

Effect of Mother Education on Children's Education and Health in the Urban Areas of District Peshawar

Abstract: Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is facing the traditional boundaries regarding female education in rural areas. This study investigates the impact of mother education on children's academic achievements and health and suggests measures for improvement in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Therefore, any study related to these issues has played a significant role in the development of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. According to the overall study, the answers to the questionnaire filled by the educated women indicated that mostly the positive effect of the educated woman on her children lies between the percentage ranges of 70% to 85%, and most of the P-value and Chi-square values found significantly associated. Two points are elaborated on in this research. The first one is about the effect of an educated woman on the educational status of her children, and the second one is about the effect of an educated woman on the health of her children. The study found that educated women have a 70% to 85% positive effect on their children's educational status, including class position, good behavior, and socioeconomic status. The research indicates that higher maternal education positively impacts children's educational status, with significant associations between P-value and Chi-square values. The study found that educated women positively impact children's health by promoting good eating habits, vaccinations, and polio drop courses, with a 70% to 85% positive effect. The study indicates that higher maternal education positively impacts children's health, with significant associations between P-value and Chi-square values.

Key Words: Mother Education, Children Education, Health, Urban Areas, Peshawar, Socio-Economic Conditions, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Introduction

Background

Education plays an important role in every field of life. For the development of the country, males and females must work shoulder to shoulder. Especially when women are educated, they can very easily handle all the matters regarding children's education and the management of the households. Education is essential for the development of society. Mostly educated people are more sophisticated and well-disciplined. Education is considered a key element to the ethical, artistic, opinionated, and community financial development of a nation. Female education can increase the potential for higher earnings than uneducated women. They found that there is an inverse relationship between unemployment and education. "Human capital theory predicts higher unemployment rates for women than for men and, among women, higher unemployment rates for women who are likely to have accumulated less human capital." Literate women give proper health care to their families and maintain a healthy environment by providing hygienic food. She knows how to look after her family members and how to keep the home environment clean. She gives a healthy diet to her family. Mostly, educated mothers survive more in society than uneducated women (Eckert & Strick, 2007).

Today, all those nations that have invested sufficient resources in the advancement of education, research, and development are known as developed nations of the world. These countries especially may include the USA, Russia, the European Union, Japan, China, Malaysia, and Turkey, whereas, in less developed countries of Southeast Asia, the education

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sector has been neglected in the annual budget allocation. This is very much true in Pakistan. Education has never been kept at the top of the agenda while allocating funds to various departments on a national level. The benchmark for budget allocation internationally is not less than five percent per annum of GDP. But in Pakistan, it has been about two percent of GDP most of the time.

The positive effects are that the children are more likely to adjust quickly and are well-behaved, daughters are usually smarter and more effective, and the children perform well academically. Research has shown that an employed mother is supported a lot by the family. For example, in a two-parent house, the father will play a major role in the upbringing of children around the house, which will positively affect the children. When comparing the working class with the middle class, it is seen that working-class employed mothers have a positive effect on their children and are appreciated, while in the middle class, they do not play an important role in their children's lives (Hoffman, 1989).

Moral and intellectual training is necessary for the improvement of individual talent, with the help of which self-confidence and knowledge of the individual increase to achieve their aims in life and give strength to face the hurdles in any field of life. (Javed et al., 2008). The education of males and females is equally important, but some developing countries, including Pakistan and underdeveloped countries, do not pay attention to female education, which is why they are lying behind. (Gabrielson, 2010).

Educating women helps solve future problems associated with the empowerment of women. An educated mother positively affects her children more strongly than an educated father does, and this is seen much more clearly in girls than in boys (Lewis and Lockheed, 2008).

The ratio of women's education is different in the different areas of Pakistan. In urban areas of Pakistan, women are educated and professional, while in rural areas like Baluchistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, interior Sindh, and Southern Punjab, women are illiterate because of the traditional boundaries of these areas. (Ferdoos, 2001).

Early marriage is one of the reasons women are illiterate. So, after marriage, illiterate women are unable to handle the household matter confidently and literally. She is not able to guide her children in their studies. She cannot take proper care of her family's health. She is totally dependent on her husband, and her wife is not able to take part in financial activities (Alvi, 2009).

In Pakistan, it is important to support female education because, without the help of females, a country cannot be economically developed. In their study, they suggested some goals and reforms to create a positive environment for girls' and women's education and proposed a national policy for protecting women's rights. An educated woman can make good decisions for the welfare of the family and the country as a whole. An educated woman can easily manage her expenses according to available resources. They explained the facts and importance of gender equality in reducing poverty, helping economic growth, and improving human welfare and security (Schuler and Boender, 2002).

Pakistan was experiencing economic growth, which enabled government investments in several dimensions, and the major preference was the enhancement of social conditions, in particular the educational sector. A higher level of enrollment was experienced for both genders in rural as well as urban areas. However, the urban areas depicted higher enrollment for girls. The dropout rates dramatically decreased, and the number of teachers hired increased. It was concluded that the government played a major role in all these developments (Schuler and Boender, 2002).

Problem Statement

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is facing the traditional boundaries regarding female education. They do not realize the importance of women's education. Women are not allowed to go out for education and jobs, while the conditions are a little better in the

urban areas of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (Bibi, 2013). Only a few occupations are considered to be respectable for women, like teaching and medicine (Anees, 2010).

Research Questions

1. How does mother education become helpful for the academic achievements of children?
2. What are the effects of mother education on children's health?

Objectives

1. To identify the effects of mother education on the children's academic achievements.
2. To know the effects of mother education on children's health.

Hypotheses

1. The academic achievements of children do not depend on the mother's education.
2. Mother education and children's health are independent.

Significance

It is normally believed that literacy improves the socio-economic conditions of the households, but specifically, literate mothers contribute more to taking care of the children's education and health. This study focuses on identifying the role of mother education on children's education and health. Therefore, any study related to these issues has played a significant role in the development of households.

Review of Literature

Usha (2001) studied the fact that two-thirds of the world's women are uneducated and not able to support their families financially. The illiterate woman is not able to take care of her family's health properly. Her family members suffer from different kinds of diseases because of her unawareness. She did not take an interest in sending her children to school.

Boheim and Mark (2002) stated that higher education gives women the confidence to do different types of jobs. She can look for a job either on the Internet, in the newspaper, or in national and international media. She can submit an application and get a job fairly.

Khalid and Eshya (2002) reported that in Pakistan, it is important to support female education because, without the help of females, the country cannot be economically developed. In their study, they have suggested some goals and reforms to create a positive environment for girls' and women's education and proposed a national policy for protecting women's rights.

Schuler and Boender (2002) concluded that educated women can make good decisions for the welfare of the family and the country as a whole. An educated woman can easily manage her expenses according to available resources. They explained the facts and importance of gender equality in reducing poverty, helping economic growth, and improving human welfare and security.

Behrman and Adam (2004) observed that women who are educated can help their children to achieve better academic goals. Educated women easily educate their children and easily discuss the problems of children with their teachers. Educated mothers help to make the future of their children bright by choosing suitable professions according to their abilities and interests.

Beaulieu and Marys (2004) stated that an educated woman shows great effort in the labor market. Education improves the skills of women, gives them the opportunity to show their talent in the labor market, and enables them to compete in every field of life.

Kabeer (2005) evaluates that an illiterate woman is totally dependent on her husband and obeys the order of her husband, either right or wrong, while the educated woman is confident to help her husband with right or wrong decisions.

Pandey (2005) narrated that nowadays, all around the world, women's rights are a critical issue in both underdeveloped and developing countries. In developing countries like Pakistan, females are engaged in agriculture and other sectors of the production process. In developed countries, women are involved in various jobs and have wider areas to get jobs in the formal sectors. However, because of the defects in the formulation of policies and their implementation, women are not getting all the rights and freedom in developing countries as compared to developed countries.

