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K. M. AL-Tkhayneh

College of Education, Humanities and Social Sciences, Al Ain University, Al Ain, UAE,
n.alsalhi@ajman.ac.ae

Z. K. Ellala

College of Education, Humanities and Social Sciences, Al Ain University, Al Ain, UAE,
n.alsalhi@ajman.ac.ae

F. M. Al-takayneh

The College of Educational Sciences, Mutah University, Al-Karak, Jordan, n.alsalhi@ajman.ac.ae

J. H. Abu-Attiyeh

College of Education, Humanities and Social Sciences, Al Ain University, Al Ain, UAE,
n.alsalhi@ajman.ac.ae

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The Attitudes of Working Mothers Towards the Negative Aspects of Working for Long Periods of Time on Behavioral Counseling for Their Children

K. M. AL-Tkhayneh¹, Z. K. Ellala¹, F. M. Al-takayneh², J. H. Abu-Attiyeh¹ and N. R. Alsalhi^{3,4,5,6,*}

¹ College of Education, Humanities and Social Sciences, Al Ain University, Al Ain, UAE

² The College of Educational Sciences, Mutah University, Al-Karak, Jordan

³ College of Humanities and Sciences, Ajman University, Ajman, UAE

⁴ Humanities and Social Sciences Research Center (HSSRC), Ajman University, Ajman, UAE

⁵ Nonlinear Dynamics Research Center (NDRC), Ajman University, Ajman, UAE

⁶ Ministry of Education, Supervision and Educational Training, Jordan

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Abstract: The study aimed to identify the negative aspects or impact of mothers working outside the home over extensive periods on the behavioral counseling of their children. The study was done from the point of view of working mothers in the United Arab Emirates (Al-Ain region). The study utilized an analytically descriptive method to achieve its goals on an intended sample that consisted of (314) working mothers via a questionnaire consisting of (30) items. The tool was applied after it exhibited acceptable validity and reliability; the data was processed using arithmetic means, standard deviations and statistical tests appropriate to the study questions and their variables. The negative effects of mothers working for long periods outside the home that resulted in a need for behavioral remediation for their children came to a moderate degree on the scale. The results of the study also showed that there were statistically significant differences between the average answers of the study sample owing to the variable differences of age, educational qualification, private/public sector type, monthly income, and number of children in the family. There were no statistically significant differences in regards due to the disadvantages of being a working mother and its effect on the need for behavioral counseling of children due to the total number of daily working hours. Based on the results, the study recommends the necessity of adopting social policies that would provide more time for the working mother to care for her children in all sectors, provided that they are officially legislated policies.

Keywords: Working Mother, Behavioral Counseling, Al-Ain region.

1 Introduction

Spread in light of the global space race and international competition towards progress, development, and creativity, the challenges and social phenomena accompanying cultural globalization with its various impacts are increasing. There are many phenomena that are described as a tax for scientific progress and technology accompanying social change at all levels. Perhaps the phenomenon of delinquent behaviors such as bullying, violence, dropping out of schools, etc. forms one of the most prominent examples of these social change accompanying modernity and its affects. It is more dangerous than others, because it targets youth: a group that constitutes the structure of the future and a basic building block in its pillars, in addition to its negative social and educational impacts. The factors behind this phenomenon are many and varied according to schools of thought and their multiple ideologies. However, all researchers agree that it is a very dangerous phenomenon from which no society is free from. Its proportional impact varies from place to place and from time to time according to different studies. Since the Arab society has a very high percentage of young people, and the United Arab Emirates is part of this society, it was necessary to raise this social issue in a serious scientific manner and to shed light on the family factor represented by the absence of the mother for long hours at work outside the home. This factor is highly important since the family is the main institution of social upbringing for the individual and the most influential on individuals. Therefore, research on this issue is of vital importance and concerns most homes; especially, with the tremendous progress and development that has happened in regards to the changing role of women in light of globalization, the emergence of women's rights organizations and the signing of international agreements that would protect women and the elimination of all forms of discrimination against them. One of the most important of these is the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) adopted in 1979 by the United Nations General Assembly. It is one of the most important man-made laws that pays special attention to women, as they obtained many rights in various fields: political, social, cultural, candidacy and

*Corresponding author e-mail: n.alsalhi@ajman.ac.ae

election, economic empowerment, independent financial disclosure, and many others. However, some other ideologies believe that this openness in women's rights and the consequences of CEDAW created a kind of imbalance regarding women's rights and managing their lives, which negatively affected some matters related to her and those around her. Here it is worth mentioning that it is not these agreements that upset this balance, but rather the failure to follow the social policies and laws intended to bring balance to the social and biological role of women.

