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Academic performance of children of non-working mothers in Imphal West District, Manipur.

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Abstract: The study was undertaken with the objective of finding out the academic performance of children of non working class mothers in Imphal West District of Manipur (India). In this study, descriptive survey method was adopted. The sample of the study comprises of 50 children (25 boys and girls each). Questionnaire, interview and observation method were used as tools for the study. The data were analyzed in percentage method. The study found that among the children of the non working mothers, the boys have achieved better academic performance than the girls.

Keywords: Non working mother, children, academic performance, Imphal West District.

I. Introduction

Home is a different concept to everyone, but it usually means a place where we feel safe and wanted, a place where lives the people we love the most. It is a place where children engage with their parents. Motherhood is a stage in a woman's life where she gives birth to her child and then raises her child until the child becomes completely self reliant. Motherhood confers upon a woman the responsibility of raising a child. At this stage, the life of a female undergoes a complete change of 360 degrees. This process also changes the way in which she is perceived in the society and in her family. Non-working mother means a day in which the employee is not scheduled to work to complete her regularly scheduled hours. The females who are full-time homemakers also find it difficult to manage home and kids. It is often perceived that non-working mothers have a relaxed life, as they spend a significant time at home managing their household work and family; which is totally wrong. In fact, homemakers have an equally vigorous routine like any other working women. So non-working mothers are also facing stress like working mothers. It is quite true that non-working mothers are devoted to their families to such an extent that they hardly give time for social needs, or activities. One must not forget that a social circle is very important for a healthy living as it helps to vent out their thoughts by mutual discussions and gives them a sigh of relief in this otherwise busy world. It is highly suggested to takes out some time from their daily routine to catch up with some friends. It generates positive energy and helps in shifting their focus from stressful thoughts; at least for some time. With a good support of her family members and belief in herself, she can raise her children into good human beings. It is not only to create a positive environment but also will improve life. Moomin Jain (2015) found that working mothers are personally determinant, well environment determinants, high in level of aspiration of education towards their children as compared to children of working mothers. Vidyawati and Dr. Josphine Nirmala Many (2017) observed that the traits are no difference working women than non working women children academic performance. Ali, A. (2016) found that about non-working mothers they spend most of the time with their wards, so their wards are totally dependent on their mothers. Hence they face problems in educational adjustment and academic achievement.

II. Purpose of the study

A woman has multi-dimensional contributions in a family that affect the happiness of all the members in the family. In almost all societies in the world, they are traditionally assigned to be the primary care givers to infants and children (UNDP, 1995). Activities carried out by women such as preparing food and drinks, fetching water and seeking preventative and curative medical care are crucial for children's health and development. Women also play important roles to supplement family incomes in households as well as in businesses. In a developing state like Manipur, the participation of women is quite essential in most cases for minimum survival of a family, and because of their multi faceted roles as care givers and providers of family income, women face challenging situations in bringing the right welfare of their children. Non working mother may make them rely on other members of the household to provide proper child care.

III. Objectives of the study

To find out academic performance of children (boys and girls) of non working mothers at elementary level regarding:

- (a) Classroom performance
- (b) Study habit
- (c) Learning outcomes

IV. Delimitation

1. The study was delimited to five private elementary schools' students from class 6th to 8th standard of Imphal West district in Manipur (India).
2. It was delimited non-working mothers' of West District in Manipur (India)

V. Research methodology

The descriptive survey method was used. The data were collected through simple random technique whereas questionnaire, interview and observation method were used as tools. Five (5) private elementary schools from Imphal West district, Manipur (25 each of boys and girls of non working mothers) were used as sample. Data were analyzed through simple percentage method, bar charts and pie diagrams.

VI. Results and discussions

Table No.1: Class room performance

Class room performance			
Category	Good classroom performance (%)	Average classroom performance (%)	Poor classroom performance (%)
Boys	12	8	5
Girls	10	6	9

Table No. 1 revealed that 12% of boys and 8% of girls were found good in classroom performance whereas 8% of boys and 5% of girls were found in average performance in classroom and 5% boys and 9% girls were found poor in classroom performance.

