

Zafar Iqbal¹
Dr. Ayman Aied Mohammed Mamdouh²

A Comparative Analysis of the Academic performance of the children of Housewives and Professional Ladies of the rural areas of Sindh, Pakistan

Abstract

A Comparative Analysis of the Academic performance of the children of Housewives and Working Women belonged from the rural areas of Sindh, Pakistan was conducted. The primary goal of this study was to find the academic performance of the children of Housewives and Professional Women of the rural area of Sindh, Pakistan. The main tools were the original results and rating scale. The population of the study was the children of HWs, PLs, of Tando Allahyar. The mothers were selected from schools, banks, hospitals, House workers and housewives whose at least one child was school going and the children from class 3 to 8 class were included. The data was separately analyzed for the Low income and Low Education (LIALE) and High income and High Education (HIAHE). It was distributed among the 50 PLs and 50 HWs. The findings of the study were that the role of HWs is significant than the role of PLs. The academicals position of the HWs children was better than the children of PLs. The children of PLs can improve if they are supported by their fathers and tutors.

Keywords: Housewives, Professional Ladies, Academic Performance, Children, Rural Areas

¹PhD Scholar Al-Madinah International University, Malaysia (zafarsst@gmail.com)

² Faculty of Education, Al-Madinah International University, Malaysia

INTRODUCTION

Pakistan is third biggest among the Muslim countries and sixth biggest in the world with respect to population. It consists of four provinces Punjab, Sindh, KP, and Baluchistan. Sindh is the second biggest province of Pakistan including the biggest city Karachi, the fifth biggest city in the world too. The province comprises rural and urban population but the position of rural areas is worst in all regards especially in education. There are two deserts Thar and Nara also in Sindh. At the South, there is the Arabian Sea while on the western side; there is mountainous range of Kirthar. These all affect the demography and education of the province.

The morally and ethically decline indicate the rotten personalities of children. They are taking even better grades but their manners are not up to the marks. Mothers can play an important role to fill this gap. Children need to be engaged by mothers, parents, aunts, uncles, and grandparents but they are put in front of the internet, is considering that they are in a good place of learning and enjoying. Although, they learn frustration, isolation, depression, and loneliness are increasing gradually in their personalities. The interaction with the local people practically is being decreased. It happens with those children whose mothers go for work or they receive less affection, care, education, the moral code of life, and ethical values as compare to those whose mothers stay at home and give attention to their children. The study gives also us the picture of informal education given by the mothers, there in the Province Sindh, Pakistan.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Role of the mothers in the education is very imperative and can't be overlooked at all. The role of PLs and HWs with considering two areas (low income and low Education) has not been study yet in the rural areas of Sindh, Pakistan, except the study in hand. The study is different in many ways from the studies done earlier. The study of (Kausar Shaheen, 2006) covers the working women and the performance, without considering the low income and education, moreover, her study was completed in the urban areas of Pakistan. She completed her study in Islamabad. (A, 2000) Afzal Ahmed another Researcher did study the challenges faces by working women. This study focused on the problems faced by working women but this study was completed in the urban area and Housewives were not included in study. The effect of low education and low income was not considered while completing the study. (Bajwa, 1997) He describes the attitude of men and women toward their daughters. He covers the rural areas of Punjab not Sindh. There is difference between his population and the population of study in hand. Furthermore, he didn't cover the role of HWs and PLs but men and women in generally without considering the academic performance of children, so the study in hand covers many other areas that have not been studied earlier. (Khalid, 2003) Another researcher focused the area of perceiving problems faced by mothers regarding their daughters. This study gives information about the problems faced by mothers and their daughters regardless of working women or Housewives. This study neither focused on low income nor low education, moreover, the study was completed in the urban

areas of Pakistan, meanwhile academic performance of the daughters has been over sighted too. Therefore, it is a good piece of research on the problems faced by mothers regarding their daughters but not gives information as the study in hand covers. Similarly another scholar (Rafiq, 2000) presented the attitude of mothers towards their daughter's education. Here only attitude analyzed against the education of their daughters. There low income was considered and was studied. Hence, it is good piece of research on the attitude of mothers regarding the education of their daughters. This study was completed in Gujranwala, Pakistan carrying urban population.(Rafiq, 2000)

METHODOLOGY

The research methodology for this study is a phenomenology qualitative research investigation. Qualitative research presents a holistic, complex picture and thick description of the event(Marshall & Rossman, 2010). It is comparative.