In light of the foregoing, this study seeks to answer the following two questions:

1. What is the attitude of working mothers towards the negative aspects of working for long periods of time on behavioral counseling for their children "from the point of view of working mothers in the United Arab Emirates (Al-Ain region)"?
2. Are there statistically significant differences at the significance level ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) in the average answers of the respondents due to marital status, age, educational qualification, income level, number of children, type of job sector (private, government)?

1.1. Theoretical and Conceptual Framework

Behavioral counseling is one of the most used methods of psychological counseling, and this method, including the procedures it contains, is derived from behavioral theory because they are two sides of the same coin. The individual through learning acquires new motives that direct his or her behavior and thus modifies and changes it in order to achieve his or her goals. According to this view, the problems, disturbances and behavioral deviations are nothing but a wrongly educated habit or a non-adaptive or consensual behavior that the individual learned to reduce his anxiety and tensions. Thus, the idea of behavioral guidance is based mainly on learning or re-learning or erasing and removing a behavior [1]. Procedural behavioral guidance is the correct and appropriate guidance for every behavior that is inconsistent or adaptive to non-productive habits or for the purpose of learning or re-learning. It is measured here by the total marks obtained by the respondents' answers to the questionnaire's questions designed for this purpose in this study according to the Likert scale (1-5).

1.2. Previous Studies

The study conducted by [2] sought to identify the relationship between occupational pressures and marital adjustment among nurses and teachers working in the public sector in the district of Tolga, Biskra in Algeria. The study found there is an inverse negative correlation between pressures resulting from the nature of work and marital adjustment for nurses and teachers. It was concluded that there is a correlation between pressures resulting from the work environment and marital adjustment for nurses and teachers, and there is an inverse negative correlation between the stresses resulting from the multiplicity of roles and marital adjustment for nurses and teachers. Additionally, there are differences between nurses and teachers in felt pressures and stress attributed to their profession. In the [3] field study (2006) conducted at the Juvenile Centers in the cities of Constantine and Ain Melilla was conducted to find the most important social factors affecting juvenile delinquency using the descriptive analytical method. The study reached similar results on social and economic theories diagnosing the phenomenon of delinquency and crime. [4] this study sought to identify the social, economic and cultural factors leading to the delinquency of juveniles in the governorates of Gaza, and to measure the degree of delinquency they have. The researcher stated that sample members lived with their parents, and that their father had only one wife. Their misdemeanor was theft despite their stated good relationship with the mother, and they feel remorse for what they have committed and plan to be active honest members of society. Companions and friends who are unruly or delinquent have undue negative influence on juveniles as is the absence of the father and mother from the family. The causes of deviation can be limited to poor social upbringing, economic status, excessive neglect, and lack of interest and control of the juvenile. While [5] conducted a study aimed at proving the responsibility of the environment that embraces the juvenile as a reason for his or her behavior. He used a random sample of 69 participants in his case study methodology, and concluded that the factors that contributed to delinquency includes the disintegration of the family, emotional factors and lack of proper care for children, loss of one of the parents, and environmental conditions outside the home. He concluded that delinquency is a social phenomenon linked to the social, economic, cultural and societal conditions related to its customs, traditions and values. [6] through his study at Damascus and Al-Baath Universities wanted to know the nature of the attitudes of fourth-year students towards women's work and the extent to which these attitudes are affected by gender, type of study, geographical environment (urban or rural) and the students' social and economic level. Viewpoints of members of the family sample concerning women's work outside the home in general were positive. As for [7] study (1995), it aimed to understand the social and psychological motives behind women's work and the extent of psychological comfort that women achieve during their presence at work. Seeking statistically significant differences between the nature of social relations in the field of work and the profitability of work in the research sample in both Damascus and Latakia was the goal. There were no statistically significant differences between psychological motives and profitability of work in each of the two cities.