Gupta and Malhotra (2006) reported that higher education is necessary for women. Those women who are highly educated are in a better position to get good jobs to support the family than those who have just a primary level of schooling.

Azmat and Kiran (2006) stated that female education can increase the potential for higher earnings as compared to uneducated women. They found that there is an inverse relationship between unemployment and education.

Eckert and Strick (2007) reported that educated women give proper health care to their families and maintain a healthy environment by providing hygienic food. She knows how to look after her family members and how to keep the home environment clean. She gives a healthy diet to her family. Educated mothers survive more in society than uneducated women.

Mortenson and David (2007) pointed out the problems of female education in their book "Three Cups of Tea." They built 130 schools for girls in the rural areas of Pakistan and Afghanistan. Their one aim was that their leaders must give permission to the girls to get an education, and the other aim was to have 50% of girls educated in the future.

Javed and Mujahid (2008) studied the necessity of female education. Education polishes people's unknown abilities and improves society's socioeconomic environment.

Tornqvist and Schmitz (2010) described that educated women could easily access economic services, productive businesses, and other jobs. By improving the financial position of women, they can do better jobs, feel more confident to work for the rights of women in society and have a comfortable life.

Important effects are seen on the children and families of employed mothers, even though some of these are negative effects, as stated by Hoffman (1989). The positive effects are that the children are more likely to adjust quickly and are well-behaved, daughters are usually smarter and more effective, and the children perform well academically. Research has shown that an employed mother is supported a lot by the family. For example, in a two-parent house, the father will play a major role in the upbringing of children around the house, which affects the children positively. When comparing the working class with the middle class, it is seen that working-class employed mothers have a positive effect on their children and are appreciated, while in the middle class, they do not play an important role in their children's lives. The employment of the mother does not really affect the child negatively.

It is important for the mother to be alert and educated (Sandra, 1999). This goes hand in hand with the theory that well-educated parents do not conform to traditional gender roles. For example, the fathers can be the caretakers of the family while the mothers can be the breadwinners. For children to develop, it is necessary that they receive their parent's attention

and time. Keeping employment status aside when compared to single-parent families, children of two-parent families receive more attention from their parents. The distance that exists in the quality of time and time spent with children worries some.

Research has repeatedly proven that most working women consider children of mothers who are at home to be the best children (Taylor et al., 2007). They believe that if mothers want to work, then they should be part-time so the children are raised properly. The society also prefers at-home mothers and frowns upon working mothers. It is seen that fathers of young children prefer to work full-time while the mothers prefer to work part-time or not work at all.

The role of women in Pakistan is mostly considered to be that of a housewife who takes care of the children and husband (Abidi, 1976). For centuries, females have been suppressed and not allowed to be equal and active members of society even though women have the same skills, attributes, and capabilities that men do and have the potential to be productive members of society.

How having an educated mother affects the academics and personality of a child was studied by Alam and Parveen (2008). They concluded that a mother's education plays a vital role in shaping the personality and academics of the child.

Educated women have a better standing in their families and have greater influence over the decisions that are made; they are more secure, and the probability of violent crimes happening against them is less. They also have more control over their lives (Lewis and Lockheed, 2008). The study also said that educating women helps solve future problems associated with the empowerment of women. An educated mother positively affects her children more strongly than an educated father does, and this is seen much more clearly in girls than in boys.

The more educated the mother tends to be, the stronger the effect. A woman with a higher education level plays the best role in the improvement of her children's moral life, unlike a woman who has taken secondary education.

Cain (1993) declared that the employment of women has a substantial impact on their control of material resources and economic empowerment. It can be deduced that a woman earning income would have control over it and thus have a say in all economic decisions because of that income. However, in a wide number of cases, the incomes of daughters, sisters, and wives are given to the household on their own sweet will. An interesting observation was that older employed women seemed to have greater empowerment, while smaller age differences between wives and husbands enhanced women's empowerment. The self-confidence and experiences that result from marrying later in life led to women becoming more autonomous than those girls who are married during adolescence. As compared to women, the higher self-confidence and experience of the husbands lead to the wife being deprived of economic empowerment, especially when the age difference is substantial.

A study was carried out by Matin (2004) on Bangladesh, which deduced that the level of education had a significant impact on having more children, even though Bangladesh cannot be considered to have attained the level of social and economic development where education affects the desire for children. The study also deduced that rural women tended to desire more children at all life-cycle stages than urban women. The conclusion that was drawn was that Bangladesh has still not reached a level of development where the desire for additional children is significantly impacted by the level of education, infant mortality, income, and preference for male children.

Skinner (2004) suggested that education for females tends to have a very beneficial impact on the lives of children. It leads to higher school achievement, reduction in the level of child mortality, and enhancement in healthcare. Moreover, women who are educated are likely to encourage their children to get educated, as they would certainly want the best for them.

The impact of female education on the socio-economic life of women was considered by Farid (2006). The results that were deduced indicated that education has several positive impacts on their lives. It assisted them in getting better teaching jobs and subsequently enhancing family incomes. Moreover, they have better knowledge of health care and are likely to ensure their children's education.

Andrabi, Jishnu, and Asim (2009) investigated the fact that the education of parents played a vital role in child achievement, especially on the maternal side. It was discovered that educated mothers are likely to provide more conducive environments for their children to participate in educational activities.

The impact of educated women in 3rd world countries was observed by Levine et al. (2009). They ensure healthier and better-educated future populations/generations, as well as a much enhanced and upgraded labor force. Several bodies in Pakistan are working on this.

A World Bank (2009) study reported in the 2000s that Pakistan was experiencing economic growth, which enabled government investments in several dimensions, and the major preference was the enhancement of social conditions, in particular, the educational sector. A higher level of enrollment was experienced for both genders in rural as well as urban areas. However, the urban areas depicted higher enrollment for girls. The dropout rates dramatically decreased, and the number of teachers hired increased. It was concluded that the government played a major role in all these developments.

Methodology

This study was a survey-type study, and primary sources were used for the collection of primary data. It is mentioned before that primary data is used in this study; primary data is first-hand data, which is why it is not found in the existing literature. The data was collected freshly as a recent practice. The primary data is collected by direct interaction through the standardized interview schedule and by asking the mothers questions directly. The selection of the respondents was made by keeping in mind that they had precise knowledge about the field. For this reason, only educated mothers are selected to answer the questions of the interview schedule. The mothers who were consulted or had been concerned with the children's health and education were especially involved. As mentioned previously, a group of literate women was selected, and ten streets were selected to know about the effect of a mother's education on the educational and health status of her children from the urban areas of district Peshawar by using systematic Random Sampling. A list of literate mothers was prepared from the selected streets, which served as a universe for the study and made it more vibrant. Systematic sampling is an arbitrary variety practice that is normally elected by the researcher. In systematic random sampling, the first sample was selected randomly, and then from this baseline, every nth sample was selected in a systematic way, and all the procedures were done manually. Even though some of the characteristics were repeated, most of the results were representative of the whole population.

Quantitative and qualitative data were used in the research method to get more precise data rather than data collected from primary and secondary sources. Almost all the researcher used quantitative and qualitative data in their research because the results for the quantitative data were obtained by applying some mathematical equations, which gives accurate results. The quantitative data is collected by survey, interview, or inspection (Wilson, 2003).

In quantitative data, diverse arithmetical and systematic methods are used. That is why this method is the most reliable method for data analysis (McDaniel and Gates, 2006). Quantitative data is easily derived based on the quantity of the result, while qualitative data is difficult to derive the results from because it is based on the manners or assessment phase of the individual. For this research, the quantitative and qualitative data both were used to get the most precise and realistic results (Punch, 2005)

The qualitative data gives all the significant data to the researcher, so that almost all the research must include the qualitative data analysis in the study. Qualitative data gives the researcher precise data so that it makes the research at variance from all the other research (Tewksbury, DE Michele and Miller, 2005).