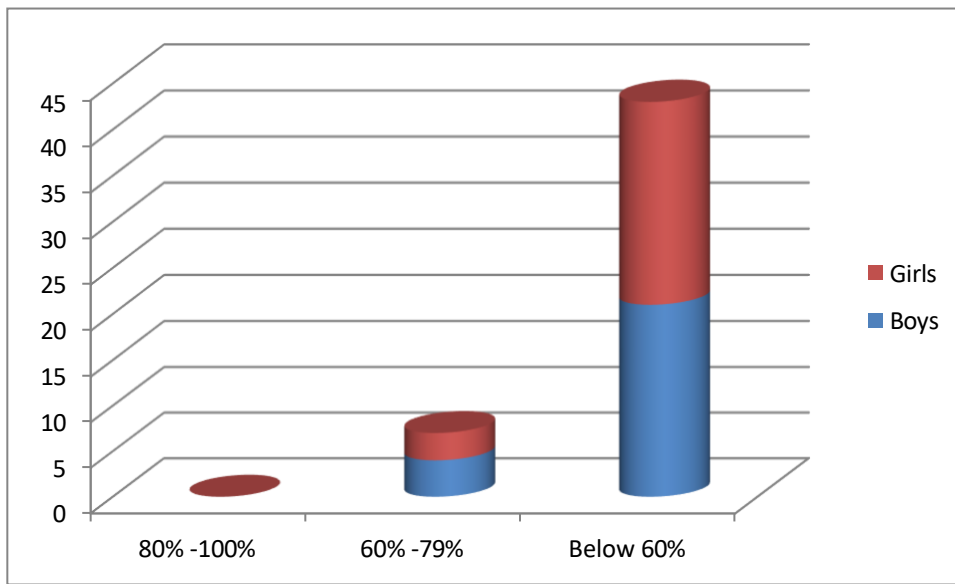


Figure 1: Class room performance

Table No.2: Study habit

Category	Study habit		
	Good study habit (%)	Average study habit (%)	Poor study habit (%)
Boys	8	5	12
Girls	4	2	19

Table No.2 showed that 8% of boys and 4% of girls were found in good study habit, 5% of boys and 2% of girls found in average study habit and 12% of boys and 19% of girls were found in poor study habit.

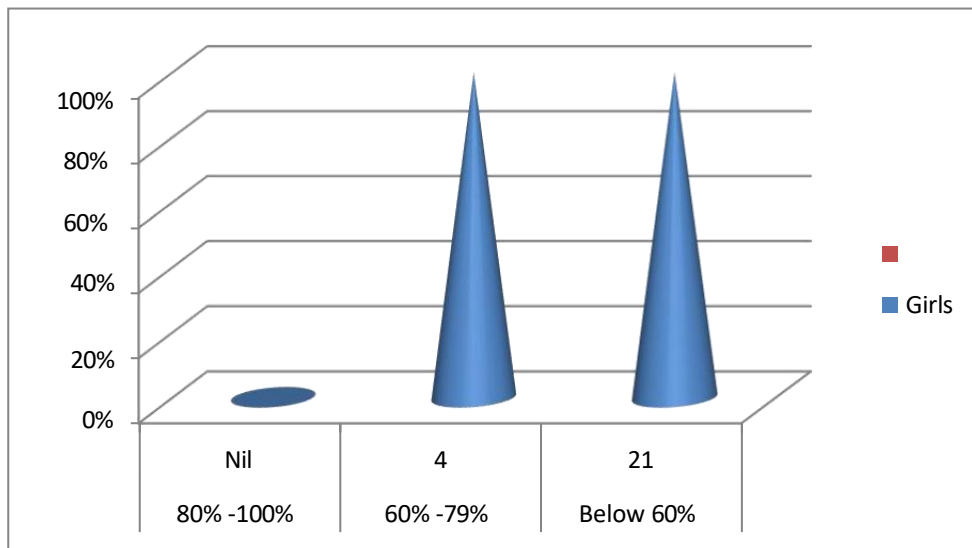


Figure 2: Study habit

Table No.3: Learning Outcomes

Learning outcomes			
Scores	80% -100%	60% -79%	Below 60%
Boys	Nil	4	21
Girls	NIL	3	22

Table No. 3 shows that no boys and girls scored 80%-100%, 4% of boys and 3% of boys scored 60%-79% and 21% of boys and 22 % of girls scored below 60%.