[8], shed light on the psychological problems that exist in the working mother related to her custody of one or more children and which are related to the family responsibilities that the mother bears. He indicates that these cares coupled with working outside the home negatively affects her production at work. The study of [9] concluded that the working woman does not have enough time to care for her children as does the non-working mother, and that the role of women in the field of socialization and educational care of children is diminishing. In a study by [10] entitled "Categories of Crime and Social Facilitation in Juvenile Delinquency", she focused on discovering the effect of social services on the dangerous patterns and fall of juvenile delinquents. The sample size of delinquents in the juvenile prison in a Midwest city was 131 male and female. Using statistical reports, the results showed with regard to social services that there is a relationship between the variables of social services and the variable of crime severity.

1.3. Explanatory Theories

I. General Strain Theory

[11] sees that the social pressures that may be caused by the social environment surrounding the individual is a primary source in the removal of stimuli with positive influences for confronting a negative stimulus. This induces negative emotions such as anger, depression, fear and frustration, which are directly or indirectly reflected in the behavior of individuals by reducing the ability to adapt to stress, thus lowering their levels of social control. [12] also indicated that processes in social stress theory may differ in males from females. In [13] study that asserts that although males and females have similar levels of stress and anger, women are more likely to respond to stress than men with other emotions such as depression, insecurity or resentment more than anger. They are more able than men to use strategies to reduce the importance of social stress, such as avoiding or talking a lot to others [14].

II. The Theory of the Social Environment of the World "Lacassagne".

This theory considers that crime is the product of the social environment in which it is found. It is in the social milieu or environment in which crime grows, and that the criminal is like a microbe that has no value except from the moment in which he finds a suitable environment for delinquency and crime. This is evidenced by the fact that the vast majority of perpetrators of murder and theft did not have a proper education or the necessary care and supervision at home during childhood [15].

III. There are seven main processes that push the child to commit delinquent behavior according to "Sutherland" in the separation theory.

Sutherland presents an attempt to explain the deviation phenomenon according to two levels: the first level is related to the psychological aspect of the individual, and the second level is related to the society itself. Deviant role models are directed towards learning deviation. The absence or dissolution of a socially managing authority at the institutional level directs the nature of social upbringing of the individual within the family in numerous aspects [16]. When we talk about the absence of a social control authority at the family level, we mean here the mother and the father. Sutherland presents seven main processes that push the child to commit delinquent behavior in the separation theory, which are:

- The child at home sees deviant attitudes, patterns and patterns of behavior and over time, he learns and acquires some of these deviant behavioral patterns. According to the separation theory, it becomes deviant. However, it is possible that the influence of children or peers of the same age and sex have a significant impact on introducing deviant behavioral models, and this effect may exceed the influence of parents.
- If the parents determine the location of the home geographically, and therefore socially, then the geographical location of the home determines, to a large extent, - the patterns of behavior with which the child will interact. On the contrary, if the dwelling is located in an area where the deviation is low, the probability of its interaction with and exposure to deviant behavioral models will become a smaller possibility. Therefore, belonging to a lower or poorer class socially and economically, may greatly affect the child's thinking and the extent of his willingness to accept the values that exist in society.
- The home determines the values of people, and also determines the type of individuals with whom relationships can be established. The individual may learn to avoid new immigrants, members of sects, professional trades, policemen and others.
- The child may be expelled from the home for their bad behavior, and thus he is isolated from his normal reference group (the family), and he does not exercise his role as a working member of an integrated group. The important thing here is that the child's isolation from the family may increase the possibility of the child's association with deviant behavioral patterns, and thus his interaction with them in an incorporative manner, while at the same time the chance of his interaction with normal models decreases.

- The failure of the socialization process may lead the child to fail to know what is the deviant behavior that he must avoid, and what is the proper behavior that he must follow.
- If the child does not learn obedience at home through the process of socialization it leads him or her to denounce authority in general.
- Psychological stress and emotional disturbances within the home play a major role and have an effective impact on children's behavior. These emotional disturbances are reflected in behavior, and here the deviant behavior is a reaction to the disintegration and turmoil that prevails in the home [17].