Three months were spent in the collection of data and three months in the organization of data so that the whole study was conducted within the given limit of time. The deadlines for the research were also.

The omitted information in the literature had developed in a most précised way. The questionnaire was in the most ample form to cover all the issues that must be researched. It is based on easy and precise questions so that the respondent finds it simple to answer.

Results and Discussion

This chapter describes the results obtained during the field survey and questionnaire. As mentioned previously, a group of literate women was selected to find out whether the education of mothers affects the educational status and health of their children. Ten streets were randomly selected from the urban areas of district Peshawar using systematic random sampling. A list of literate mothers was prepared from the selected streets, which served as a universe for the study and made it more vibrant. The data was then statistically analyzed by comparing through graphs. Ten streets were selected from the city of Peshawar, and then three houses with literate women were selected to fill out the questionnaire. Only literate women were experienced so that the questioner could get more standard results for the effect of literate women on their children's education and health. The list of areas selected for the research is given in the table below.

Table 1

Peshawar cities with their respective areas

Serial no	Areas
Street 1	Ilaqa Gunj
Street 2	Yakatoot
Street 3	Kohati
Street 4	Ramdaz
Street 7	Byrizqay
Street 8	Daraksha colony
Street 9	Mohalah kalaan
Street 10	Lahori chowk

Effect of Literate Women on Children's Health and Education

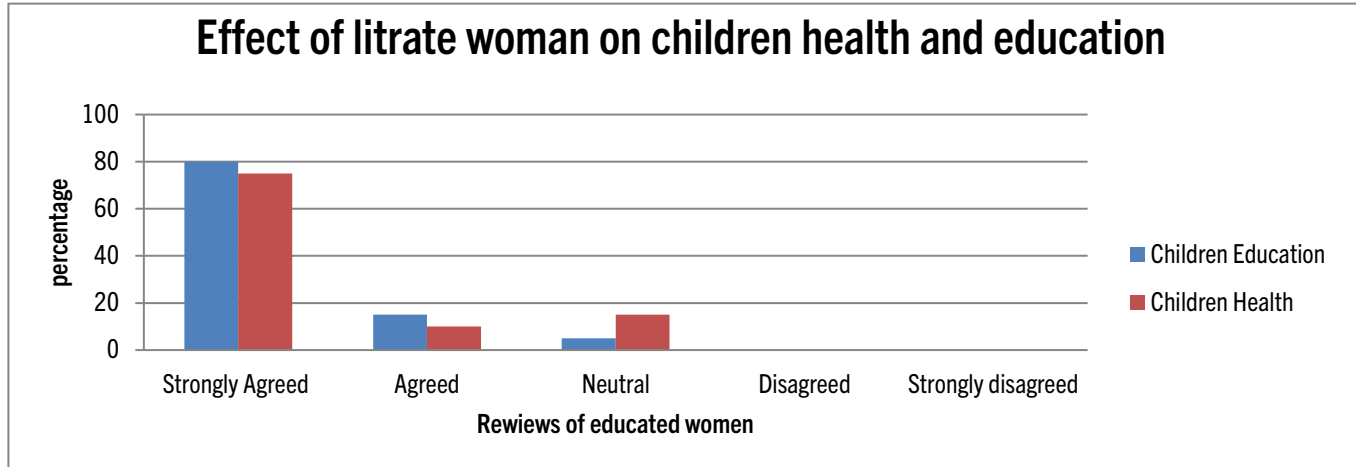
The education of an individual plays a highly significant role in the progress and development of society. Educated women give proper health care to their families and maintain a healthy environment by providing hygienic food. She knows how to look after her family members and how to keep the home environment clean. She gives a healthy diet to her family. There is a negative relation between female education and mother death and a positive relation between female education and mother life Eckert and Strick (2007).

Randomly, 30(100%) literate women were selected from 10 streets in different areas of Peshawar. The result of the questionnaire filled out by the literate women shows that 24 women (80%) and 22 women (75%) strongly agreed that a literate woman has a positive effect on the education and health of her children, respectively. Four women (15%) and three women (10%) agreed that a literate woman has a positive effect on the education and health of her children, respectively. At the same

time, two women (15%) and five women (10%) agreed that a literate woman has a positive effect on the education and health of her children, respectively. On the other hand, there are (0%) views for both disagreed and strongly disagreed.

Figure 1

Effect of Literate Women on children's health and education



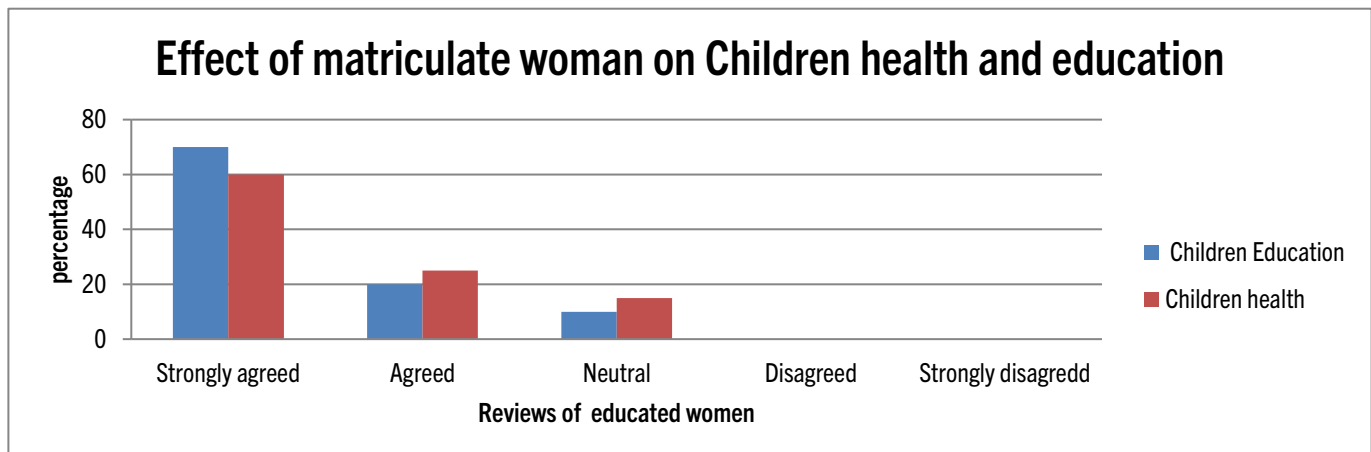
Moreover, the effect of a literate woman on children's education and health was found to be significantly associated with both the p-value (0.00) and the Chi-square value (12.466).

Effect of Matriculate Women on Children's Health and Education

Randomly, 30(100%) matriculate women were selected from 10 streets in different areas of Peshawar. The result of the questionnaire filled out by the matriculate women shows that 21 women (70%) and 18 women (60%) strongly agreed that a matriculate woman has a positive effect on the education and health of her children, respectively. Six women (20%) and eight women (25%) agreed that a matriculated woman has a positive effect on the education and health of her children, respectively. Three women (10%) and four women (15%) agreed that a matriculated woman has a positive effect on the education and health of her children, respectively. On the other hand, there are (0%) views for both disagreed and strongly disagreed.

