

## **IMPACT OF DEMOGRAPHY AND GENDER ON EDUCATIONAL ACHIEVEMENT OF CHILDREN OF WORKING WOMEN**

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**Abstract**

*In this paper, the educational achievement of children of working women in urban and rural areas of the Amroha district of Uttar Pradesh has been studied. The researcher selected 100 children in his study, which included 25 boys and 25 girls of working women living in rural areas and 25 boys and 25 girls living in urban areas. The researcher has used the Math Achievement Test created by Dr. Ali Imam and Tahira Khatoon. In this study, the researcher found that the demographic status of working women does not affect the educational achievement of their children.*

**Keywords:**

*Working women, Educational Achievement, Rural Area, Urban Area.*

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## **Introduction**

Joint family has been prevalent in most of the countries across the world. In these joint families the woman acts as a pivot. With the aim of providing socio-economic progress to her family, she goes out of the house and works to provide economic support to the house. She breaks free from the confines of her home and ventures into the society for the betterment of her family. For the progress of her family, she breaks the four walls of the house and enters the society. Whatever money she gets in return for that work, she dedicates that money to her husband, family and children. She dedicates her entire life to promoting the economic progress and social prestige of the family. The trend of being a working woman is increasing rapidly in all the countries of the world. In our country India too, the trend of being a working woman has increased rapidly. A woman's working life has both favorable and adverse effects on her family and her children. On one hand, her working life provides financial support to her family. On the other hand, due to her working age, she has to stay away from her children during their growing years. She has to sacrifice her love. Due to the mother's absence, her children experience a decrease in educational achievement and adjustment.

## **Review of Literature**

Azizah, S. N., Saleh, S., & Sulistyningrum, E. (2022) The researcher conducted a cross-sectional study of the educational achievement of children of working women and found that working women are capable of making decisions and hence the educational achievement of their children is found to be higher than that of children of other mothers. Tabassum, R., & Akhter, N. (2020) studied the impact of demographic factors of students studying in universities on their academic achievement and found that the demographic environment of students studying in universities has an impact on their academic achievement. Hadjar, A., Krolak-Schwerdt, S., Priem, K., & Glock, S. (2014) Study found that gender affects their educational achievement. Scott, J. (2004) found in his longitudinal study conducted in Britain that students' family and their gender have a great influence on their educational achievement. Careemdeen, J. D., & Awang, M. M. (2022) found in their study that the demographic environment of parents affects the educational achievement of their children. Basu, A. M., & Basu, K. (1991) studied and found that children of working women have better survival rates than children of other women. Ahmed, N., & Nauriyal, D. K. (2024). In their study, they found that most of the students are influenced by their father's occupation. They also found that if

both the parents are working, then the educational achievement of their children is also affected by the working status of their parents. If both the parents are working then it is easier for the children to choose their profession. Beutel, A. M., & Axinn, W. G. (2002) conducted a study on gender, social change and educational achievement and found that social change and gender affect the educational achievement of children. Jejeebhoy, S. J., & Kumar, S. (2022) conducted a research study on Gender, youth and demographic shifts in India and found in their research how the youth living in India are able to take advantage of their demographic environment and gender. Kadle, P. G., Pandey, A. N., & Raje, S. S. (2018). Researched on Challenges of Working Mothers: Balancing Motherhood and Profession In their study, they found that working women face more stress in their profession and the workplace environment and social support help in reducing this stress. Ara, N. (2012) did a comparative study of the educational achievement of children of educated working mothers and educated non-working mothers. He took a total of 358 students in his study. And in his study he found that the educational achievement of children of working mothers was higher than the educational achievement of children of non-working mothers.

### **Working women**

Those women who go out of their homes and do any work to provide economic progress to their families are called working women. The area of work of working women includes all those areas that are different from their household work, such as business, agriculture, labor, government or private sector jobs.

### **Educational achievement**

Educational achievement is derived from the combination of two words educational + achievement. Where educational means in the field of education and achievement means achievement, that is, when we achieve something in the field of education, it is called educational achievement.

According to Charles Skinner, "The end result of the educational process is educational achievement, which provides the students with the final information about the work.

