A new decade
for social changes

A Comparative Analysis on the role of   Husbands of Housewives (HHWs) and Professional Ladies (HPLs) in the Education of their Children: A case Study of the rural areas of Sindh, Pakistan

Zafar Iqbal[1], Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ayman Aied Mohammed Mamdouh[2]

PhD scholar/ student from Al Madinah International University, Malaysia, Faculty of Education, Al-Madinah International University, Malaysia

zafarsst@gmail.com, aymanmamdoh10@yahoo.com

Abstract. A research was conducted on the husbands of the Housewives and Professional Ladies in the rural areas of Tando Allahyar, Sindh. A questionnaire was designed consisted of 10 questions to the Husbands of House Wives and Professional Ladies having less than 360 US$ per Annum and less than K-10 education. To analyze the data, SPSS software was used. All percentages, Means and SD were find through SPSS software. The data was tabulated, presented and analyzed at the end of every table. 25 husbands in each group were chosen as population. After results analyzing it was found as that Husbands of HWs believe that their wives were good sort of teachers for their children. HHWs felt difficulty than HPLs while teaching or helping their children. HHWs were more comfortable with the jobs of their wives. HWs were playing better jobs in homes. HPLs teach effectively the children than the HHWs. HPLs were better husbands than the HHWs. HPLs were more satisfied with the moral aspects of their children. HPLs were playing better jobs in that field. HPLs were more satisfied with the role of their wives in developing the personality. HPLs were giving more information and knowledge than their mothers. HPLs were playing better jobs in that field. Husbands were major source of information for children. HPLs and HHWs both teach about religious duties to their children. Fathers are major source of information for children.

Keywords. Husbands, Housewives, Professional Ladies, Rural Areas, Children Education

Introduction

The primary goal of this study was to find the role of the husbands of Housewives and Professional Ladies in the education of their Children. Do the fathers play some role in the education of their children in the rural areas of Sindh, Pakistan or not? The role of mothers in the personality development of children is significant. Usually, fathers do work outside therefore, they are not consider enough responsible for the education and training of their children. The role of father is considerable in the personality building of boys, while mothers play major role in the education of their daughters.

1.1) Statement of the Problem

Husbands are not taking responsibility for the training and education of their children. They think that if they earn money for their children, it is enough. Education is primarily the responsibility of schools and mothers. This approach creates inverse effect in the grooming of children. Boys and girls are not fully groomed. Husband are bread winner **(Shaheen)**

1.2) Objectives of the Study

To find the role of fathers in the education of their children and the role of husbands for their wives in the education of their children. To explore the role of husbands in the education of their children side by side of mothers.

1.3) Research Questions

What is the role of husbands in the education of their children?
How husbands help their wives in the education of their children?

2.1) Literature Review

Role of the mothers and fathers in the education is very important and can't be ignored at all. The role of PLs and HWs with considering two areas (low income and low Education) have 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) 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 consider and was studied. Hence, it is good piece of research on the attitude of fathers regarding the education of their children. This study was completed in Tando Allahyar, Sindh, Pakistan carrying rural population.

Research Methodology

A questionnaire was designed consisted of 10 questions to the Husbands of House Wives and Professional Ladies having less than 360 US$ per Annum and less than K-10 education. To analyze the data, SPSS software was used. All percentages, Means and SD were

find through SPSS software. The data was tabulated, presented and analyzed at the end of every table. Following group was chosen as population.

Table 1.   Demographic Information of Respondents

No	Respondent	Age	Sex	Education	Category	Frequency
1	Husbands of Housewives	28-30 years	M	Primary/ Middle/Matric	LIALE	25
2	Husbands of Professional Ladies	28-30 Years	M	Primary/Middle/Matric	LIALE	25

There in table 1 the information of the husbands of professional ladies and housewives has been shown. This demographic group is consider to include in the study to confirm the answers given by their wives as counter checkers. The other purpose was to take opinions on the progress of the children of professional ladies and housewives. By profession this group is consist of malis, drivers, guards, dish washers, labours, farmers, etc.

Table 2. Wife as Good Teacher for Children					
Question: Is your wife a good helping sort of teacher for your children?					
Compare Means Report through SPSS					
IVs	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	% of Total Sum	% of Total N
Husbands of the HWs of LIALE	25	.8800	.33166	84.6%	50.0%
Husbands of the PLs of LIALE	25	.1600	.37417	15.4%	50.0%
Total	50	.5200	.50467	100.0%	100.0%
Test Result	HWs > PLs : .8000 > .1600, Significant				

The contingency Table 2 shows that the percentage is 84.6% for husbands of HWs and 15.4% for HPLs believe that their wives are good Teachers for their children. The difference is major. There is 69.2% difference between HHWs and of HPLs regarding the role of mothers as a good teachers. The calculated value of Means of HHWs and HPLs is respectively .8800 and .1600that shows a significance difference .While SD is also .33166and .37417. It indicates that there is a significant difference between the House Wives and professional ladies regarding the opinion of HHWs and HPLs on wives as a good teacher. Hence, HWs are good teachers than PLs in the opinions of their husbands. Husbands of HWs believe that their wives are good sort of teachers for their children.