Figure 2

Effect of Matriculating Women on Children's Health and Education



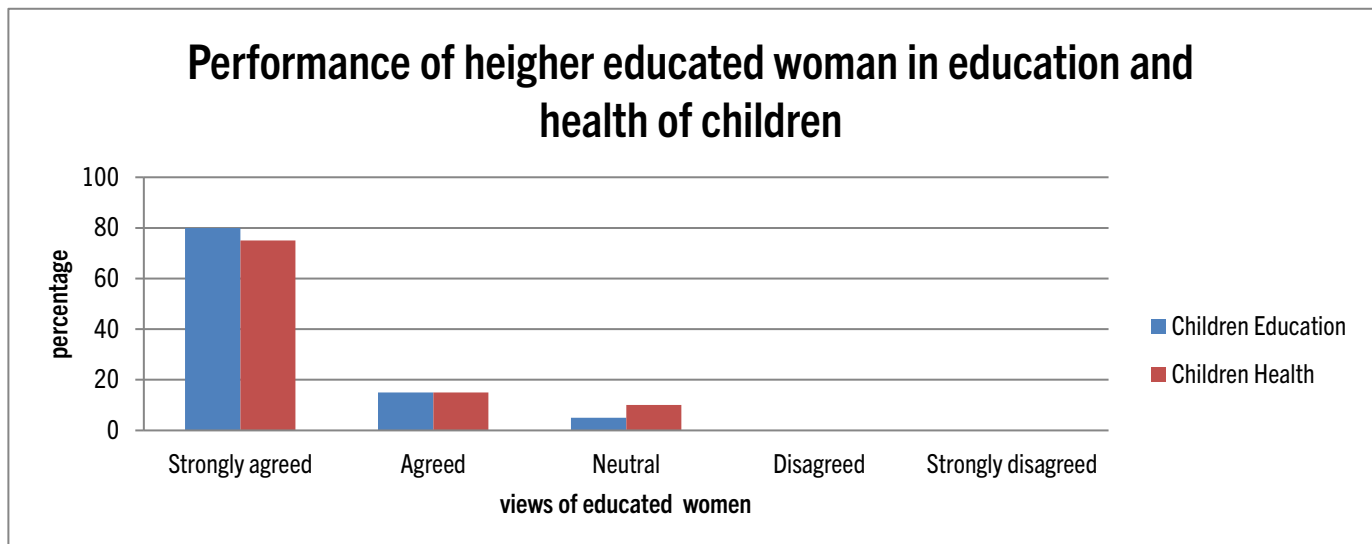
According to these results, the matriculate woman has (70%) to (60%) positive effect on her children's education and health. While the disagreed and strongly disagreed, the value showed by the results is (0%). Moreover, the matriculated woman has an effect on her children's education and health, and both the p-value (0.00) and the Chi-square value (13.388) were significantly associated.

Performance of Higher Educated Women in Education and Health of Children

Randomly, 30(100%) more educated women were selected from 10 streets in different areas of Peshawar. The result of the questionnaire filled out by the educated women shows that 24 women (80%) and 23 women (75%) strongly agreed that a highly educated woman has a positive effect on the education and health of her children, respectively. Five women (15%) and five women (15%) agreed that a higher educated woman has a positive effect on the education and health of her children, respectively. At the same time, two women (5%) and three women (10%) agreed that a higher-educated woman has a positive effect on the education and health of her children, respectively. On the other hand, there are (0%) views for both disagreed and strongly disagreed.

Figure 3

Performance of higher educated women in education and health of children



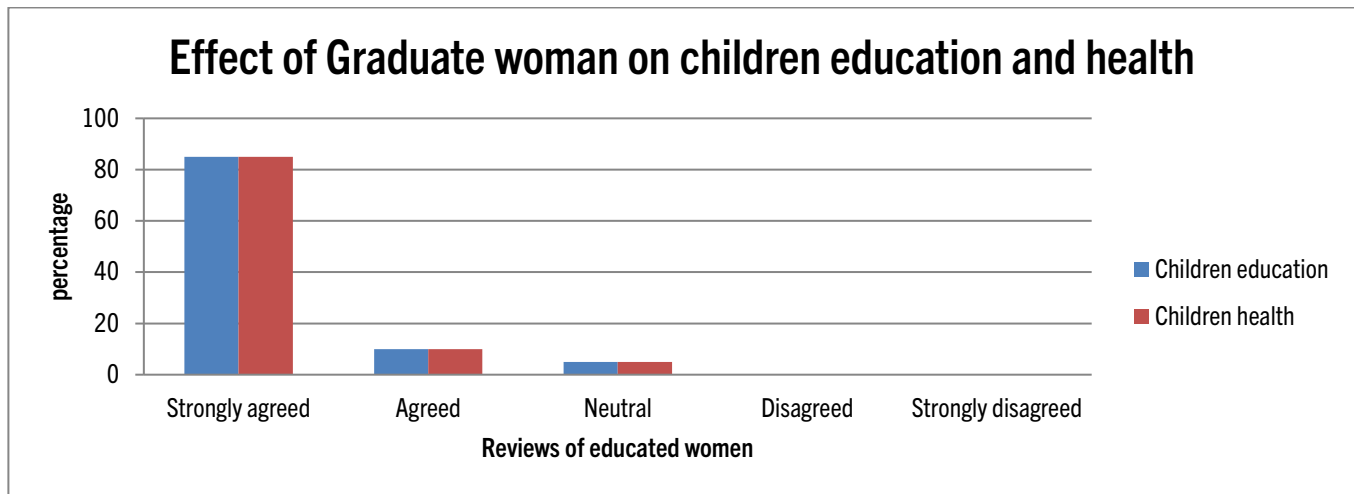
According to these results, the higher educated woman has (80%) to (70%) positive effect on her children's education and health. While the disagreed and strongly disagreed values shown by the results are (0%). Moreover, the higher-educated woman's effect on her children's education and health was found to be significantly associated with both the p-value (0.00) and the Chi-square value (14.638).

Effect of Graduate Women on Children's Education and Health

Randomly, 30(100%) graduate women were selected from 10 streets in different areas of Peshawar. The result of the questionnaire filled out by the graduate women shows that 25 women (85%) and 25 women (85%) strongly agreed that a graduate woman has a positive effect on the education and health of her children, respectively. Three women (10%) and three women (10%) agreed that a graduate woman has a positive effect on the education and health of her children, respectively. At the same time, two women (5%) and two women (5%) agreed that a graduate woman has a positive effect on the education and health of her children, respectively. On the other hand, there are (0%) views for both disagreed and strongly disagreed.

Figure 4

Effect of Graduate Women on Children's education and health



According to these results, the graduate woman has (85%) to (80%) positive effect on her children's education and health. While the disagreed and strongly disagreed values shown by the results are (0%).

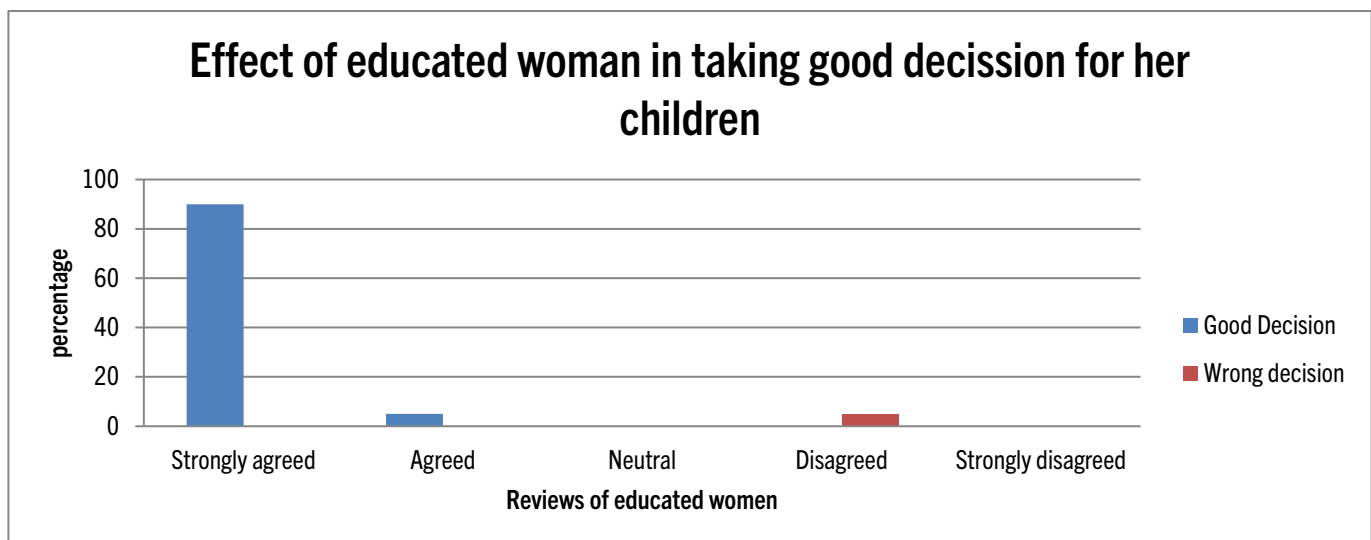
The graduate-knowledgeable woman's effect on her children's education and health was found to be significantly associated with both the p-value (0.00) and the Chi-square value (15.244).