IV. Psychoanalytic Theory of Deviant Behavior.

Followers of this theory believe that the deviant behavior of individuals arises from a defect in the three components of personality (the id, the ego, the superego) wherein id is indicative of the part responsible for instinctive attitudes and desires in which individuals seek pleasure only, without distinguishing between reality and imagination and is chiefly rooted in acting on animalistic behavior. The ego represents reality, mediation or judgment. This part distinguishes reality from imagination and curbs idiosyncrasy. It is responsible for delaying the desires of young people so that they do not commit deviant behavior. As for the superego, it is the set of values and standards on which young children are raised, and it is responsible for issues of regret, shame and guilt [18]. Deviant behavior occurs from the point of view of the pioneers of this theory, led by Sigmund Freud (1852) when a conflict or defect occurs in the components of the personality. Because the mother is the one who carries out the process of socialization more than the father (as Freud himself noted), the child switches their bad attitudes towards their mothers. The cause of deviant behavior may be the weakness of the superego, which loses its control of curbing the attitudes of (id). The proper formation of the child's personality falls on the mother more than the father; therefore, the absence of the mother from the children for long periods is considered a major and important factor in the decline of the superego and resorting in deviant behavior or deviation based on Freud's theory and his students in psychoanalysis of deviant behavior [19]. Among the analytical psychologists who adopted Freud's theory in explaining crime and delinquency, we find the scientist Abrahamsen 1944, who believed that juvenile crimes are nothing but a conflict between the ego and the superego and produces deviant behavior when the id is dominant, and this is often due to bad childhood experiences and the inability of the mother and father to provide love and care. Due to various factors the pressures of life alone are unable to explain the emotional state of events leading to the concept of latent events which are the events that lead them in their turbulent family life to search for instant gratification of their desires without any consideration of others feelings and distinguishing between right and wrong [20]. Based on the foregoing, we note that there is a great focus on the role of the family as a major institution in socialization and a major source of moral relativism, as seen by [21], and that its failure will result in deviant children.

2 Methodologies

The study relied on the descriptive analytical approach to achieve its objectives. This approach was used to analyze and describe the effects of the long working hours of the working mother on the behavioral and academic aspects of the children in the Emirati family using the sampling method and data collection through the questionnaire tool.

2.1. The Study Population

The study population consisted of all working mothers in the public and private sectors in the Al Ain region in the United Arab Emirates.

2.2 The Study Sample

The study followed the intentional sampling method to select the study sample from all available labor sectors in the Emirate of Al Ain. The study sample was selected from working mothers in the public and private education sector, from working in the health sector, and from public and private departments and institutions within the study community. After verifying the validity of the study tool for the final application, the researchers applied it to the study sample, where 350 questionnaires were distributed to working mothers in the public and private sectors in the Al Ain region who were in their workplaces during the application period, which lasted for four (4) consecutive weeks. (335) questionnaires were retrieved, and after conducting the audit process for them, the researcher excluded 21 of them from the statistical analysis process. This was due to the incompleteness of the required data, and the failure to meet the requirements of the questionnaire for some, such as the absence of children in school for some mothers, and thus the final study sample consisted of (314) employees. Table 1. shows the characteristics of the demographic of the study sample.

Table 1. Distribution of Study Sample Individuals According to their Qualitative and Functional Characteristics

Variable	Category	Number	Ratio (in %)
Age	Less than 25	58	18.47
	35 - 26	151	48.09
	45 - 35	54	17.20
	45+	51	16.24
	Total	314	100
Academic Qualification	Bachelors	250	79.62
	Postgraduate	64	20.38
	Total	314	100
Business Sector	Public Sector	140	44.59
	Private Sector	174	55.41
	Total	314	100
Number of Children Enrolled in School	1-2	86	27.39
	3-4	193	61.46
	5 and Over	35	11.15
	Total	314	100
Number of Daily Working Hours	Less than 6	126	40.13
	From 6 to 9	111	35.35
	More than 9	77	24.52
	Total	314	100
Total Monthly Income (in dirhams)	Less than 10,000	136	43.31
	20000-10000	125	39.81
	More than 20,000	53	16.88
	Total	314	100

