



## Influence of study habits on the academic achievement of children of working mothers in Bilaspur district: A comparative study

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### Abstract

The present study aims at to find out whether the study habits on the academic achievement of children of working mothers in Bilaspur district. The study further compared the study habits of higher secondary school students of working mothers on the basis of gender. The sample of the study consisted of 120 secondary school students (30 male students of urban areas, 30 female students of urban areas, 30 male students of rural areas & 30 female students of rural areas) of the age group 14 to 16 years belonging to different localities selected randomly from different educational institutions of district Bilaspur, Chattisgarh. Study Habit Inventory constructed by Palsane & Anuradha Sharma and CAT constructed by P.K.Naik was administered to the selected sample to assess their study habits and self-constructed General Information Questionnaire was used to elicit information regarding the subjects age, sex, family type, single parent or both parent, mother whether working kind of work, number of working hours, educated/uneducated etc. The data so collected was analyzed statistically by employing mean, SD and t-test. The study revealed there were insignificant differences between the adolescent students of WM on the measure of comprehension, study sets, interaction, drilling, recording and language dimensions of study habits but significant differences were found between the students of working mothers on the measures of concentration, task orientation and supports.

**Keywords:** study habits, academic achievement, working mothers, secondary school students

### Introduction

Women employment rate has increased very rapidly over the last several years. Entry of women in the field of salaried jobs was a result of number of factor such as economic needs, spread of education among women, social and national reform movements attracted the attention of the people towards women empowerment, search of identity, freedom to women all over the world by recognizing equality as a fundamental right irrespective of sex, race etc. The education of women is not imperative for the benefit for the women only but uplift of the society also. Today women from all corners started working in government, semi government or private salaried jobs. The entry of women in the workforce brings changes in the structure and function of family. Every member of the family occupies a vital position in the interaction map of the child but among them the role of mother is important and varied. Mother plays important role in the personality development of the children by shaping their intellectual and social behavior. Booth (2000) [2] Study found that children of working mothers had lower intellectual performance than a matched group of children whose mother does not work. Some studies revealed that while the lack of mothers presence can impact a child negatively this impact is not as serve as what occurs if the mother does not work. Such factors include poverty, parental education and quality childcare. Children of working mothers do not suffer any differently from anxiety, antisocial behavior or stress related problems than those of non-working mothers, had fever stereotyped gender-role attitudes and felt their mothers are more competent. Children

of working mothers were also found to have a feeling of that they had control over their environment. Work usually adds meaning to life this is especially true for women who enjoy their work. If a working mother is happy with her job to provide her child daily needs they may perform as a parent as well. The working mother encouraged their children to be more independent, self-sufficient and self-independent from an early age. Researchers got interested in the field of education of children of working mothers, to find out the problems and benefits. Therefore, the importance of maternal employment inspired the investigator to conduct a study on study habits.

### Significance of the study

Today more mothers work outside the home then before how these affect children depend partially upon their age and partially upon the provision made for their care the children usually feels lonely and unhappy when the mother is away for the major part of the day. In homes when Mother worked there is a greater possibility that the home duties will get neglected or postponed or transformed, there are fewer opportunities for social life and Recreation with the family. children of such family and more expected to share in the household activities as compared to children of non working mothers, these children tend to be nervous and irregular in their work habits which affect their school at this comment young children are more affected by the mother employment then the older children girl are more effective than voice within the family.

According to Basti *et al.* you centre survey 82% of men and women think young children are better off in their mother don't work outside to home or work only part time. They tend to believe that mums are better off to 38% felt that ideal situation for metals with young children was not to work outside the home and an additional 44% thought that part time work was the way to go. Bernal 2008 short to seek relationship between working mother and cognitive development of their children. It was hypothesized that mother who were working their children would hinder in cognitive development. Renault *et al.* 2003 reviews that many mothers or their work identity work skill and their feeling about work as affecting the family relationship and home life in a positive way. Taylor 2001 believe that employed mother neglect your children and put their family relationship at risk Ericsson 1980 points out children of working and nonworking mother development trust not only about their mother but about the whole world as they are not being cared properly.

Lakshminarayanan *et al.* (2006) [6] have made an attempt to compare achievers and non-achievers in study skills. Result in general indicates that achievers use higher level of study skills than non-achievers. Stella & Purushothaman (1993) examined the study habits of underachievers. The mean value showed that urban students had better study habits than rural students. But no significant difference was found between boys and girls. The various studies have been conducted on psychology of the children e.g. intelligence, personality, adjustment, study habits etc of students but hardly any study has been undertaken on study habits of working and non-working mother's children of the age group 16 to 18 years.