Table 3. Difficulty while Teaching at Home					
Question: Do you feel difficulty while teaching your children at home?					
Compare Means Report through SPSS					
IVs	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	% of Total Sum	% of Total N
Husbands of the HWs of LIALE	25	.8800	.33166	53.7%	50.0%
Husbands of the PLs of LIALE	25	.7600	.43589	46.3%	50.0%
Total	50	.8200	.38809	100.0%	100.0%
Result	HHWs > HPLs : .8000 > .7600, Significant				

The contingency Table 3 shows that 57.7% husbands of HWs and 46.3% husbands of PLs feel difficulty in the teaching of their children while 8% of the husbands of HWs and 16% husbands of PLs do not feel difficulty in the teaching of their children. The calculated value of Means of HHWs and HPLs is respectively .8800 and .7600that shows a significance difference .While SD is also .33166 and .43589. It indicates that there is a significant difference between the House Wives and professional ladies regarding the opinion of HHWs and HPLs o. Hence, HHWs feel more difficulty than HPLs while teaching or helping their children.

Table 4 Justification of Wife Job					
Question: Does your wife justify her job?					
Compare Means Report through SPSS					
IVs	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	% of Total Sum	% of Total N
Husbands of the HWs of LIALE	25	.8800	.33166	61.1%	50.0%
Husbands of the PLs of LIALE	25	.5600	.50662	38.9%	50.0%
Total	50	.7200	.45356	100.0%	100.0%
Result	HWs > PLs : .8800 > .5600, Significant				

The contingency Table 4 shows that 61.1% husbands of HWs and 38.9% husbands of PLs believe that their wives do justify their jobs. The calculated value of Means of HHWs and HPLs is respectively .8800 and .5600that shows a significance difference .While SD is also .33166 and 0.50662. It indicates that there is a significant difference between the opinions of the husbands of House Wives and husbands of professional ladies regarding the job satisfaction and justification. Hence, HHWs are more comfortable with the jobs of their wives. HWs are playing better jobs in homes.

Table 5 Teaching of Islamic or Ethical values by Father					
Question: Do you teach the Islamic values or ethical values to your children?					
Compare Means Report through SPSS					
IVs	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	% of Total Sum	% of Total N
Husbands of the HWs of LIALE	25	1.2000	.50000	44.1%	50.0%
Husbands of the PLs of LIALE	25	1.5200	.58595	55.9%	50.0%
Total	50	1.3600	.56279	100.0%	100.0%
Result	HHWs < HPLs : 1.2000 < 1.5200, Significant				

The contingency Table 5 shows that 44.1% husbands of HWs and 55.9% husbands of PLs teach the Islamic values and ethical values to their children. The calculated value of Means of HHWs and HPLs is respectively 1.2000 and 1.5200that shows a significance difference .While SD is also .50000and .58595. It indicates that there is a significant difference regarding teaching the Islamic values to children. Hence, HPLs do more teach the children than the HHWs. HPLs are better husbands than the HHWs.

Table 6 Satisfaction with the Moral aspect of Children					
Question: Are you satisfied with the moral aspect of your children?					
Compare Means Report through SPSS					
IVs	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	% of Total Sum	% of Total N
Husbands of the HWs of LIALE	25	1.1600	.47258	43.9%	50.0%
Husbands of the PLs of LIALE	25	1.4800	.58595	56.1%	50.0%
Total	50	1.3200	.55107	100.0%	100.0%
Result	HHWs > HPLs : 1.1600 > 1.4800, Significant				

The contingency Table 6 shows that 43.9% husbands of HWs and 56.1% husbands of PLs are satisfied with the moral aspect of their children. The calculated value of Means of HHWs and HPLs is respectively 1.1600 and 1.4800that shows a significance difference .While SD is also .47258and .58595. It indicates that there is a significant difference between the opinions of the husbands of House Wives and husbands of professional ladies regarding the satisfaction on moral aspects. Hence, HPLs are more satisfied with the moral aspects of their children. HPLs are playing better jobs in this field.

