

Academic Performance of Adolescent Daughters Effectuated by the Employment of Their Mothers

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ABSTRACT The effect of employment of housewives on the academic performance of their adolescent daughters was investigated. For this study 120 households including employed and non-employed households were selected randomly from the Palampur city and University Campus of District Kangra of Himachal Pradesh. Data were collected on specific structured schedule for housewives and adolescent daughters through direct interview method. Results reported that academic performance of the adolescent daughters is affected by the employment of housewives.

INTRODUCTION

The moderate thinking endeavours to make a compromise between women's two roles as a mother and a working-women. The women away from home, whether by choice or necessity has exercised a deep impact on the basic institution? "Family" of which they themselves form a vital part. The overall responsibility of accomplishing the myriad household jobs falls on the shoulder of the housewives. The employment imposes a substantial stress on the home makers as well as on their adolescent daughter. The employment of housewives outside their homes has got an adverse effect on the performance of their children in study particularly their adolescent daughters, who have to attend the households job like preparation of meals, cleaning of house, dish washing, washing of clothes, ironing of clothes and care of siblings which are normally attended by the housewives (Kuriala, 1971).

The present study has been undertaken with the following objectives:

Objects

1. To determine the factors affecting the academic performance of adolescent girls.
2. To find out the association between socio-personal characteristics and academic performance of the selected respondents.

MATERIALS AND METHOD

Sample: The study was conducted in Palampur town of District Kangra. A random sample of 120 women (60 working and 60 non-working women) having adolescent daughters was selected for comparative analysis of working and non-working women.

Tool: A self structured questionnaire cum interview schedule was used in the present study. The direct interview method was used to collect the data from the purposively selected respondents of the sample and adolescent daughters the questionnaire was pre tested on group of non-sampled women having adolescent daughters.

Statistical Analysis: Frequency, percentage and chi-square tests were applied to analyse the data.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Personal characteristics of the respondent's shows that a large proportion (66.67 per cent) of employed women belonged to 41-45 years of age group. 53.33 per cent of the employed mothers were educated up to graduate level (Table 1). Most of non-employed mothers (56.67 per cent) were educated up to matric and Higher secondary level. Among non-employed mothers there were only two illiterate woman. Majority (96.67 per cent) of the employed mothers were engaged in govt. Jobs and rest 3.33 per cent were having their own business.

The family characteristics of the respondents shows that majority of the respondents, both employed and non-employed belonged to general

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Table 1: Personal characteristics of the respondent

Variable	Working (N=60)	Non-working (N=60)	Total (N=120)
<i>Age (years)</i>			
35-40	6(10.00)	12 (20.00)	18 (15.00)
41-45	40 (66.66)	28 (46.66)	68 (56.66)
46-50	14 (23.33)	12 (20.00)	26 (21.66)
51-55	-	8 (13.33)	8 (6.66)
Total	60(100.00)	60(100.00)	120(100.00)
<i>Education</i>			
Illiterate	-	2 (3.33)	2 (1.66)
Primary/Middle	-	14 (23.33)	14 (11.66)
Matric/Hr. Sec.	20 (33.33)	34 (56.66)	54(45.00)
B.A./B.Sc.	32(53.33)	10 (16.66)	42(35.00)
M.A.	8 (13.33)	-	8(6.67)
Total	60(100.00)	60(100.00)	120(100.00)
<i>Occupation of Mother</i>			
Housewife	-	60 (100.00)	60(50.00)
Self employed	2 (3.33)	-	2(1.67)
Service	58 (96.66)	-	58(48.33)
Total	60(100.00)	60(100.00)	120(100.00)

Figures in parenthesis indicate percentage

Table 2: Socio-economic characteristics of the respondents

Variable	Working (N=60)	Non-working (N=60)	Total (N=120)
<i>Caste</i>			
General category	54 (90.00)	50 (83.33)	104(86.67)
Scheduled category	4 (6.66)	8 (13.33)	12(10.0)
Scheduled tribe	2 (3.33)	2 (3.33)	4(3.33)
Total	60(100.00)	60(100.00)	120(100.00)
<i>Family Size</i>			
3-4	34(56.66)	20 (33.33)	54(45.00)
5-6	22 (36.66)	30 (50.00)	52(43.33)
7-8	4(6.66)	8 (13.33)	12(10.00)
9 and above	-	2(3.33)	2(1.67)
Total	60(100.00)	60(100.00)	120(100.00)
<i>Family Type</i>			
Nuclear	56 (93.33)	50 (83.33)	106(87.74)
Joint	4 (13.33)	10.00(16.67)	14(12.26)
Total	60(100.00)	60(100.00)	120(100.00)
<i>Per Capita Income (Rs.)</i>			
5000-10000	32 (53.33)	46 (76.67)	78(65.00)
11000-15000	16 (26.67)	6(10.00)	22(18.33)
16000-20000	12 (20.00)	6 (10.00)	18(15.00)
20000 and Above	-	2(3.33)	2(1.67)
Total	60(100.00)	60(100.00)	120(100.00)

Figure in parenthesis indicate percentage

category i.e.90.00 & 83.33 per cent. Maximum employed/ non-employed women having nuclear families including 3-4 (56.67 per cent) and 5-6 family members (50.00 per cent). Both categories having family income 5,000-10,000 per month (Table 2).

