

## **Maternal Employment and School Performance of Children (3 - 6 years)**

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**Abstract**

*Care and bringing up of children is primarily the responsibility of the mother. The performances of children have generally been reassuring to employed mothers, their families, and those sympathetic to them. The present study comprised of 400 subjects, 200 working and 200 non working women with their 400 children residing in Muradnagar , Modinagar, and Hapur to study the effect of maternal employment on school performance. A questionnaire/ interview schedule was used to study the general profile . Only small differences were found between the children of employed mothers and those not employed. Grades earned in school do not differ significantly. This shows that mother employment not adversely affected the performance of children*

**Keywords:** *The class study, Duration of school time, Academic performance, Teaching practices Caretaker, Absence of mother*

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## **Introduction**

Traditionally women's work has been in or near the home, much involved in child-rearing. The emancipation of women however has changed this accepted domestic role and encouraged women to seek salaried, employment usually distant from their homes. Though way looking at such vital issues of life as love, sex, marriage, and children. A focus is also on their changing attitude towards children means what is the effect of employment on the care of children.

Child care quality contributes to children developmental outcomes, higher quality care being associated with better developmental outcomes, and poorer quality care being associated with poorer outcomes for children

Quality day care from infancy clearly has positive effects on children's intellectual, verbal, and cognitive development, especially when children would otherwise experience impoverished and relatively unstimulating home environments. Care of unknown quality may have deleterious effects.

The present study was a small stride to study the effects of maternal employment on child care and performance.

### **The objective of *the* study**

1. To study the caretaker of children.
2. To compare the school performance of children between working and non working Women.

### **Method of study**

200 working 200 non working women of similar educational backgrounds were selected by multistage stratified random sampling technique. The data was carried out in three localities that is Modinagar, Muradnagar, and Hapur for purpose of data collection. Self-prepared questionnaire was used to study the general profile of families of working and non working women.

Interview schedule was used to study the perceptions about employment, problems faced by working women, use women's income in the family. Caretaker of children.

### **Statistical Tools for Data Analysis Or Observations**

1. The percentage was calculated to show the difference differences between the two groups.
2. Chi-square was used to know the relationship between dependent and Independent attributes.
3. t-test was used to calculate the significant differences between the two groups.

4. Standard deviation was used to know the variability among the observations.

**Result and Discussions**

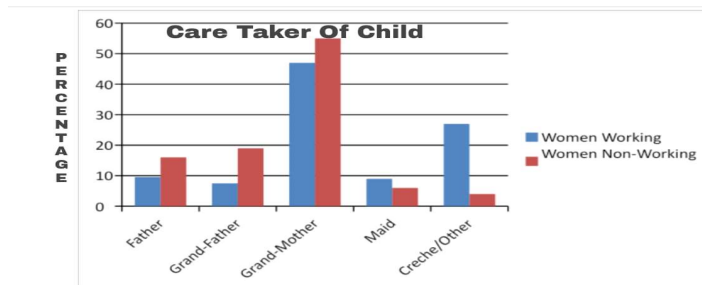
**Table No.1 Distribution of the Respondents According To Caretaker of Children in the Absence Of Mothers**

Caretaker Of The Child	Women			
	Working		Non-Working	
	No	%	No	%
Father	19	9.5	32	16.0
Grand-Father	15	7.5	38	19.0
Grand-Mother	94	47.0	110	55.0
Maid	18	9.0	12	6.0
Creche/Other	54	27.0	8	4.0
Total	200	100.0	200	100

$\chi^2=62.571, df=5, p<0.05$

The above table shows the distribution of the respondents according to the care of child in the absence of mother. Out of the working women, the majority of (47.0) reported that their child was cared for by my grandmother, followed by (27.0%) of any other (like neighbor) and the minimum (7.5%) was created by grandfather in their absence. Among the non-working mothers, the majority of their (55.0%) informed that the child was cared for by grand-mother, followed by (19.0 %) grandfather and the minimum (4.0) cared by any other in their absence.

**Distribution of the respondents according to the care of children in the absence of mother**



Statically, a significant difference was observed among working and non working mothers regarding the care of the child in their absence.