Table 7 Role of Mother in the Personality Development of Children					
Question: Does your wife play an important role in the personality development of your children?					
Compare Means Report through SPSS					
IVs	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	% of Total Sum	% of Total N
Husbands of the HWs of LIALE	25	.7200	.45826	64.3%	50.0%
Husbands of the PLs of LIALE	25	.4000	.50000	35.7%	50.0%
Total	50	.5600	.50143	100.0%	100.0%
Result	HWs > PLs : .7200 > .4000, Significant				

The contingency Table 7 shows that 64.3% husbands of HWs and 35.7% husbands of PLs believe that their wives are playing a role in the personality development of their children. The calculated value of Means of HHWs and HPLs is respectively .7200 and .4000that shows a significant difference .While SD is also .45825 and .50000. It indicates that there is a significant difference between the opinions of the husbands of House Wives and husbands of professional ladies regarding the role of their wives in the personality development of their children. Hence, HPLs are more satisfied with the role of their wives in developing the personality.

Table 8 Father as a Major Source of Information for Children					
Question: Do you give more information to your children about life than your wife?					
Compare Means Report through SPSS					
IVs	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	% of Total Sum	% of Total N
Husbands of the HWs of LIALE	25	.8000	.40825	57.1%	50.0%
Husbands of the PLs of LIALE	25	.6000	.50000	42.9%	50.0%

Total	50	.7000	.46291	100.0%	100.0%
Result	HHWs > HPLs : .8000 > .6000, Significant				

The contingency Table 8 shows that 57.1% husbands of HWs and 42.9% husbands of PLs give information to their children. The calculated value of Means of HHWs and HPLs is respectively .8000 and .6000that shows a significant difference .While SD is also .40825 and .5000. It indicates that there is a significant difference between the opinions of the husbands of Housewives and husbands of professional ladies regarding giving the information. Hence, HPLs give more information and knowledge than their mothers. HPLs are playing better jobs in this field. They are major source of information for children.

Table 9 Teaching about Religious Duties with Children by Father					
Question: Do you share the Islamic duties or religious duties with your children?					
Compare Means Report through SPSS					
IVs	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	% of Total Sum	% of Total N
Husbands of the HWs of LIALE	25	1.2000	.50000	48.4%	50.0%
Husbands of the PLs of LIALE	25	1.2800	.54160	51.6%	50.0%
Total	50	1.2400	.51745	100.0%	100.0%
Result	HWs = PLs : 1.2000 = 1.2800, Not Significant				

The contingency Table 9 shows that 48.4% husbands of HWs and 51.6% husbands of PLs teach religious duties to their children. The calculated value of Means of HHWs and HPLs is respectively 1.2000 and 1.2000that shows not a significant difference .While SD is also .50000 and .54160. It indicates that there is not a significant difference between the opinions of the husbands of House Wives and husbands of professional ladies regarding teaching about religious duties. Hence, HPLs and HHWs both teach about religious duties to their children. Fathers are major source of information for children.

Table 10 Helping Wife in the Character Building of their children					
Question: Do you help your wife in the character building of your children?					
Compare Means Report through SPSS					
IVs	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	% of Total Sum	% of Total N
Husbands of the HWs of LIALE	25	1.1200	.43970	49.1%	50.0%
Husbands of the PLs of LIALE	25	1.1600	.37417	50.9%	50.0%
Total	50	1.1400	.40457	100.0%	100.0%
Result	HHWs > HPLs : 1.1200 > 1.1600, Not Significant				

The contingency Table 10 shows that 49.1% husbands of HWs and 50.9% husbands of PLs help their husbands in the character building of their children. The calculated value of Means of HHWs and HPLs is respectively 1.1200 and 1.1600that shows not a significant difference .While SD is also .43970and .37417. It indicates that there is not a significant difference between the opinions of the husbands of House Wives and husbands of professional ladies regarding the help to wives in building the character of their children. Hence, HPLs and

HHWs both help their wives in building the character of their children. Both have same sort of nature.

Findings:

The percentage is 84.6% for husbands of HWs and 15.4% for HPLs believe that their wives are good Teachers for their children. The difference is major. The calculated value of Means of HHWs and HPLs is respectively .8800 and .1600that shows a significance difference Hence, HWs are good teachers than PLs in the opinions of their husbands. Husbands of HWs believe that their wives are good sort of teachers for their children.

The 57.7% husbands of HWs and 46.3% husbands of PLs feel difficulty in the teaching of their children while 8% of the husbands of HWs and 16% husbands of PLs do not feel difficulty in the teaching of their children. The calculated value of Means of HHWs and HPLs is respectively .8800 and .7600that shows a significance difference. Hence, HHWs feel more difficulty than HPLs while teaching or helping their children.