Effect of Educated Woman in Taking Good Decisions for Her Children

Randomly, 30(100%) educated women were selected from 10 streets in different areas of Peshawar. The result of the questionnaire filled out by educated women shows that 26 women (85%) strongly agreed that an educated woman makes good decisions for her children. Two women (5%) agreed that an educated woman makes good decisions for her children. On the other hand, there are (5%) views for disagreed and (0%) views for strongly disagreed.

Figure 5

Effect of Educated Woman in Making Good Decisions for Her Children



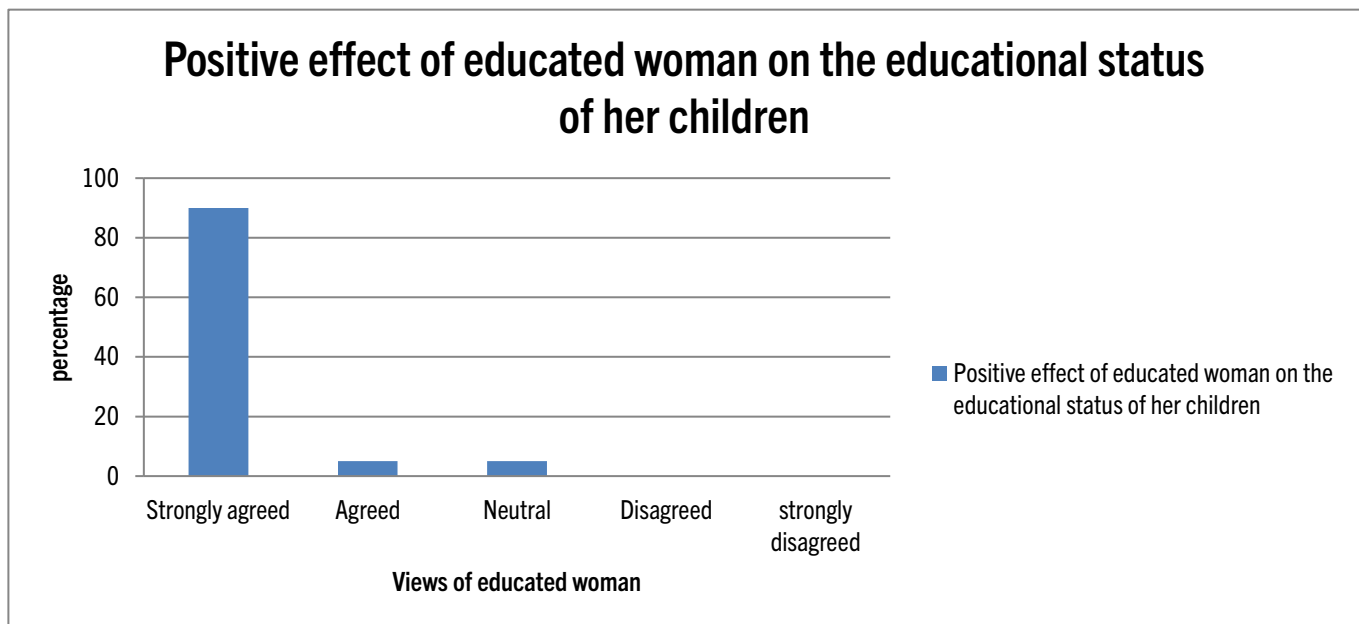
According to these results, the educated women (85%) strongly agreed that an educated woman makes good decisions for her children. While the (5%) views disagreed and (0%) views strongly disagreed. Moreover, the educated woman making a good decision for her children found that both the p-value (0.00) and the Chi-square value (13.732) were significantly associated.

Positive Effect of Educated Woman on the Educational Status of Her Children

Randomly, 30(100%) educated women were selected from 10 streets in different areas of Peshawar. The result of the questionnaire filled out by the educated women shows that 26 women (85%) strongly agreed that an educated woman has a positive effect on the educational status of her children. Two women (5%) agreed that an educated woman has a positive effect on the educational status of her children. On the other hand, there are (5%) views for neutral and (0%) views for disagreed and strongly disagreed.

Figure 6

Positive Effect of an educated woman on the educational status of her children



According to these results, the educated women (85%) strongly agreed that an educated woman has a positive effect on the educational status of her children. While (5%) of views agreed and were neutral, and (0%) views agreed and strongly disagreed.

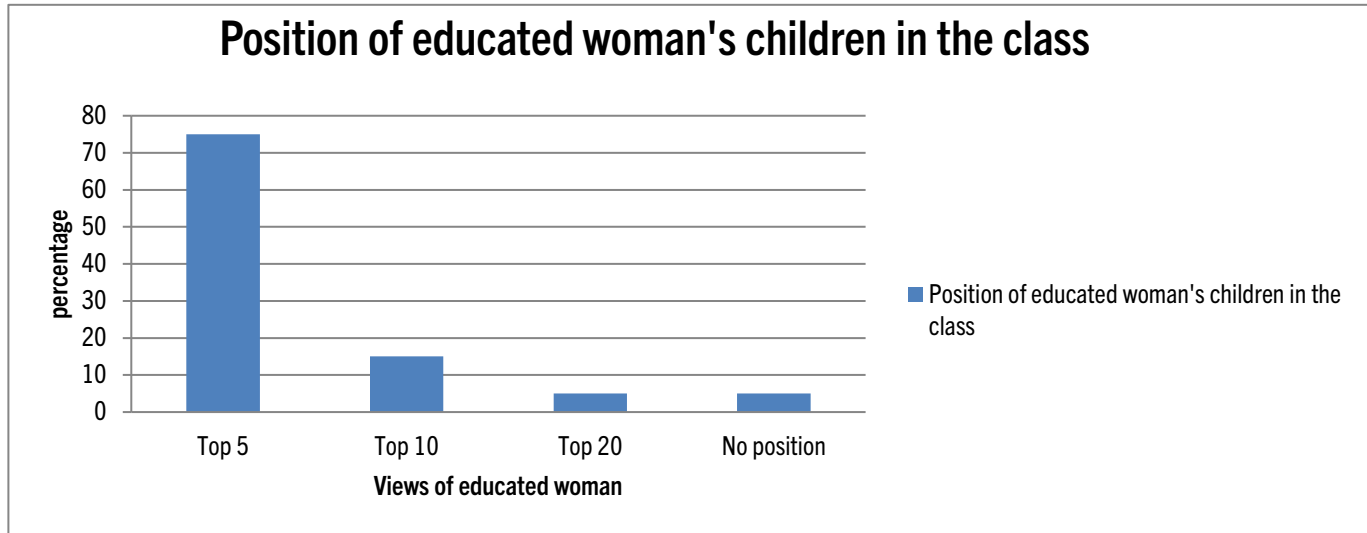
Moreover, an educated woman has a positive effect on the educational status of her children. It was found that both the p-value (0.00) and the Chi-square value (18.344) were significantly associated.