It appears from Table (1) that the study sample from the age group (less than 25) years constituted 18.47% of the total, the age group (26-35) years was 48.09%, the age group (35-45) years was 17.20% of the total and finally, the age group (more than 45) years made up 16.24% of the total. As for the distribution of the study sample according to the educational qualification variable, it is noted that the largest percentage of the scientific qualification is “bachelor” by 79.62% and the scientific qualification is “higher studies” by 20.38%, and it is clear that the study sample of female workers in the public sector accounted for 44.59% compared to 55.41% of female workers in the private sector. Concerning the distribution of the study sample according to the number of children in the family, it is noted that 27.39% of the families have as the number of children enrolled in school (1- 2) children. The number of working mothers in the second category of (3-4) children is 61.46% of the participants. In the last category (5 children or more) we find 11.15% of participants. As for the variable number of daily working hours, it becomes clear that 40.13 % of the study sample works for less than (6) hours per day. Those working (6-9) hours a day are 35.35% of the sample, and those who work for more than 9 hours comprise 24.52% of the total. It is clear that of the study sample 43.31% make less than 10,000 riyals per month and 39.81% earn between 10000-20000 riyals per month. Of the working women 16.88 5 were in the income category (more than 20,000) riyals.

2.3. Study Tool

To collect data, a questionnaire tool was used with the goal of measuring the effects of long working hours of working women on the academic aspects and behavioral guidance for children in the Emirati family from the target study sample. The study was prepared by the researcher based on the theoretical framework and on previous studies; the questionnaire in its initial form consisted of (20) paragraphs, and after reviewing the arbitrators, it ended with (16) paragraphs.

2.3.1 Validity and Reliability of the Study Tool

- **The Validity of the Study tool:** The questionnaire was presented in its initial form to (10) arbitrators that were university professors, who were asked to consider checking the clarity of the wording of the paragraphs and their suitability for the fields on which they were classified. They were then asked to express their opinions if the paragraphs were sufficient to measure each field or not, as the paragraph that had been agreed upon was kept at (80%) or more, and amending the paragraphs in light of their opinions and suggestions. After modification, the study tool included in its final form (30) paragraphs.

- **Internal Validity:** The internal construct validity indicators were verified by applying the tool to the exploratory sample, and calculating the Pearson Correlation coefficient between the degree of one paragraph and the total degree of the domain that includes it on the other hand, Table 2. shows the correlation coefficients.

Table 2. Correlation Coefficients Between the Paragraphs and the Overall Degree for the Field of Study Using the Problem-Solving Scale.

Field	Paragraph Number	Correlation Coefficient	Paragraph Number	Correlation Coefficient
Behavioral Counseling	1	0.598**	9	0.635**
	2	0.351*	10	0.484**
	3	0.771**	11	0.568**
	4	0.601**	12	0.527**
	5	0.500**	13	0.536**
	6	0.614**	14	0.557**
	7	0.517**	15	0.527**
	8	0.581**	16	0.627**

** Statistically significant at the level of significance ($\alpha \leq 0.01$).

* Statistically significant at the level of significance ($\alpha \leq 0.05$).

It is clear from Table (2) that the correlation coefficients between the item scores and the total score of the domain ranged between (0.351-0.771), which generally indicates the internal homogeneity of the items in the study tool domains. The factor, validity of the study tool, was also calculated by calculating the correlation coefficient between the field and the total degree of the tool, and the Table 3. shows that:

Table 3. Correlation Coefficients Between the Sub-Dimension and the Overall Score of the Instrument.

Field	Correlation Coefficient
Behavioral Counseling	0.538**

** Statistically significant at the level of significance ($\alpha \leq 0.01$).

It is clear from Table 3 the verification of the structural validity of the study tool.

- **Reliability of the Study Tool:** The stability of the study instrument was verified using Cronbach's alpha coefficient, which amounted to 0.801, which is a very good value.