The performance of household activities except one or two activities, the involvement of

adolescent daughters in household activities of employed housewives was more than corresponding non-employed housewives ($\chi^2 = 12.591^*$). These results corroborated the findings of Miglani et al. (1990) who reported that employed mothers depended a great deal for manual tasks on their daughters (Table 3).

The academic performance of the adolescence daughters was studied in terms of percentage marks obtained. Further the academic performance was examined in terms of regularity in attendance, time devoted for studies, extra coaching for study and housewives taking initiative in their daughters studies etc. It is evident from the data that academic performance of teen age daughters belonging to non-employed homemakers was better than that of the corresponding group. It was found that a comparatively high percentage (70.00 per cent) of the adolescent girls of non-employed mothers devote more time 3-4 hours in their study.

Table 4 shows that majority of the adolescent daughters of non-employed mother were performing well in their studies. The daughters of non-employed mother devote more time in their studies in comparison to other corresponding group. During exams day's daughters of employed mother had to devote more time in studies. In both cases there is a small number who go for extra coaching. The daughters of non-employed mothers were regular in their attendance. Only 43.33 per cent employed mothers were taking interest in their adolescent daughters studies by not taking them do house work and letting their study undisturbed. Whereas all non-employed mothers were taking initiative in their adolescents daughter's studies.

The Findings shows the distribution of participation of the adolescent daughter in co-curricular activities (Table 5). A higher percentage of the adolescent's daughters of employed mothers were not participating in co-curricular activities than that of other respondents ($\chi^2 = 30.321^{**}$). Reason for non-participation were lack of time, lack of interest and lack of encouragement on the part of parents.

CONCLUSION

Thus it can be concluded that taking up out of home jobs by housewives did affect academic performance of adolescence daughters at some extent. The education of mother, mother's

Table 3: Performance of household activities by the adolescent

<i>Household tasks</i>	<i>Working (N=60)</i>	<i>Non-working (N=60)</i>	<i>Total (N=120)</i>	<i>Chi-square</i>
<i>Cooking (hrs.)</i>				12.591*
Nil	22 (36.67)	24 (40.00)	46(38.33)	-
Below 1	4 (6.67)	10 (16.67)	14 (11.66)	-
1-2	32 (53.33)	10 (16.67)	42 (35.00)	-
3-4	2 (3.33)	14 (23.33)	16 (13.33)	-
5-6	-	2 (3.33)	2 (1.67)	-
Total	60(100.00)	60(100.00)	120(100.00)	
<i>Dish Washing (hrs.)</i>				NS
Nil	16(26.67)	14 (23.33)	30(25.00)	-
Below 1	34 (56.67)	34 (56.67)	68(56.67)	-
1-2	8 (13.33)	12 (20.00)	20(16.67)	-
3-4	2 (3.33)	-	2(1.67)	-
Total	60(100.00)	60(100.00)	120(100.00)	
<i>Sweeping (hrs.)</i>				NS
Nil	16 (26.67)	20 (33.33)	36(30.00)	-
Below 1	40 (66.67)	38 (63.33)	78(65.00)	-
1-2	2 (3.33)	2 (3.33)	4(3.33)	-
3-4	2 (3.33)	-	2(1.67)	-
Total	60(100.00)	60(100.00)	120(100.00)	
<i>Mopping (hrs.)</i>				NS
Nil	40 (66.67)	36 (60.00)	76(63.33)	-
Below 1	18 (30.00)	22 (36.67)	40(33.33)	-
1-2	2 (3.33)	2(3.33)	4(3.33)	-
3-4	-	-	-	-
Total	60(100.00)	60(100.00)	120(100.00)	
<i>Washing of Clothes (hrs.)</i>				NS
Nil	34 (56.67)	30 (50.00)	64(53.33)	-
Below 1	4 (6.67)	6 (10.00)	10(8.33)	-
1-2	18 (30.00)	16 (26.67)	34(28.33)	-
3-4	2 (3.33)	8 (13.33)	10(8.33)	-
5-6	2 (3.33)	-	2(1.67)	-
Total	60(100.00)	60(100.00)	120(100.00)	
<i>Ironing of Clothes (hrs.)</i>				NS
Nil	16(26.67)	8 (13.33)	24(20.00)	-
Below 1	40 (26.67)	48 (80.00)	88(73.33)	-
1-2	2 (3.33)	4 (6.66)	6(5.00)	-
3-4	2 (3.33)	-	2(1.67)	-
Total	60(100.00)	60(100.00)	120(100.00)	
<i>Sewing of Clothes (hrs.)</i>				NS
Nil	52(86.67)	56 (93.33)	108(90.00)	-
Below 1	-	-	-	-
1-2	2 (3.33)	-	2(1.67)	-
3-4	-	-	-	-
5-6	6 (10.00)	4 (6.66)	10(8.33)	-
Total	60(100.00)	60(100.00)	120(100.00)	
<i>Mending of Clothes (hrs.)</i>				NS
Nil	50 (83.33)	56 (93.33)	106(88.33)	-
Below 1	6 (10.00)	2 (3.33)	8(6.67)	-
1-2	4 (6.66)	2 (3.33)	6(5.00)	-
3-4	-	-	-	-
Total	60(100.00)	60(100.00)	120(100.00)	
<i>Teaching of Sibling (hrs.)</i>				NS
Nil	56 (93.33)	52 (86.67)	108(90.00)	-
Below 1	2(3.33)	2 (3.33)	4(13.33)	-
1-2	2 (3.33)	6(10.00)	8(6.67)	-
3-4	-	-	-	-
Total	60(100.00)	60(100.00)	120(100.00)	
<i>Shopping of Grocery (hrs.)</i>				NS
Nil	46(76.67)	44 (73.33)	90(75.00)	-
Below 1	2(3.33)	-	2(1.67)	-
1-2	8 (13.33)	12 (20.00)	20(16.67)	-
3-4	4 (6.66)	4 (6.66)	8(6.67)	-
Total	60(100.00)	60(100.00)	120(100.00)	