$\chi^2=62.571, df=5, p<0.05$

**Table No.2 Distribution of the respondents according to the duration of school time of their children.**

Duration Of School Time Of Their Children In Hours	Women			
	Working		Non-Working	
	No	%	No	%
0	80	40.0	89	44.5
3	11	5.5	11	5.5
4	31	15.5	20	10.0
5	74	37.0	49	24.5
6	20	20.0	31	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Mean</b>	<b>3.38</b>		<b>2.58</b>	
<b>SD</b>	<b>2.39</b>		<b>2.56</b>	
<b>t</b>	<b>3.432</b>			
<b>P</b>	<b>&lt; 0.05</b>			

The above table depicts the distribution of respondents according to the duration of school time of their children. Out of the working women, the majority of them (40%) were those children who did not go to school, followed by (37%) were those children spend 5 hours in the school. Among the non-working women majority of them (44.5%) were those whose children did not go to school, followed by (24.5%) were those whose children spent 5 hours in the school and the minimum (10%) were those children spent 4 hours in the school. Further, analysis of data shows that mean duration of school time (3.38) hours was found to be more among the working women as compared to normal working in (2.58) hours statically significant difference regarding the mean duration of school time was observed between the children of working women (2.58 hours)

Statically, a significant difference regarding the mean duration of school time was observed, between the children of working and non working mother.

**Table No.3 Distribution of the respondents according to the teaching practices of children**

Teaching Practices Of The Children	Women			
	Working		Non-Working	
	No	%	No	%
Self	16	13.3	27	24.3
Mother/Father	86	71.6	44	39.6
Tutor	18	15.0	40	36.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>100.0</b>

$$\chi^2=18.751, df=2, p<0.05$$

The above table reveals the distribution of the respondents according to the teaching practices of children. Out of the working women, the majority of them (71.6 %) reported that mothers and fathers were teaching of the children, followed by (15.0%) teaching of their children by tutors, and the minimum (13.3%) informed that the children were self-study. Among the non-working women majority of them (39.6 %) reported that mothers and fathers were teaching of the children, followed by (36%) teaching of the children, by tutors, and the minimum (24.3%) informed that the children were self-study.

Statically, a significant difference was observed regarding the teaching practices of the children between among working and non working women

$$\chi^2=18.751,df=2,p>0.05$$

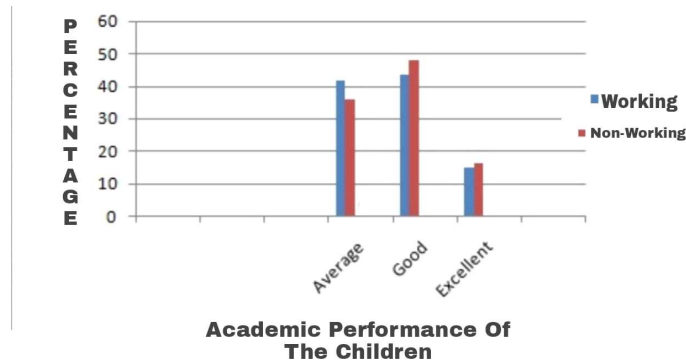
**Table No.4 Distribution of the respondents according to the academic performance of the children**

Academic Performance Of The Children	Women			
	Working		Non-Working	
	No	%	No	%
<b>Average</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>41.6</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>36.0</b>
<b>Good</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>43.3</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>47.7</b>
<b>Excellent</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>16.3</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>100</b>

$$\chi^2=1.684, df=2,p>0.05$$

The above table shows the distribution of the respondents according to the academic performance of the children, out of the working women, the majority of them (43.3%) reported that the children had a good performance, followed by (41.6%) with the average performance and the minimum (15.0%) were reported that their children had excellent performance. Among the non-working women, the majority of them (47.7%) reported that the children had a good performance, followed by (36.0%) with average performance and the minimum (16.3%) were reported that the children had excellent performance.

### Distribution of respondents according to the academic performance of the children.



Statically, no significant difference was observed regarding the academic performance of the children between working and non-working women.

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