3 Results and Discussion

Results related to the first question: What is the attitude of working mothers towards the negative aspects of working for long periods on behavioral counseling for their children? To answer this question, the arithmetic averages and standard deviations of the answers of the study sample were first calculated on the paragraphs of the field of the effects of long working hours for working women on the behavioral counseling of children in the family and arranged in descending order of importance as in Table 4.

Table 4. Averages, Standard Deviations, Order and level of Working Mothers' Attitudes Towards the Behavioral Counseling of their Children and the Negative Aspects of Working for Long Periods

Item No.	Statement	Arithmetic Mean	Standard Deviation	Order of Importance	Degree
13	I feel inadequate in giving advice and guidance to my children	4.052	0.77	1	High
16	I neglect organizing my children's time and preparing a program to spend their spare time	3.992	0.88	2	High
15	I don't find time to take care of my children's hobbies and develop them	3.927	0.98	3	High
10	My preoccupation with doing my work prevents me from sitting with my children and directing them towards useful TV programs	3.843	0.71	4	High
5	I don't have enough time to follow the behavior of my children's best friends	3.828	0.74	5	High
11	I am reluctant to take my children to a social and/or psychological specialist when I notice any deviant behavior	3.823	0.84	6	High
9	My late work doesn't allow me to keep track of my	3.805	1.05	7	High

	children's activities outside the home				
2	The nature of my work does not allow me to know the nature of my children's relationship with their school friends	3.743	1.00	8	High
1	I deal with my children with excessive nervousness when they commit any wrong behavior in the family	3.553	0.75	9	Average
6	I feel negligent about my children's participation in national and religious celebrations	3.432	1.09	10	Average
4	I find it difficult to contain my children when they are fighting among themselves	3.428	1.02	11	Average
3	I do not have enough time to direct my children to the proper methods of dealing with people who wrong them	3.323	0.89	12	Average
7	I find it difficult to follow my children's interests on social networking sites and the Internet	3.308	0.89	13	Average
14	I think that I have to do more to guide my children towards adhering to the principles of the true Islamic religion	3.270	1.05	14	Average
12	It is difficult for me to encourage children to adhere to the values and customs of society	3.230	0.94	15	Average
8	I make more effort to provide a family atmosphere that helps the children in the family debate and discuss	3.152	0.76	16	Average
General Level		3.607	0.66	-	Average

It was clear from the results that the general level of the answers came to a medium degree, and the general arithmetic mean of the answers was (3.607), with a standard deviation of 0.66. In detail, the level and arrangement of the negative aspects of the long work day of working mothers on behavioral counseling for children in the family can be clarified in the light of the answers of the study sample members, which are shown in the results contained in Table 4 as follows:

- 1- Eight items achieved a high response level for the study sample about the attitudes of working mothers towards the negative aspects of working for long periods on the behavioral counseling of their children. (3.743-4.052).
- 2- Eight paragraphs achieved an average response level for the study sample about the attitudes of working mothers towards the negative aspects of working for long periods on the behavioral counseling of their children, which are the numbers (1, 6, 4, 3, 7, 14, 12, 8), and the averages of their answers ranged between (3.152-3.553).
- 3- The standard deviations of the answers of the study sample about the attitudes of working mothers towards the negative aspects of working for long periods on behavioral counseling for children ranged between (0.71 - 1.09), which indicates the convergence of the study sample's views towards the paragraphs of this axis.

Presentation of the results related to the second question: Are there statistically significant differences at the level of significance ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) in the answers of the study sample about the attitudes of working mothers towards the negative aspects of working for long periods on the behavioral counseling of children due to the difference in the variables age, educational qualification, sector type, monthly income, number of children and number of working hours?

To answer the second question of the study, an analysis of variance was performed, in Table (5).

Table 5. Analysis of variance to test the differences in the responses of the study sample about the attitudes of working mothers towards the negative aspects of working for long periods on the behavioral counseling of children due to their different qualitative and functional characteristics.