Two groups of the Women were selected. Each group consisted of 25 women; one of the Educated House-Wives and one of the educated working women. Similarly,two more groups were selected of the women. They were selected on the base of their total annual income. Therein Group A, 25 women were whose annual income was less than 360 US\$ while in Group B, 25 women whose annual income was more than 360 US\$. Simple Percentage method, Mean, Median, Range, and Mode were used. 3. Questionnaires were used to collect the primary data.

Participants of this phenomenological study were the Mothers and children of different schools of Tando Allahyar,

Sindh, Pakistan. Only two types of the women were included. Educated Housewives having studies more than K-10 with at least one child school going between class 3 to class 8 only and having 360US\$ per annum. Similarly educated Professional ladies having studies more than K-10 with at least one child going to school between 3 class to 8 class with 360US\$ per annum. 25+25 = 50 women meeting this criteria were included in study. The second group was consist of 25 Housewives of low education having less than K-10 with at least one child school going between 3 class to 8 class and have less than 360US\$ per annum similarly, 25 Professional Ladies of low education having less than K-10 with at least one child school going between 3 class to 8 class and have less than 360US\$ per annum. Their 100 children were also included in study.

“In a qualitative research, an apt sample size is a number that sufficiently answers the research questions. In view to the nature of this study, there is an easy access to the population;(Onwuegbuzie & Leech, 2007) therefore, the prospective sample size was be the entire population of the fifty women of the ages of 18-24. It was considered that there Sample size should not be too small that to achieve data saturation (Onwuegbuzie & Leech, 2007)Patton (2002) stated that there are no rules for sample size in qualitative Research. Anyhow, the best sample size dependent on the dimensions of the study. It is recommended by (Patton, 2002)that using Fitz-Gibbon and Morris’s (1987) table of determining sample size when it comes to this phase (p.245) where the sample size of a phenomenology study. The sample size of the fifty women participants is within the suggested range. The researcher had contact to the

participants through face to face, via other ladies and telephone.(Patton, 2002)

The main source of data was Academic Results of the Children of PLs of LIALE Academic Results of the children of Professional Ladies of Low income and Low Education were taken from their respective schools. The results of the final examinations were included. The results of the seven subjects were analysed and evaluated in perspective of the role of mothers. It was a vital document while concluding the results and similarly the Academic Results of the Children of HWs of LIALE. Academic Results of the children of Housewives of Low income and Low Education were also taken from their respective schools. The results of the final examinations were included. (Iqbal, 2017)

Analysis Technique= (Means of 6 Subjects of children HWs HIAHE - Means of 6 Subjects of Children PLs HIAHE) & (Means of 6 Subjects of children HWs LIALE - Means of 6 Subjects of Children PLs LIALE. The six subjects included in this study were Science, Mathematics, Social Study, English, Urdu and Islamiyat)

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:

Following Table 1 shows the demography of this study.

Table : 1 Demographic Information of Respondents

No	Respondent	Age	Sex	Education	Category	Frequency
1	Children of Housewives	8-13 years	F/M	Students of class 3- 8	LIALE	25
2	Children Professional Ladies	8-13 years	F/M	Students of class 3- 8	LIALE	25
3	Children of	8-13	F/M	Students of	HIAHE	25

	Housewives	years		class 3- 8		
4	Children Professional Ladies	8-13 years	F/M	Students of class 3- 8	HIAHE	25

Table: 2 Comparative Analysis of the Academic Results of LIALE and HIAHE

Aspect: Academic Performance		HWs N=25	PLs N=25	Total HWs+ PLs	HWs N=25	PLs N=25	Total HWs+ PLs
		LIALE			HIAHE		
No.	Subjects	Score	Score	Score	Score	Score	Score
1	English	82	61	143	92	50	142
2	Urdu	80	41	131	95	57	152
3	Mathematics	75	56	131	90	63	153
4	S. Studies	78	60	138	100	72	172
5	Islamiat	94	50	144	100	43	143
6	Science	70	52	122	90	51	141
	Gross Total			809			903