### **Objectives of study**

The researcher has set the following objectives for his study:

1. To study the gender differences in educational achievement of children of working women.

2. To study the demographic difference in educational achievements of children of working women.
3. To study the interaction of gender and demography on the educational achievement of children of working women.

### **Hypothesis**

The researcher has set the following hypothesis for his study.

1. There is no mean significant gender difference in the educational achievement of children of working women.
2. There is no mean significant demographic difference in the educational achievement of children of working women.
3. There is no mean significant difference in the interaction of gender and demography on the educational achievement of children of working women.

### **Limitations of the Study**

In this study, the researcher has studied the mathematical achievements of children studying in higher secondary schools of rural and urban working women of the Amroha district of Uttar Pradesh.

### **Research Method**

The process that a researcher adopts to collect data to test his hypotheses is called the research method. The survey method has been employed in the present research paper by the researcher.

### **Sample**

In the present study, 100 students of working women were selected by purposive sampling method from among the students studying in urban and rural areas at the high school level. Which, 25 boys and 25 girls of working women from urban schools were included. Similarly, 25 boys and 25 girls of working women from rural areas were also included.

### **Research Tools**

The researcher has used the Math achievement test (MAT) created by Dr. Ali Imam and Dr. Tahira Khatoon in the present research paper.

### **Statistical Analysis of Data**

The following tests have been used for statistical analysis of data:

1. Mean
2. Standard Deviation
3. Annova

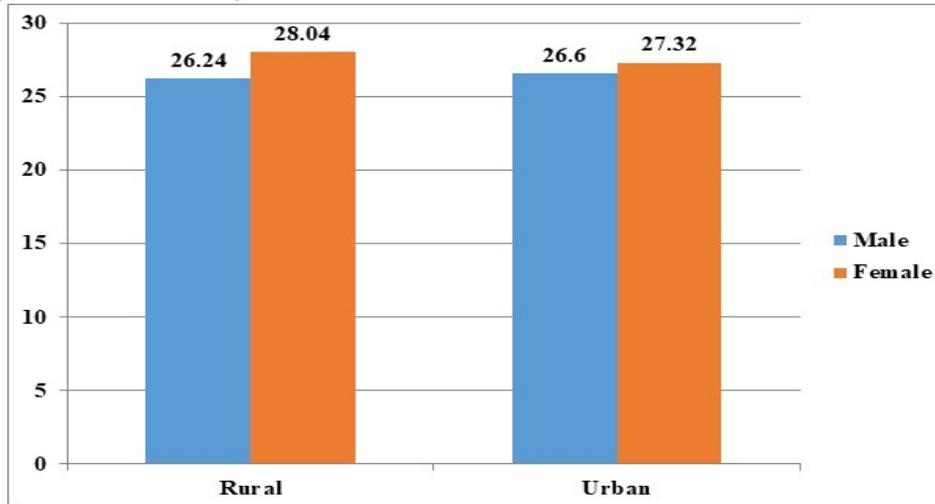
**Table 01 : Descriptive Statistics**

<b>Table 01 : Descriptive Statistics</b>				
<b>Gender</b>	<b>Demo</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Std. Deviation</b>	<b>N</b>
Male	Rural	26.24	4.371	25
	Urban	26.60	3.905	25
	Total	26.42	4.106	50
Female	Rural	28.04	5.160	25
	Urban	27.32	3.727	25
	Total	27.68	4.470	50
Total	Rural	<b>27.14</b>	<b>4.819</b>	50
	Urban	<b>26.96</b>	<b>3.796</b>	50
	Total	27.05	4.317	100

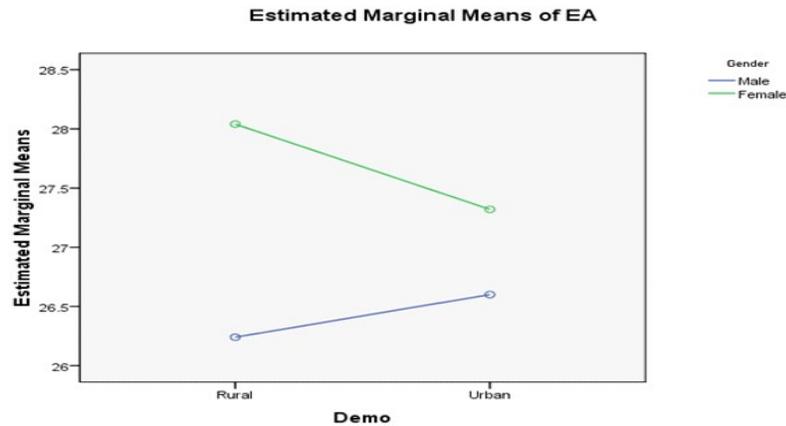
**Result**

**Hypothesis 01: There is no mean significant gender difference in the educational achievement of children of working women.**

