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Academic performance of children among working & non working women in Lucknow in U.P

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Abstract

Academic performance is the outcome of education that extent to a student, teacher or institution has achieved their educational goals. Academic performance assumes school importance in the context of an education system aimed at a progressive scholastic development of the child and human resources development. A child's earliest education is received in a family and basic ideas are initiated which determine his/her later all round development in school and outside home. The role of women in the development of child is very vital in a family and the women acts as a model and influences the child's growth and behaviour. In general, women are more influential to discipline the child in behaviour, study habits, attitude and guides towards a career. In the modern society most of the family is a nuclear one and like western countries both the parents are working. Women working rate has increased very rapidly in India resulting changes in the structure and function of family. Differences in the family environment have great impact on individual study habit. Child-care has become a major issue in most of the countries of the world. The present study was conducted with an objective to identify to the Academic Performance of children among Working & Non Working Women in selected to their socioeconomic profile.

Methodology: Lucknow city was selected to conduct the study. Sample size of 600 schools going children within the age range of 13-16 years were selected, an interview schedule was prepared. Which in assess' the Academic Performance of children among Working & Non Working Women relation to socioeconomic profile was analyzed. Results: the study revealed that there were differences the Academic Performance of children among Working & Non Working Women.

Keywords: Children' working & non working woman

Introduction

Academic performance is children are the combination of communal interface. Academic performance means education learning school, college s and universities to get certain scores, grades, ranks and promotion to next class and to get a job. Academic achievement has become an index in determining a children future. Since the world is becoming more competitive, the quality of performance has become the key factors for personal progress. The desire for a high level of achievement puts a lot of pressure on student, teachers, and school and in general the education system itself. In fact, it appears as if the wholes system of education revolves round the academic achievement of student. (Dr Mohammad Ahsan*2013) [4]. Academic performance is the outcome of education that extent to a student, teacher or institution has achieved their educational goals. In California, the achievement of schools is measured by the academic performance. Parent's academic socialization is a term describing the way parents influence students' academic achievement by shaping students' skills, behavior and attitudes towards school. Children's semi-structured home learning environment transitions into a more structured learning environment when children start first grade. Early academic achievement enhances later academic achievement. Academic socialization can be influenced by parents' socio-economic status. Highly educated parents tend to have more stimulating learning environments further, recent research indicates that the relationship quality with parents will influence the development of academic self-efficacy among aged children, which will in turn affect their academic performance. A child's earliest education is received in a family and basic ideas are initiated which determine his/her later all round development in school and outside home. The role of women in the development of child is very vital in a family and the women acts as a model and influences the child's growth and behaviour.

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In general, women are more influential to discipline the child in behaviour, study habits, attitude and guides towards a career. In the modern society most of the family is a nuclear one and like western countries both the parents are working. Women working rate has increased very rapidly in India resulting changes in the structure and function of family. Differences in the family environment have great impact on individual study habit. Child-care has become a major issue in most of the countries of the world. Academic performance is based upon inherent talent as well as environment feature of an individual. According to the woman who are highly educated and working are more sensitive to their children. They focused on the point that "parents should provide attentive hands-on care to their children." It is the responsibility of mother to educate her children according to the requirement of contemporary economic and social need. "Woman's working status is also related with child results. It is through the family those effects take place. Outcome of children are related with woman's sense of well being and parenting style. (Dr Mohammad Ahsan*2013) [4]. The present

study was conducted with an objective to identify the Academic Performance of children among Working & Non Working Women in selected to their socioeconomic profile.

Methodology

Lucknow city was selected to conduct the study. Sample size of 600 working & non working women among schools going children within the age range of 13-16 years were selected, an interview schedule was prepared. Personal information was gathered by interview schedule, school going children's previous year's academic grades and attendance were noted from the school. The collected data was analyzed between the variables. Which in assess' the Academic Performance of children among Working & Non Working Women relation to socioeconomic profile was analyzed.

Results and discussion

To compare the Academic Performance of children among Working & Non Working Women in the age group of 13- 16 years were taken as sample.

Table 1: Age of the children among Working & Non Working Women.

Age of children	Working women children (N=399)		Non working women children (N=201)		Total	%
	WWC	%	NWC	%		
13	143	35.83	60	29.85	203	33.83
14	108	27.06	62	30	170	28.33
15	87	21.80	49	24.37	136	22.66
16	61	15.28	30	14.92	91	15.16

It can be noted from the above table that majority of the both group working and non working women; children were in the age ranging from of 13-16 years. Among the working women; children 35.83 percent belong to the 13 age group and non

working women children 30 percent were 14 years age group. This implies there is no difference in distribution of children on respect to their working status.

Table 2: Family income of children.

socioeconomic profile	Working women children (N=399)		Non working women children (N=201)		Total	%
	WWC	%	NWC	%		
>50.000	25	6.26	9	4.47	34	5.66
40.000 20.000	311	77.94	167	83.08	478	79.66
<10.000	63	15.78	25	12.43	88	14.66

It is clearly evident from the table that majority 83.08 percent of non working women children family income have on income of Rs.40.000- 20.000 and 12.43 percent respondent

family non working women family of less than Rs.10.000 very few 6.26 percent family of working women family have on income of more than 50.000.

Table 3: Academic performance children of the among Working & Non Working Women.

Academic performance	Working women children (N=399)		Non working women children (N=201)		Total	%
	WWC	%	NWC	%		
< 40	35	8.77	30	14.92	65	10.83
40-50	85	21.30	35	17.41	120	20
50-60	173	43.35	82	40.79	255	42.5
>70	106	26.56	54	26.86	160	26.66

Academic performance children Ranged between 50-60 percent there is no significant difference in the % value. As the sample size is different.

Conclusion

The above study clearly brings out the fact that in Uttar Pradesh, academic Performance of children among Working & Non Working Women relation to socioeconomic profile. School going children age is the crucial period of a person's life, where in the major transitions of that occur during this period. As well, it is the period where the majority of the

academic performances are formed. It can be concluded from the percentage study, schooling does have an effect on this academic performance. It was observed that the traits are no difference working woman than non working women children academic performance.

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