The 61.1% husbands of HWs and 38.9% husbands of PLs believe that their wives do justify their jobs. The calculated value of Means of HHWs and HPLs is respectively .8800 and .5600that shows a significance difference. Hence, HHWs are more comfortable with the jobs of their wives. HWs are playing better jobs in homes.

The 44.1% husbands of HWs and 55.9% husbands of PLs teach the Islamic values and ethical values to their children. The calculated value of Means of HHWs and HPLs is respectively 1.2000 and 1.5200that shows a significance difference. Hence, HPLs do more teach the children than the HHWs. HPLs are better husbands than the HHWs.

The 43.9% husbands of HWs and 56.1% husbands of PLs are satisfied with the moral aspect of their children. The calculated value of Means of HHWs and HPLs is respectively 1.1600 and 1.4800that shows a significance difference. Hence, HPLs are more satisfied with the moral aspects of their children. HPLs are playing better jobs in this field.

The 64.3% husbands of HWs and 35.7% husbands of PLs believe that their wives are playing a role in the personality development of their children. The calculated value of Means of HHWs and HPLs is respectively .7200 and .4000 that shows a significant difference. Hence, HPLs are more satisfied with the role of their wives in developing the personality.

The 57.1% husbands of HWs and 42.9% husbands of PLs give information to their children. The calculated value of Means of HHWs and HPLs is respectively .8000 and .6000 that shows a significant difference. Hence, HPLs give more information and knowledge than their mothers. HPLs are playing better jobs in this field. They are major source of information for children.

The 48.4% husbands of HWs and 51.6% husbands of PLs teach religious duties to their children. The calculated value of Means of HHWs and HPLs is respectively 1.2000 and 1.2000 that shows not a significant difference. Hence, HPLs and HHWs both teach about religious duties to their children. Fathers are major source of information for children.

The 49.1% husbands of HWs and 50.9% husbands of PLs help their wives in the character building of their children. The calculated value of Means of HHWs and HPLs is respectively 1.1200 and 1.1600that shows not a significant difference. Both have same sort of nature.

Conclusions

1) Husbands of HWs believe that their wives are good sort of teachers for their children.
2) HHWs feel more difficulty than HPLs while teaching or helping their children.

3)   HHWs are more comfortable with the jobs of their wives. HWs are playing better jobs in homes.

4)   HPLs teach more the children than the HHWs. HPLs are better husbands than the HHWs.

5)   HPLs are more satisfied with the moral aspects of their children. HPLs are playing better jobs in this field.

6)   HPLs are more satisfied with the role of their wives in developing the personality.

7)   HPLs give more information and knowledge than their mothers. HPLs are playing better jobs in this field. They are major source of information for children.

8)   HPLs and HHWs both teach about religious duties to their children. Fathers are major source of information for children.

References

[1] Iqbal, Z. (2017). *Role of Housewives and Professional Ladies in the education of their children : A case study of rural areas of Sindh, Pakistan.* Selongar.

[2] Khan, D. A. (2012, March). Retrieved from Sargodhian Spirit Trust Public School, Rashidabad, Tando Allahyar: www.sstpsr.edu.pk

[3] *Macmillan Dictionary.* (n.d.). Macmillan .

[4] Marshall & Rossman. (2010). *Qualitative Research Investigation.* Newyork.

[5] Masatsugu and Mitsuyuki. (1982). *Career Women in Japnees.* Tokyo.

[6] Onwuegbuzie & Leech. (2007). *Sample Size in Qualitative Research.*

[7] Prinz, P. M. (1998). *"ASL PROFICIENCY AND ENGLISH LITERACY WITHIN A BILINGUAL DEAF EDUCATION MODEL OF INSTRUCTION". Topics in Language Disorders: 47–62.*

[8] Rebecca. (1998). *1. M.A Thesis on "GIVING CHILDREN THE TOOLS TO PARTICIPATE: A CASE FOR THE INTERCULTURAL BILINGUAL CLASSROOM IN PERU"* . Peru: University of Illinois at Urbana Linares.

[9] Shaheen, K. (2007). Role of Mothers in the personanility development of Children. *PhD Thesis published by AIOU, Islamabad.*

[10] Sipra, M. (2007). *BILINGUALISM AS TEACHING AID IN A LANGUAGE CLASS; L1 AS FACILITATOR IN TEACHING /LEARNING PROCESS OF L2 AT INTERMEDIATE/CERTIFICATE LEVEL.* Islamabad: National University of Modren Language.

[11] *www.wikipedia.com*. (2016, April 4).