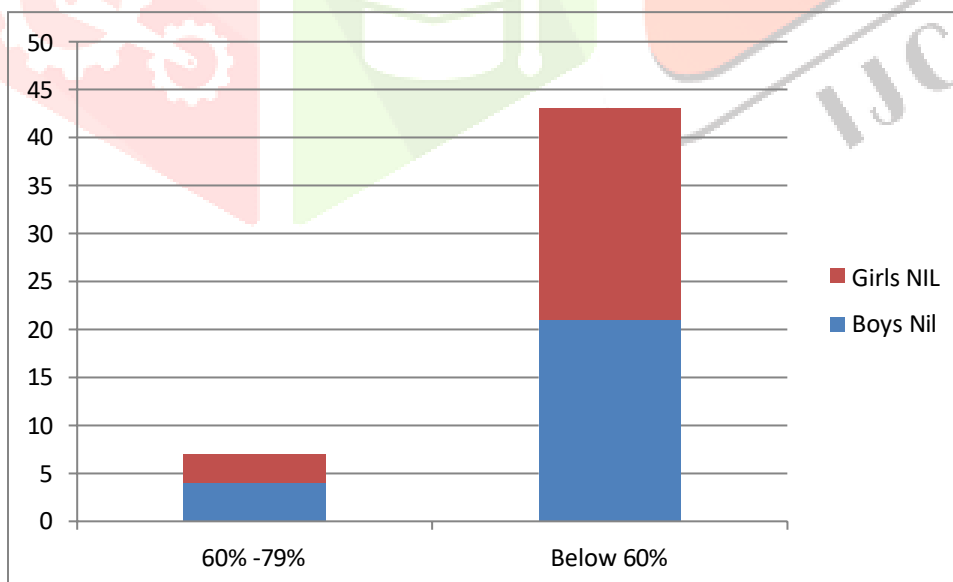


Figure 3: Learning Outcomes

VII. Suggestions and recommendations

1. The parents should be oriented about the needs of the changing social set up, problems of the children, and various procedures for proper development of the children.
2. The government should take proper steps for the benefits of children of non-working mothers, like establishing children club, sports centres and libraries that are easily reachable and accessible.
3. Teachers should try to develop sound educational atmosphere in the class rooms as well as in the schools so that the students do not confront with any adjustment problem. They should act as facilitator for the children of non working mothers.
4. Nonworking mothers need to talk to their children at regular basis to understand their psychological needs and also to help them in their studies. This will help a lot to understand and to sort out their problem.
5. Teachers, administrators and counsellors should be sensitized about the level of academic problems and coping strategies of children of non-working mothers so that they would take proper measures for planning, counselling intervention for them.
6. The present study is limited to one district of Imphal West district in Manipur (India). In order to have some broader and comprehensive perspective, study may be extended to more districts or to other states or other countries.
7. Furthermore, the author has to rely on a small size of sample due to time and cost constraints. It would be better to select more schools in the population.
8. Studies can also be taken up at various levels i.e. school, college and university level.
9. The study has its implications for teachers also. Teachers should try to develop sound educational atmosphere in the class rooms as well as in the schools so that the students do not confront with any adjustment problem. They should act as facilitator for the children of non- working mothers.

VIII. Conclusion

1. Boys were found performing better than girls because they are not at all shy and the confidence level of boys were more than the girls because boys tend to grasp early compared to girls.
2. Boys had better study habits in comparison to the girls because non-working mothers have time to devote towards their studies and other activities, while girls want getting pampered, further affecting their study habits even though the mothers are at home to devote time for their studies.
3. Boys are scoring more than the girls because the boys are more disciplined and smarter compared to the girls, this may be also because boys grasp the values brought by the mother at home more efficiently than the girls.

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