Table: 3 Analysis of the all Results of LIALE and HIAHE

Children of HWs & PLs	Total Mean
Academic score of Children of HWs of LIALE	75.34
Academic score of Children of PLs of LIALE	61.24
Difference	14.1
Academic score of Children of HWs of HIAHE	83.57
Academic score of Children of PLs of HIAHE	58.85
Difference	24.72

As Table 2 shows that while using the techniques for the both groups LIALE and HIAHE for the HWs and PLs the Compare Means of the HIAHE and LIALE is 15.32 and 7.58 respectively. 15.32 is the Means of HIAHE while 7.58 is the Mean of LIALE. So, High Education and High income creates positive change on the educational development of the children. The Educated and rich Mothers are better mothers than the Low Educated and Low income Mothers. That the average of the children of House Wives is 75.8% while it is 58.6% of the Children of Professional Ladies. The average in English subject is 17.2 % higher of House Wives` children which are better than the children of PLs. The median score of the children of House Wives is 82 while it is 61 of the Children of Professional Ladies. The median score in English subject is 21 of House Wives` children which is better than the children of PLs. The Mode which is the most repeated digit. The mode of the children of House Wives is 33 while it is 35 of the Children of Professional Ladies. The mode in English subject is 2 points higher of PLs children which is better than the children of HWs. The Range shows the distribution of score. It is obtained by subtracting the lowest marks from the highest marks. The range of the children of HWs is 67 while it 100 of the children of PLs, so in English Subject, the Range score is 33 points high of the children of HWs.

The performance of the children of HWs in English subject is better than the children of PLs.(Iqbal, 2017) The academic performance of the children of HWs is better than the children of the PLs. It is amazing that the results of the children of the HWs are better than the results of the children of PLs. One reason may be that their mothers have

special eye on the study and progress of their children but the PLs have lack of time to check the study of the children. It makes a great difference and as a result the academic performance of the children of HWs remains better in all four methods, average, Mode, Range and total. This result shows that importance of the House wives.

That the average of the children of House Wives is 68.8% while it is 55.3% of the Children of Professional Ladies. The average in Urdu subject is 13.1 % high of House Wives` children which is better than the children of PLs. The median score of the children of House Wives is 80 while it is 41 of the Children of Professional Ladies. The median score in Urdu subject is 39 of House Wives` children which is better than the children of PLs. The mode of the children of House Wives is 100 while it is 98 of the Children of Professional Ladies. The mode in Urdu subject is 2 points high of HWs children which is better than the children of PLs. The Range shows the distribution of score. It is obtained by subtracting the lowest marks from the highest marks. The range of the children of HWs is 100 while it is 90 of the children of PLs, so in Urdu Subject. The Range score of the children of PLs is 10 points high than the children of HWs. The performance of the children of HWs in Urdu is better than the children of PLs. Urdu is an important subject. It is compulsory from elementary to graduation level in Pakistan. It is the national language of the country. It is also the language of communication. Pakistan people speak more than 70 languages but Urdu is the language of integrity and national hood. The performance in Urdu subject is better of the children of the HWs than the children of PLs. It is a good sign that the children in the rural area of Sindh are

performing very well in the Urdu language which is not their mother tongue too.

That the average of the children of House Wives is 66.1% while it is 57.5% of the Children of Professional Ladies. The average in mathematics subject is 8.6 % high of House Wives` children which is better than the children of PLs. (Iqbal, 2017) The median score of the children of House Wives is 75 while it is 56 of the Children of Professional Ladies. The median score in mathematics is 19 points high of House Wives` children than the children of PLs. The mode of the children of House Wives is 40 while it is 40 of the Children of Professional Ladies. The mode in mathematics is same of HWs children as well as of children of PLs. The Range shows the distribution of score. It is obtained by subtracting the lowest marks from the highest marks. The range of the children of HWs is 76 while it is 92 of the children of PLs, so in Urdu Subject. The Range score of the children of HWs is 16 points high than the children of PLs. The performance of the children of HWs in Mathematics is better than the children of PLs. Mathematics is the mother of all other subject. It is the base of engineering. It is an important subject all over the world. The expertise in Mathematics is rare. Students consider it a difficult subject. All other subjects have connection with Mathematics. The result of the children of HWs is better in Mathematics shows that they are learning in better way. If they are performing better in Mathematic, its mean they will perform better in other subjects also. It is amazing that the children in the rural areas of Sindh, Pakistan performed very well in the subject of Mathematics. It is a sign of hope.(Iqbal, 2017)

