women is necessary for families. Even some families believe that working by mothers is an avoidance factor not to be in poverty. Most of men lost their jobs and women forced to work outside.

Some of families are childless or have one child and also some of them during child with delay time, therefore women have enough time and they like to work outside (Grossman, 2005).

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The argument about working of mothers has many challenges and was proposed many different viewpoints about it. Some says that mothers deprived their babies from their loves from the first months which their babies need to be loved and their presence hasn't enough quality (Smith, 2003).

Although from psychologists' point of view, the quality of appropriate relation and useful times and to be near the child is more important but mother's presence is a vital factor in training the child. The degree of education, the kind of behavior, the mother's mental health is necessary factors for the appropriate mental back ground and the creation of a relation between child and her/his society.

The occupation of women is a matter of important argument because the separation anxiety of children is an important factor to create behavioral disorders in children. Children's behavioral disorders with separation anxiety have a direct relation with working mothers and their public healthy. It is shown by reports that a child with high degree of separation anxiety has an un appropriate relation with their parents (Deinerand Kim, 2004). Documents show in the relation between the separation anxiety and child keeping is a longitudinal evaluation between anxiety of pressure work environment and behavioral disorders of children (Ely and his colleagues, 2003). The lack of presence of mothers with appropriate mood health beside children what daughter or what son can create behavioral disorders irrepreably for child. (Rutter, 2005). The situational of women's health can create behavioral difficulties in next generation. Health mood of mothers and women endangers not only mother's health but also their children's health and social relations.

Long time maternal employment may grow children one-demational (Ferhat, 2010).

The degree of effects maternal employment outside the house on children has nearly relation to characteristics, social attitudes and current condition in home and society, sex, age of the child, the cause of mother's job. Full time mother's working has unfavourite effects in child's growth especially emotional growth definitely. Mothers' housekeeping is also a guarantee way for health training when mothers keep her relation with child and try to train child appropriately (Talib, 2009).

The study of past researches shows the effects of background of the mothers' job on social co impartibility of children and their educational progress. When mother's working is accompanied with the economical – social variances like sex, age, the kind of mother's job (serval, cultural, employing) the degree of pleasure and job's tention cause different results. The girls use their mothers' working more than boys. The daughters' of working mothers as compared with of housekeeping mothers have more social self – accepted, educational progress, self- confidence, better marks in school and brighter job future and they have more tendency to work outside.

It is stated the different effects of working mother's on boys and girls which is due to the lack of intellectual stimulation has equal effects on boys and girls but about girls this lacking is compensated with owning of more self-accepted and having successful mother (Hoofman, 2002).

Ali asghar Ahmadi shows in a research with this title "the effects of maternal employment on children's educational and behavioral function that mother working for high level children (fourth and fifth class) causes social compatibility and educational progress. Students with lower level of job (service jobs), have the least social compatibility and educational progress and with higher level of job (cultural, managing) have the best educational and behavioral function in home and schools. Besides that more job satisfaction is women with high class of jobs. There is positive and meaning full solidarity between mother's self- satisfaction of their jobs and behavioral and educational function. If there is a mental satisfaction accomplished with mothers working; it can have positive and appropriate effects on children. Otherwise mother's working tension has inappropriate effects on students. If experiences less tension in working situation, she can do her duties in the house well.

Behavioral disorders are due to social pressure and lack of appropriate ways to discharge them.

- A child with behavioral disorders is that the child's behavior is not appropriate which her presence in class causes disturbances for her teachers and his/her classmates (Pete, 2001).
- The perverted behavior is not appropriate with the child age and it's continuous, practicable or reclusive (Kerk, 2000).

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- A child with behavioral disorders is disabling in appropriate learning and she is unable to have to have an appropriate relation with others (Herring, 2002).

This research studies the relation between two variability's. Statistical society of this research is all of primary school girls with working mothers which they study in fourth or fifth class in primary school in 90-91. The sample size is included 80 persons of working mothers and 80 persons of the primary school girls. They were tested in cluster and multi –stages.

## **MATERIALS AND METHODS**

The tools for gathering information are questionnaires. This questionnaire was regulated by M. S. Shekufeh Kenardeh in 35 questions. In addition it is considered in the end about teacher's idea about students' behaviors.

The criteria are about psychopathic disorders of a child for questions. In DSMIII-R are defined behavioral psychopathical disorders about children in separate classes.

This questionnaire is defined also for clinical characteristics for objective emotional difficulties. Degrees were considered in this continuum as five (from nothing to a lot and never to always). This questionnaire is GHQ-12 and is credited in many countries in the world. In Iran it was credited in 12 short questions by health sciences academy of Iran by Dr. Ali Montazery and his colleagues.

### *The Aim of this Research:*

This research is dealing it the study of the relation between public health of working mothers and behavioral disorders of their girl's primary school. It is considered three major cases: 1. The influence of job on mothers' public health; 2. The influence of job on their girl's primary school; 3. The influence of public health mothers on behavioral disorders of their girls.

### *The Finding of Research:*

In this study, there are 160 tests (80 persons' working mother and 80 persons' primary school girls of these mothers. By two questionnaires public health and Rutter's behavioral disorders evaluation which its results is reported on below:

**Table 1: Pearson's test for study relation between mothers' public health and children's disorders.**

<b>Public Health/Rutter's Disorders</b>	
0. 368	Pearson's test
0/001	Meaningful level
160	total

Because accounted solidarity coefficient (0. 368) in surely level and degree of freedom 158 is bigger than critical solidarity, therefore research hypothesis (H1) is accepted and it can result according to statistical view, there is a relation between mothers' public health and their children's disorders. Working mothers' children have less social compatibility to UN working mothers' children. Meaningful level is 0. 001 then there is a positive solidarity between working mothers' satisfaction and their children's social compatibilities.

## **RESULTS**

Mothers who have half-time jobs and or can see their child in a day and their husbands help them in housekeeping feel less fatigue and can have good relation with their children but mothers who spend more times outside and especially with hard jobs are very fatigue and hasn't any answers to their children emotions. The kind of mother personality, behavior and monthly parents income have effective role in decreasing behavioral disorders. It is shown by the results of this research that there is a meaningful relation between public health working mothers and their primary school girls' behavioral disorders and there is consistent alignment between these results and the finding of researches of argued researches.

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