**Objectives**

- To compare High and Average study habits on academic achievement of students of working mothers.
- To compare High and Low study habits on Academic achievement of students of working mothers.
- To compare Average and Low study habits on Academic achievement of students of working mothers.

**Hypotheses**

1. There is no significant difference of High and Average study habits on academic achievement of students of working mothers.
2. There is no significant difference of High and Low study habits on Academic achievement of students of working mothers.
3. There is no significant difference of Average and Low study habits on Academic achievement of students of working mothers.

**Methodology**

Sample of the present study consisted of male and female respondents of working mothers of the age group 12 to 16 years, studying in IX class of Secondary Schools of District Bilaspur Chattisgarh, All the elements in the population were included irrespective of their cast, creed, religion and family type. The selective sample of male and female students of working mothers. Age was selected by using stratified random sampling.

**Research Variable:** Study habits and Academic Achievement –Independent variables, Working mothers –Dependent variables

**Tools:** The following tools were used to measure the variables of the study.

Study Habit Inventory developed by Palsane & Anuradha Sharma was used. For the present inventory, the study habits have been considered to be constituted of nine different kinds of study behaviours. There were 52 items on a five point scale (always, frequently, sometimes, rarely and never). The reliability of the inventory on the basis of split-half method was 0.89 and test-retest method 0.92. To measure academic achievement of students of level uses Classroom Achievement Test (CAT) developed by Dr. P.K Naik Inventory developed by P.K Naik.

**Procedure**

Descriptive survey method of research was employed for the present study. The tools employed in the study were administered on the secondary school students of the age group 12 to 16 years. The data for the present research was collected personally by the investigator from different schools included in the sample. The principles of the respective schools were requested for permission to collect data. The tests were administered within a week in each school. Study habits were divided in to three levels i.e. High, Average and Low.

High – 75% and above

Average - 55% to 74%

Low – 54% and below

**Analysis of Data**

Data was by analyzed using statistical techniques like mean, SD and t-ratio.

**Statistical analysis and the data interpretation**

**H<sub>01</sub>:** There is no significant influence of High and Average Study habits on Academic Achievement of students of working mothers.

**Table 1:** High and average study habits on the academic achievement of students of working mothers

Category	N	Mean	SD	SEd	t – test Value	df	Significance Level	Interpretation
High	31	78.77	5.89	1.76	9.72	87	0.05 = 1.98	HO – 1,Rejected
Average	58	61.65	10.82				0.01 = 2.62	

**Interpretation**

The above data table -1 shows that, the obtain t –value is 9.72 is more than the table value with df= 87 at, 05 level i.e.i.99 and at .01 level i.e.2.63.Hence the HO-1, "There is no

significant influence of High and Average study habits on academic achievement of students of working mothers “ is rejected.

## Result

It has been found that, there is a significant influence of High and Average study habits on academic achievement of students of working mothers.

**Table 2:** High and low study habits on the academic achievement of students of working mothers

Category	N	Mean	SD	SEd	t – test Value	df	Significance Level	Interpretation
High	31	78.74	5.89	2.09	15.97	60	0.05 = 1.98	HO – 2, Rejected
Low	31	45.34	10.11				0.01 = 2.62	

## Interpretation

The above table-2 shows that, the obtain t- value I.e. 15.97 is more than the table value with df =60 at .05 level i.e.2.0 and at .01 level i.e.2.66. Hence the HO-2, “There is no significant influence of High and Low Study habits on Academic Achievement of students of working mothers”, is rejected.

## Result

It has been found that, there is a significant influence of High

**Table 3:** Average and low study habits on the academic achievement of students of working mothers

Category	N	Mean	SD	SEd	t – test Value	df	Significance Level	Interpretation
Average	58	61.65	10.82	2.3	7.06	87	0.05 = 1.98	HO – 3, Rejected
Low	31	45.39	10.11				0.01 = 2.62	

## Interpretation

The above table 11.3 shows that, the obtain t-value i.e. 7.06 is more than the table value with df=87 at .05 level i.e.1.99 and at .01 level i.e.2.63. Hence the HO-3, “There is no significant influence of Average and Low Study habits on Academic Achievement of students of working mothers” is rejected.

## Result

It has been found that, High, Average and Low Study habits on Academic Achievement on students of working mothers.

Result- It has been found that, High, Average and Low study habits whatever the case may be it influence on academic achievement of students of working mothers.

## Conclusion

Many mothers spend the greatest part of their day away from their children. More than one of every two Indian employment mother is a part of modern life, but its effect are still debated. work can produce positive and negative effect on mother work selected stress can spill over and harse mothers, but children were totally depend on mothers. Time once split among several children might now be focused on just one or two. The need of the growing child regime mothers to give increasing independence to the child, which may be easier for mother. Then only mother developing good habits for the betterment their academic achievement.

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