By studying Table 1, the researcher found that the mean of boys of rural working women is 26.24 and the standard deviation is 4.371. Whereas the mean of boys of urban working women is 26.60 and the standard deviation is 3.905. Also, the mean of girls of rural working women was 28.04 and the standard deviation was 5.160 and the mean of girls of urban working women was 27.32 and the standard deviation was 3.727.



As a result of studying the above data, the researcher found that there is no significant difference in the mean and standard deviation of boys and girls of rural working women and urban working women. In which the value of F was found to be 2.120 which is more than the significance level of 0.005. Hence hypothesis 01 is proved to be true.



**Table 02 : Tests of Between-Subjects Effects**

Table 02 : Tests of Between-Subjects Effects					
Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Corrected Model	47.790 <sup>a</sup>	3	15.930	.851	.469
Intercept	73170.250	1	73170.250	3.909E3	.000
Gender	39.690	1	39.690	2.120	.149
Demo	.810	1	.810	.043	.836
Gender * Demo	7.290	1	7.290	.389	.534
Error	1796.960	96	18.718		
Total	75015.000	100			
Corrected Total	1844.750	99			
a. R Squared = .026 (Adjusted R Squared = -.005)					

### **Hypothesis 02**

**There is no mean significant demographic difference in the educational achievement of children of working women.**

As a result of the study of Table 2, the researcher found the value of F in the demographic data of educational achievement of children of working women was 0.043. Whose significance level was 0.836 which is more than the significance level of 0.005. Hence hypothesis 2 also proves to be true.

**Hypothesis 03: There is no mean significant difference in the interaction of gender and demography on the educational achievement of children of working women.**

In the study of Table 2, the researcher studied the interaction of gender and demographics on the educational achievement of children of working women and found that the value of F between them is 0.389. And the level of significance is 0.534, which is much higher than the level of significance 0.005. Thus hypothesis 3 also proves to be true.

### **Educational Implications**

The importance of educational research is defined by its educational implications. How useful any educational research will be is determined by the educational implications of that research. Working women have the additional burden of maintaining prosperity and happiness in the family along with progress in their business and financial stability. Working women devote their entire lives to preserving and shaping the future of their children.

Working women take proper care of their children so that their educational attainment is not affected. In the present research study, it has been studied that how the demographic and gender factors of working women affect the educational attainment of their children? The main objective of this study is to know how much the educational achievement of children of working women is affected by their demographics and gender?

Along with constantly progressing in their business, working women also have to bear the pressure of educating their children. Sometimes some working women are worried about the educational achievement of their children. They feel that their working life is not the reason for the decline in the educational achievement of their children. Some working women are worried about their gender discrimination. Some working women are worried about their environment and that their children are not lagging behind due to their environment. If there is a decline in the educational achievement of the children of working women, then through the presented research

paper, working women will be able to find a solution to their problem and will also be able to find an appropriate solution to the problem.

### **Conclusion:**

There is no difference in the educational achievement of boys and girls of urban and rural working women because whether they live in urban or rural environments, all mothers pay full attention to the education of their boys and girls. No matter what the environment is, they try their level best to provide them with good education by providing them equal facilities as per their environment. All the working women want to improve the future of their kids. Working mothers living in the city try to make their future bright by sending their boys and girls to coaching institutes.

Mothers living in rural environments are more serious about their children's education, which is why they fulfill their responsibilities more strongly and try their best to improve their study habits. They make genuine efforts to uplift the educational achievement of their children by improving their learning habits. That is why the educational achievement of boys and girls of working women remains the similar in both the settings.

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