Category	Square Root Value	Degree of Freedom	Average Square Root	Freedom Value	Statistical Significance
Age	1.463	3	0.49	27.51*	0.00
Academic Qualification	0.31	1	0.31	17.49*	0.00
Business Sector	0.085	1	0.09	4.79*	0.03
Number of Children in the Family	0.321	2	0.16	9.05*	0.00
Number of Daily Working Hours	0.065	2	0.03	1.83	0.16
Family Monthly Income	0.13	2	0.07	3.67*	0.03
Standard Error	5.283	298	0.02	-	-
Total	13.288	313	-	-	-

* Statistically significant at the level of significance ($\alpha \leq 0.05$)

It is evident from the results in Table (5) that there are statistically significant differences between the average answers of the study sample of working mothers concerning the negative aspects of working for long periods of time on behavioral counseling for children in regards to the age variable, where the calculated (F) value reached (27.51), which is a statistically significant value at the level of significance (0.05). To determine the sources of differences, the least statistical difference (LSD) test was conducted for the dimensional comparison, in Table 6.

Table 6. The results of the (LSD) test for post-comparisons to test the sources of differences between the average answers of the study sample members of working mothers concerning the negative aspects of working for long periods on behavioral counseling for children due to the difference in the age variable.

Age	Average	Less than 25	26-35	35-45	45+
		Difference Between the Arithmetic Averages			
Less than 25	3.386	-	-0.151	-0.166	-0.568*
26-35	3.537	-	-	-0.015	-0.417*
35-45	3.552	-	-	-	0.402
45+	3.954	-	-	-	-

* Statistically significant at the level of significance ($\alpha \leq 0.05$)

Firstly, it is clear from the results in Table 6 that there are statistically significant differences between the averages and in the study sample higher for the category (more than 45) years, whose average answers were higher for the negative aspects of working for long periods and its effects on behavioral counseling for children; they were higher than the average answers of other groups. The difference between the averages was (0.568) and (0.417), which are statistically significant values at the level of significance (0.05). Despite the experience of working mothers at this age, the ability to control behavior may be low.

Secondly, there are statistically significant differences between the average answers of the study sample of working mothers towards the negative aspects of working for long periods on behavioral counseling for children due to the variable of difference in the educational qualification. The calculated (F) value reached (17.94), which is a statistically significant value at the level of significance (0.05), and to determine the sources of the differences, the arithmetic averages of the answers of the study sample were found in Table 7.

Table 7. The average responses of the study sample members towards methods of reinforcement of working mothers towards the negative aspects of working for long periods on behavioral counseling for children due to the difference in the educational qualification variable.

Variable	Category	Number	Average	Difference in Averages
Academic Qualification	Bachelors	250	3.361	-0.480
	Postgraduate	64	3.841	

It is clear from the results in Table 7 that there are statistically significant differences between the averages and higher in the study sample for the scientific qualification "higher studies". The difference between the means reached (0.480), which is a statistically significant value at the level of significance (0.05). This result may be attributed to the preoccupation of women with postgraduate studies with other matters such as interaction with society, preparing research and other matters in addition to stable work, which makes an added burden on them. Brahimi, (2015).

Thirdly, there are statistically significant differences between the average answers of the study sample of working mothers towards the negative aspects of working for long periods of time on the behavioral counseling of children due to the difference in the variable public or private work sector. The calculated value of (F) reached (4.79) which is a statistically significant value at the level of significance (0.05). In order to determine the sources of the differences, the arithmetic averages of the answers of the study sample are found in Table 8.

Table 8. The average responses of the study sample members towards methods of reinforcement in the direction of working mothers towards the negative aspects of working for long periods of time on behavioral counseling for children due to the difference in the variable employer.

Variable	Category	Number	Average	Difference in Averages
Sector Type	Public Sector	140	3.427	-0.335
	Private Sector	174	3.782	

It is clear from the results in Table 8 that there are statistically significant differences between the averages and in favor of the study sample who work in the private sector. The difference between the means reached (0.335), which is a statistically significant value at the level of significance (0.05). Workers in the private sectors in addition to having an extra working day per week, which is Saturday in some private institutions, which increases the workload of the mother and minimalizes the likelihood of behavioral guidance for children.

Fourthly, there are statistically significant differences between the average answers of the study sample for working mothers towards the negative aspects of working for long periods of time on behavioral counseling for children due to the difference in the variable number of children in the family, where the calculated (F) value reached (9.05), which is a statistically significant value at the level of Significance (0.05), and to determine the sources of differences, the least statistical differences (LSD) test was conducted for the post-comparison, in Table 9.