Figures in parenthesis indicate percentage

*Significant at 5%level of significance.

NS= Non-significant.

Table 4: Academic performance of adolescent girls

Variable	Working (N-60)	Non-working (N-60)	Total (N=120)	Chi-square
<i>Percentage Obtained in Study</i>				
51-60	18 (30.00)	16 (26.67)	34(23.33)	NS
61-70	30 (50.00)	36 (60.00)	66(55.00)	-
71-80	12 (20.00)	8 (13.33)	20(16.67)	-
<i>Performacne in the Study</i>				
Not very well	-	-	-	-
Very well	16 (26.67)	12 (20.00)	28(23.33)	NS
Average	44 (73.33)	48 (80.00)	92 (76.67)	-
<i>Per day (hrs.) Devoted for Study at Home</i>				
No study	8 (13.33)	6(10.00)	14(11.67)	NS
Below 1	-	4 (6.67)	4(3.33)	-
1-2	36 (60.00)	42 (70.00)	78(65.00)	-
3-4	14 (23.33)	8 (13.33)	22(18.33)	-
5-6	2 (3.33)	-	2(1.67)	-
<i>During Exams Time Devoted in Study</i>				
1-2	4 (6.67)	2(3.33)	6(5.00)	NS
3-4	4 (6.67)	8 (13.33)	12(10.00)	-
5-6	10 (16.67)	24 (40.00)	34(28.33)	-
7 and above	42 (70.00)	26 (43.33)	68(56.67)	-
<i>Coaching</i>				
Extra coaching	16 (26.67)	8 (13.33)	24(20.00)	NS
No extra coaching	44 (73.33)	52 (86.67)	96(80.00)	-
<i>Coaching During Normal days (hrs.)</i>				
1-2	14 (23.33)	8 (13.33)	22(18.33)	NS
3-4	2(3.33)	-	2(1.67)	-
<i>Coaching During Exams</i>				
Attendance	-	-	-	-
Less than average	-	-	-	NS
More than average	26 (43.33)	14 (23.33)	40(33.33)	-
Average	34 (30.00)	46 (76.67)	80(66.67)	-
<i>Initiative by House Wives for Improving the Academic Performance of their Adolescent Girls</i>				
<i>A. Initiative :</i>				
-By taking interest	26 (43.33)	60 (100.00)	86(71.67)	30.321**
-By not telling her to do housework	-	-	-	-
-By arranging tuition	-	-	-	-
-By letting her study undisturbed	-	-	-	-
<i>B. Not taking initiative:</i>				
-Due to lack to time	20 (33.33)	-	20(16.67)	-
-Due to lack of interest	-	-	-	-
-Due to tiredness	14 (23.33)	-	14(11.67)	-

Figures in parenthesis indicate percentage ** Significant at 1%level of significance.

Table 5: Participation of adolescent daughter in cocurricular activities

Activities	Working (N-60)	Non-working (N-60)	Total(N=120)	Chi-square
Sports	16 (26.67)	14 (23.33)	30(25.00)	NS
Declamation	10 (16.67)	14 (23.33)	24(20.00)	NS
Singing	16 (26.67)	32 (53.33)	48(40.00)	NS
Dance	17 (56.67)	36 (60.00)	70(58.33)	NS
Essay writing	6 (10.00)	2 (3.33)	8 (6.67)	NS
Quiz	12 (20.0)	8 (13.33)	20(16.67)	NS
<i>Reason for No Participation</i>				
Lack of time	22 (36.67)	26 (43.33)	48(40.00)	NS
Lack of interest	34 (56.67)	30 (50.00)	64(53.33)	NS
Lack of encouragement	8 (13.33)	10 (16.67)	18(15.00)	NS

Figures in parenthesis indicate percentage

occupation and the socio-economic status were significantly associated with the academic performance. The other factors like family type, cast, size and income were non-significantly associated with the academic performance.

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