That the average of the children of House Wives is 74.7% while it is 59.9% of the Children of Professional Ladies. The average in Social studies is 14.8 % high of House Wives` children which is better than the children of PLs. The median score of the children of House Wives is 78 while it is 60 of the Children of Professional Ladies. The median score in Social studies is 18 Point high of House Wives` children than the children of PLs. The mode of the children of House Wives is 100 while it is 100 of the Children of Professional Ladies. The mode in social studies is same between the children of HWs and the children of PLs. The Range shows the distribution of score. It is obtained by subtracting the lowest marks from the highest marks. The range of the children of HWs is 100 while it is 90 of the children of PLs, so in Urdu Subject. The Range score of the children of PLs is 10 points high than the children of HWs. The performance of the children of HWs in Social Studies is better than the children of PLs. Social Studies is a subject of societies that is consist of history and geography. Both are very important subjects and have deep connections with human and their societies. Usually, children consider it a dry subject. They don't take interest in Social studies. Especially, in the history children don't take interest although it is very informative subject but this subject is taught very badly. It is a good sign that there in the rural area of Sindh, Pakistan, students have taken good marks. The result of the children of HWs children is better than the result of the children of the PLs shows their interest and the devotion of their mothers.(Iqbal, 2017)

That the average of the children of House Wives is 81.4% while it is 60.6% of the Children of Professional

Ladies. The average in Islamic studies is 20.8 % high of House Wives` children than the children of PLs. The median score of the children of House Wives is 94 while it is 50 of the Children of Professional Ladies. The median score in Islamic studies is 44 Point high of House Wives` children than the children of PLs. The Mode which is the most repeated digit. The mode of the children of House Wives is 100 while it is 100 of the Children of Professional Ladies. The mode in social studies is same between the children of HWs and the children of PLs. The Range shows the distribution of score. It is obtained by subtracting the lowest marks from the highest marks. The range of the children of HWs is 72 while it is 87 of the children of PLs, so in Islamic Studies. The Range score of the children of HWs is 15 points high than the children of PLs. The performance of the children of HWs in Islamic Studies is better than the children of PLs. Islamic study is an important subject, especially for the Muslims students. It is a subject that tells the students about the ways to spend life according to the Islamic way. It also tells about the life hereafter. Everyone is spiritually bound with this subject. The understanding and concept of the Islamic study is essential for every Muslims. The majority of the students of the Sindh, Pakistan is Muslim. It is good omen that children have performed well in the subject of Islamic studies in the rural area of Sindh, Pakistan. (Iqbal, 2017)

The average of the children of House Wives is 69.9% while it is 61.3% of the Children of Professional Ladies. The average in Science is 8.6 % high of House Wives` children than the children of PLs. The median score of the children of House Wives is 70 while it is 52 of the Children of Professional Ladies. The median score in Science is 18 Point

high of House Wives` children than the children of PLs. The Mode which is the most repeated digit. The mode of the children of House Wives is 82 while it is 50 of the Children of Professional Ladies. The mode in Science is 32 Points high of the children of HWs than the children of PLs. The Range shows the distribution of score. It is obtained by subtracting the lowest marks from the highest marks. The range of the children of HWs is 65 while it is 73 of the children of PLs, so in Science. The Range score of the children of HWs is 8 points high than the children of PLs. The performance of the children of HWs in Science is better than the children of PLs. (Iqbal, 2017). Science is ruling the world. Whole world has great influences by science. Science has brought a revolution in the world. Every field of the world has changed by science. The importance of the Science can't be ignored. The importance of the Science is acknowledged. It is understood the leadership of the world will remain in the hands of those who will lead the Science. Science is to scientific approach. It is a good sign that the children there in the rural area of Sindh have taken good marks in science. The performance of the HWs children is better than the children of the PLs in the Science subject.

CONCLUSION

The performance of the children of the educated Housewives is better. Education creates great impact on the achievement of the children. The performance of the children of working ladies needs supervision. Highly educated and rich mothers facilitate the children to have good grades. Income and Education directly impact the achievement level of their children.

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