Table 9. The results of the (LSD) test for post-comparisons to test the sources of differences between the average answers of the study sample members of working mothers towards the negative aspects of working for long periods on behavioral counseling for children due to the difference in the variable number of children in the family.

Number of Children in the Family	Average	1-2	3-4	More than 5
		Difference Between the Arithmetic Averages		
1-2	3.395		-0.145	-0.485*
3-4	3.541		-	-0.340*
More than 5	3.881		-	-

* Statistically significant at the level of significance ($\alpha \leq 0.05$)

It is clear from the results in Table 9 that there are statistically significant differences between the averages and higher for the study sample of their families within the category (5 individuals or more), whose average answers for working mothers towards the negative aspects of working for long periods on behavioral counseling for children were higher than the average answers of other groups. The difference between the means reached (0.458) and (0.340), which are statistically significant values at the level of significance (0.05). This result is expected and natural, because the greater the number of children, the greater the responsibilities and the psychological pressures and duties, which reduces control over aspects related to guidance and follow-up of various matters related to children [11].

Fifthly, there are statistically significant differences between the average answers of the study sample of working mothers towards the negative aspects of working for long periods of time on behavioral counseling for children due to the variable difference in the family's monthly income where the calculated (F) value reached (3.05), which is a statistically significant value at the level of significance (0.05). To determine the sources of differences, the least statistical difference (LSD) test was conducted for the post-comparison, in Table 10.

Table 10. The results of the (LSD) test for post-comparisons to test the sources of differences between the average answers of the study sample members in the direction of working mothers towards the negative aspects of working for long periods on behavioral counseling for children due to the difference in the variable number of children in the family.

Family Monthly Income (Dirhams)	Average	Less than 10,000	10,000-20,000	More than 20,000
		Difference Between the Arithmetic Averages		
Less than 10,000	3.802		-0.288*	-0.300*
10,000-20,000	3.764		-	-0.012
More than 20,000	3.752		-	-

* Statistically significant at the level of significance ($\alpha \leq 0.05$)

It is clear from the results in Table 10 that there are statistically significant differences between the averages and in favor of the study sample of their families within the income group (less than 10,000) whose average answers were in the direction of working mothers towards the negative aspects of working for long periods on behavioral counseling for children, higher than the average answers of other groups the difference between the means reached (0.300) and (0.288), which are statistically significant values at the level of significance (0.05).

There are no statistically significant differences between the average answers of the study sample in the direction of working mothers towards the negative aspects of working for long periods on the behavioral counseling of children due to the difference in the variables (number of daily work hours), where the calculated (F) values amounted to (1.83) which is a non-statistically significant value at the significance level (0.05). This may be attributed to the limitation of working hours in the United Arab Emirates to 8 hours per day, so there were no statistically significant differences in the respondents' answers.

4 Recommendations

- Adopting social policies that would provide more time for working mothers to take care of their children in all sectors, provided that they are codified policies.
- Providing childcare nurseries in the woman's workplace, whenever possible. To maintain the psychological comfort of the working woman, which may give her more motivation to work and raise children better.

- Preparing studies and other similar research on the effects that the phenomenon of the absence of a working mother for long periods each day has on her children so as to reach results that will reduce the problem.
- Intensifying awareness seminars and lectures for working mothers on the importance of providing the necessary and appropriate time for their children, and the behavioral, psychological and academic problems that result from not giving them an appropriate time of care and attention.
- Facilitating the task of researchers by the Department of Statistics, study centers and other concerned institutions in accessing the data necessary to conduct research and studies. That would solve social problems by highlighting and mitigating them as much as possible, in order to reach a safe, stable and balanced society.

Declarations

Ethical Approval:

The Research Ethics Committee of Al Ain University approved the study (P1-402, December 2021).

Consent to Participate:

Informed consent was obtained from all respondents.

Consent for Publication:

The authors hereby provide consent for publication.

Conflict of interest

The authors declare that there is no conflict regarding the publication of this paper.

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