Position of Educated Women's Children in the Class

Randomly, 30(100%) educated women were selected from 10 streets in different areas of Peshawar. The result of the questionnaire filled out by the educated women shows that 23 women (75%) consider that an educated woman has a positive effect on the position in the class of her children as their children are always taking positions in the top 5. Five women (15%) consider that an educated woman has a positive effect on the position in the class of her children as their children are always taking positions in the top 10. On the other hand, there are (5%) views for taking a position in the top 20 and (5%) views for no position in the class.

Figure 7

Position of Educated Women's Children in the Class



According to these results, the educated women (85%) consider that an educated woman has a positive effect on the position of her children as their children are always taking positions in the top 5. While (15%) views for the top 10, (5%) views for the top 20, and (5%) views for no position in the class.

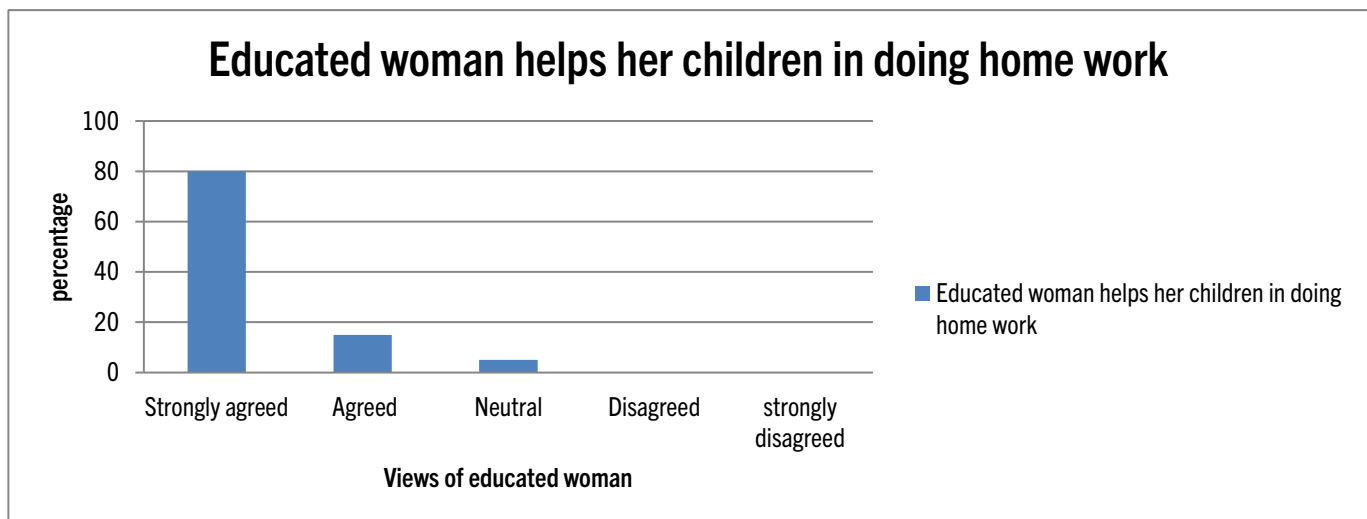
Moreover, an educated woman has a positive effect on the position of her children. It was found that both the p-value (0.00) and the Chi-square value (14.560) were significantly associated.

Educated Woman Helps Her Children in Doing Homework.

Randomly, 30(100%) educated women were selected from 10 streets in different areas of Peshawar. The result of the questionnaire filled out by educated women shows that 24 women (80%) strongly agreed that an educated woman helps her children in doing homework. Two women (5%) agreed that an educated woman helps her children do homework. On the other hand, there are (5%) views for neutral and (0%) views for disagreed and strongly disagreed.

Figure 8

An educated woman helps her children in doing homework



According to these results, the educated women (85%) strongly agreed that an educated woman helps her children in doing homework. While (15%) views agreed, (5%) views for neutral, and (0%) views for agreed and strongly disagreed.

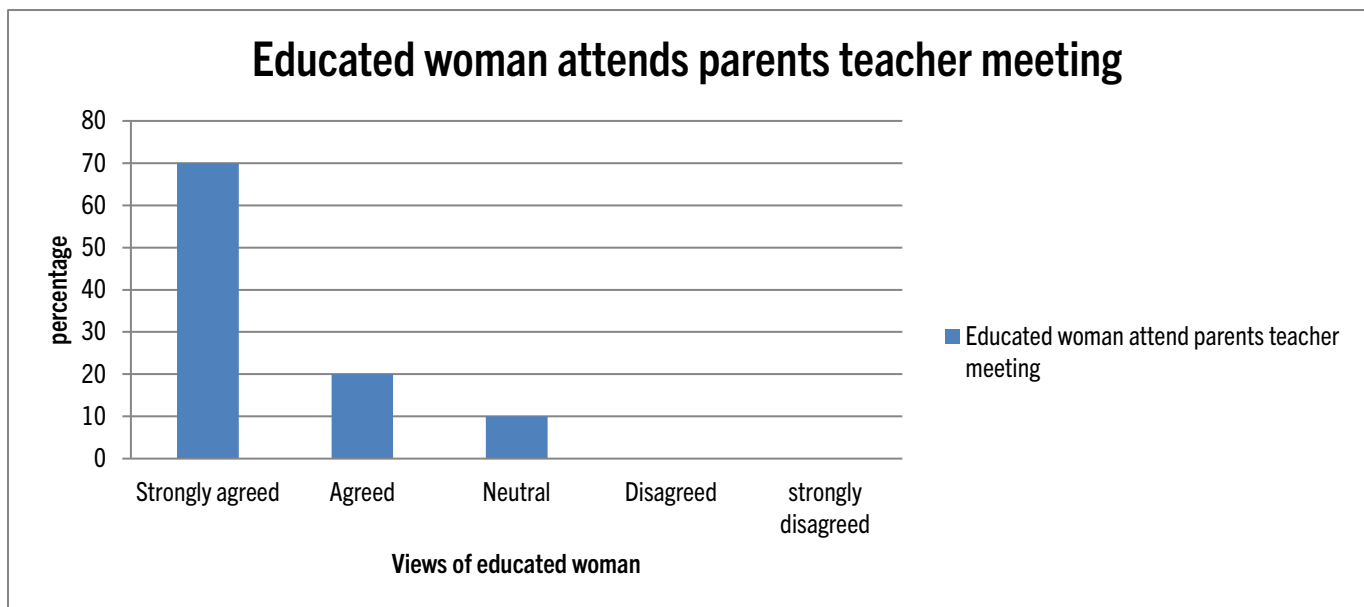
Moreover, the educated woman helping her children in doing homework found that both the p-value (0.00) and the Chi-square value (17.932) were significantly associated.

Educated Woman Attends Parent's Teacher Meeting

Randomly, 30(100%) educated women were selected from 10 streets in different areas of Peshawar. The result of the questionnaire filled out by the educated women shows that 21 women (70%) strongly agreed that an educated woman attends parent's teacher meetings. Six women (20%) agreed that an educated woman attends parent's teacher meetings. On the other hand, there are (10%) views for neutral and (0%) views for disagreed and strongly disagreed.

Figure 9

An educated woman attends a parent-teacher meeting.



According to these results, the educated women (85%) strongly agreed that an educated woman attends parent's parent-teacher meetings. While (20%) views agreed, (10%) views for neutral, and (0%) views for agreed and strongly disagreed.

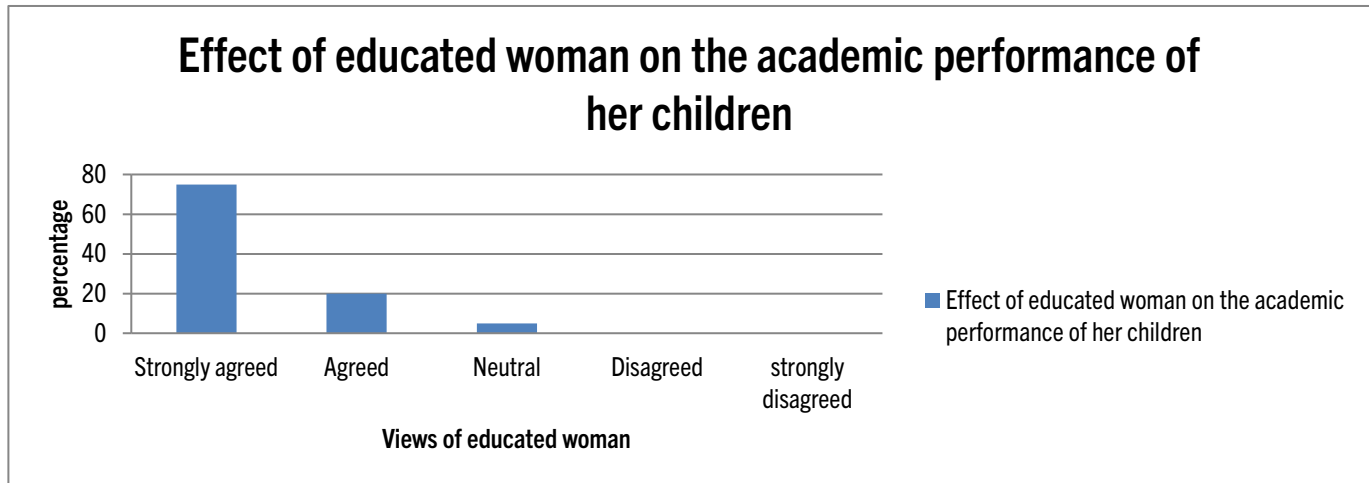
Moreover, the educated woman attends parent's parent-teacher meetings, and it was found that both the p-value (0.00) and the Chi-square value (18.238) were significantly associated.

Effect of an educated woman on the academic performance of her children

Randomly, 30(100%) educated women were selected from 10 streets in different areas of Peshawar. The result of the questionnaire filled out by the educated women shows that 23 women (75%) strongly agreed that an educated woman has a positive effect on the academic performance of her children. Six women (20%) agreed that an educated woman has a constructive effect on the performance of her children. On the other hand, there are (5%) views for neutral and (0%) views for disagreed and strongly disagreed.

Figure 10

Effect of an educated woman on the academic performance of her children



According to these results, the educated women (75%) strongly agreed that an educated woman has a constructive effect on the performance of her children. While the (20%) views for agreed, (5%) views for neutral and (0%) views for agreed and strongly disagreed.

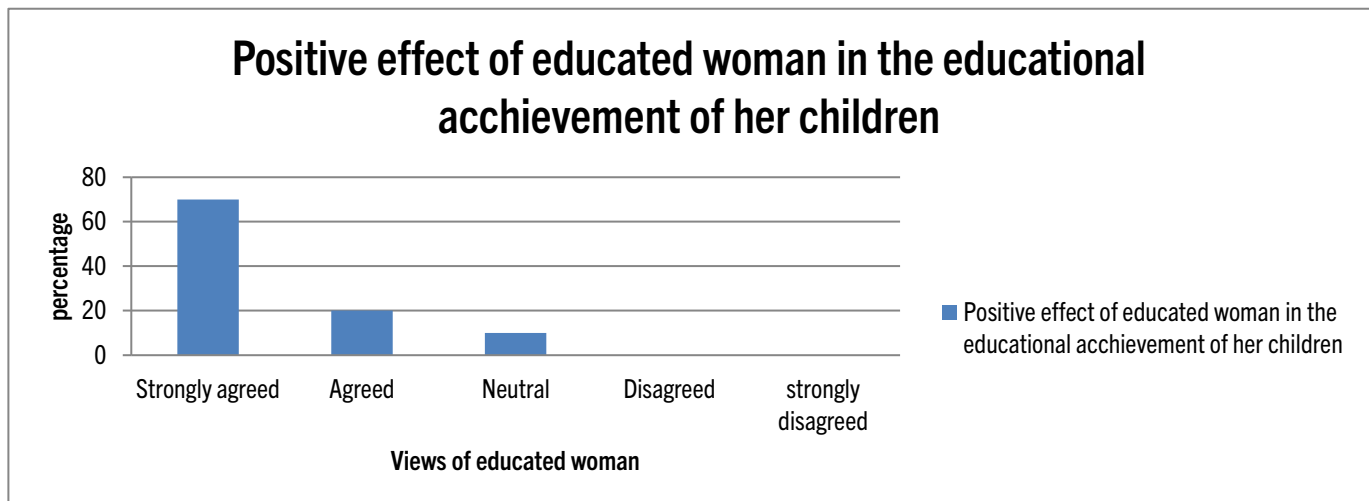
Moreover, an educated woman has a positive effect on the academic performance of her children. It was found that both the p-value (0.00) and the Chi-square value (19.340) were significantly associated.

The positive effect of an educated woman on the educational achievement of her children

Randomly, 30(100%) educated women were selected from 10 streets in different areas of Peshawar. The result of the questionnaire filled out by the educated women shows that 21 women (70%) strongly agreed that an educated woman has a positive effect on the educational achievement of her children. Six women (20%) agreed that an educated woman has a positive effect on the educational achievement of her children. On the other hand, there are (10%) views for neutral and (0%) views for disagreed and strongly disagreed.

Figure 11

The positive effect of an educated woman on the educational achievement of her children



According to these results, the educated women (70%) strongly agreed that an educated woman has a positive effect on the educational achievement of her children. While (20%) views agreed, (10%) views for neutral, and (0%) views for agreed and strongly disagreed.

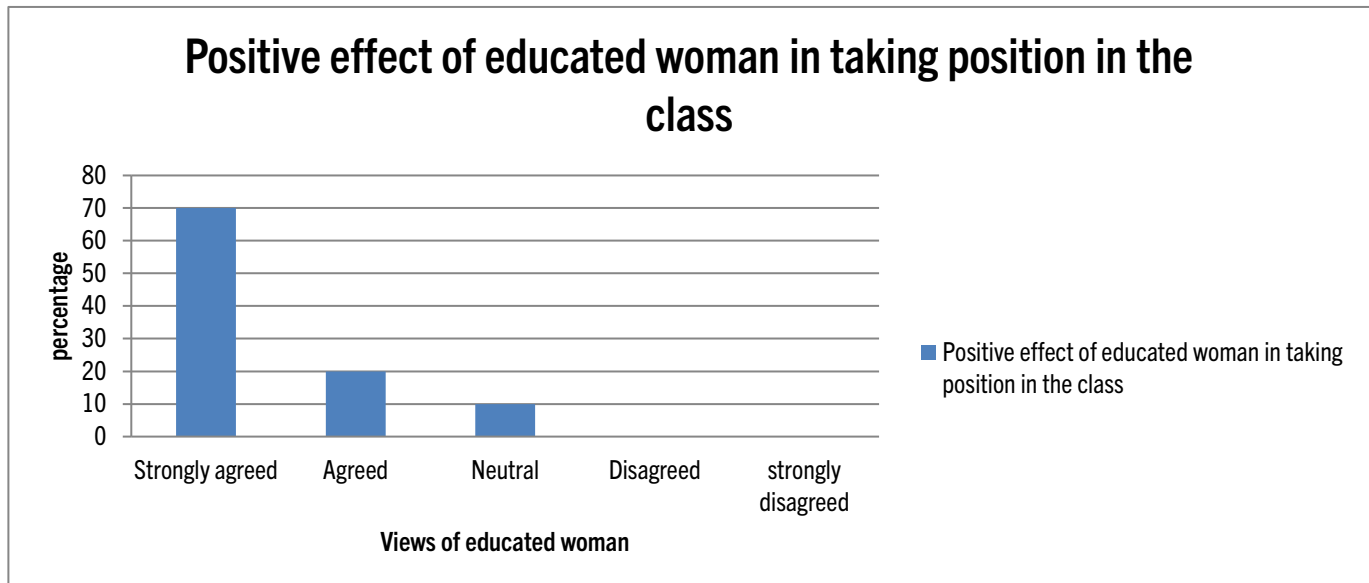
Moreover, an educated woman has a positive effect on the educational achievement of her children. It was found that both the p-value (0.00) and the Chi-square value (15.250) were significantly associated.

Positive Effect of Educated Women in Taking Position in the Class

Randomly, 30(100%) educated women were selected from 10 streets in different areas of Peshawar. The result of the questionnaire filled out by the educated women shows that 21 women (70%) strongly agreed that an educated woman has a positive effect on taking a good position in the class. Six women (20%) agreed that an educated woman has a positive effect on taking a good position in the class. On the other hand, there are (10%) views for neutral and (0%) views for disagreed and strongly disagreed.

Figure 12

The positive effect of an educated woman in taking a position in the class



According to these results, the educated women (70%) strongly agreed that an educated woman has a positive effect on taking a good position in the class. While (20%) views agreed, (10%) views for neutral, and (0%) views for agreed and strongly disagreed.

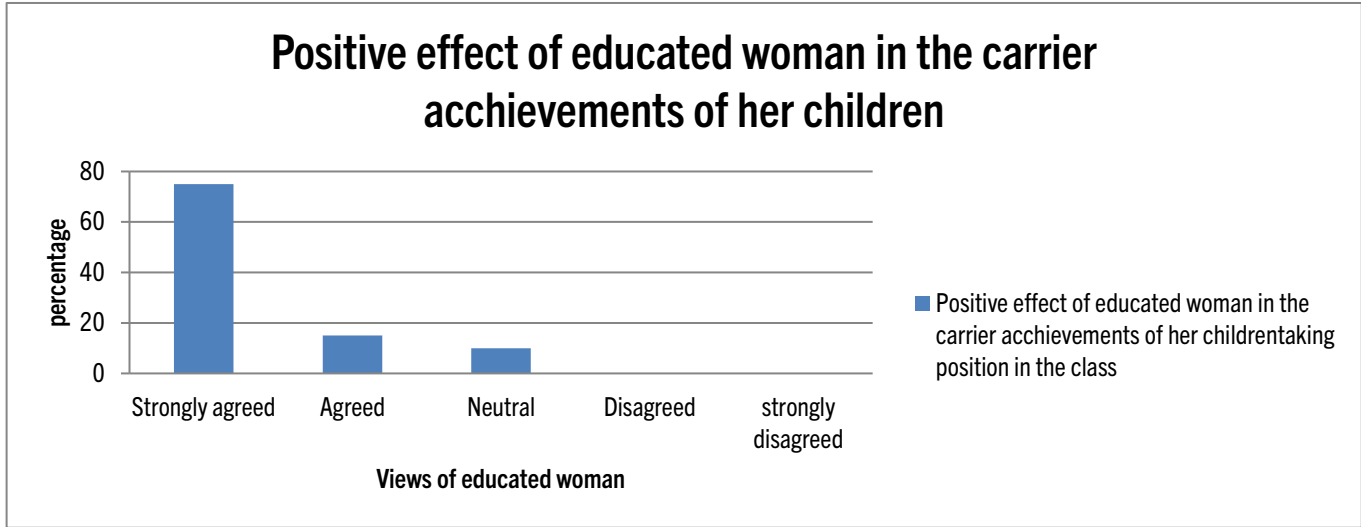
Moreover, an educated woman has a positive effect on taking a good position in the class. It was found that both the p-value (0.00) and the Chi-square value (16.233) were significantly associated.

Positive Effect of Educated Woman in the Career Achievements of Her Children

Randomly, 30(100%) educated women were selected from 10 streets in different areas of Peshawar. The result of the questionnaire filled out by educated women shows that 23 women (75%) strongly agreed that an educated woman has a positive effect on the career achievements of her children. Five women (15%) agreed that an educated woman has a positive effect on the career achievements of her children. On the other hand, there are (10%) views for neutral and (0%) views for disagreed and strongly disagreed.

Figure 13

A positive effect of an educated woman on the career achievements of her children



According to these results, the educated women (75%) strongly agreed that an educated woman has a positive effect on the career achievements of her children. While the (15%) views agreed, (10%) views were neutral, and (0%) views agreed and strongly disagreed.

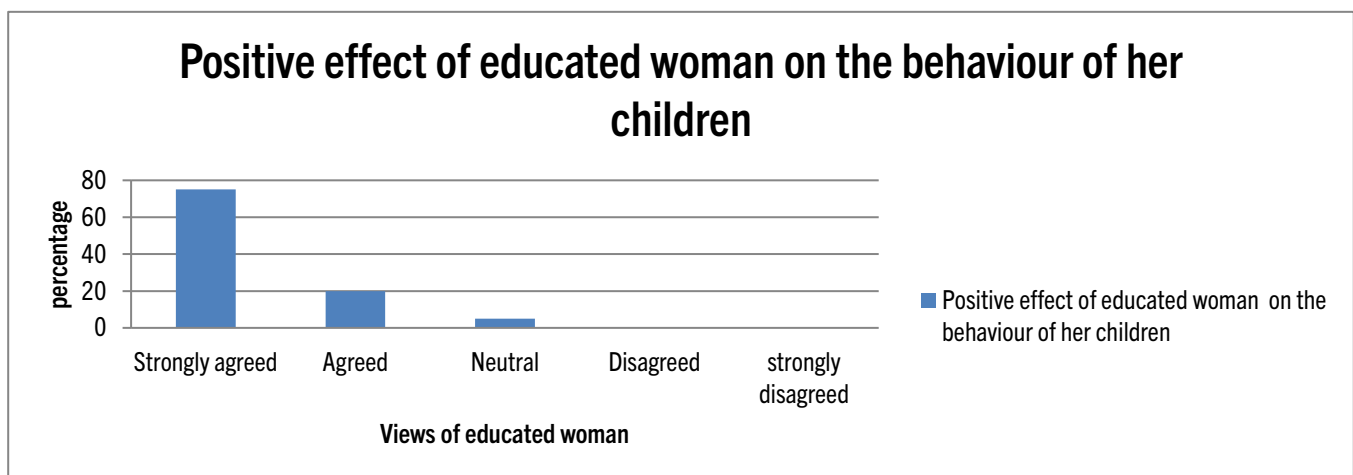
Moreover, being an educated woman has a positive effect on her career achievements. It was found that both the p-value (0.00) and the Chi-square value (14.490) were significantly associated.

Positive effect of an educated woman on the behavior of her children

Randomly, 30(100%) educated women were selected from 10 streets in different areas of Peshawar. The result of the questionnaire filled out by the educated women shows that 23 women (75%) strongly agreed that an educated woman has a positive effect on the behavior of her children. Six women (20%) agreed that an educated woman has a positive effect on the behavior of her children. On the other hand, there are (5%) views for neutral and (0%) views for disagreed and strongly disagreed.

Figure 14

The positive effect of an educated woman on the behavior of her children



According to these results, the educated women (75%) strongly agreed that an educated woman has a positive effect on the behavior of her children. While the (20%) views for agreed, (5%) views for neutral and (0%) views for agreed and strongly disagreed.

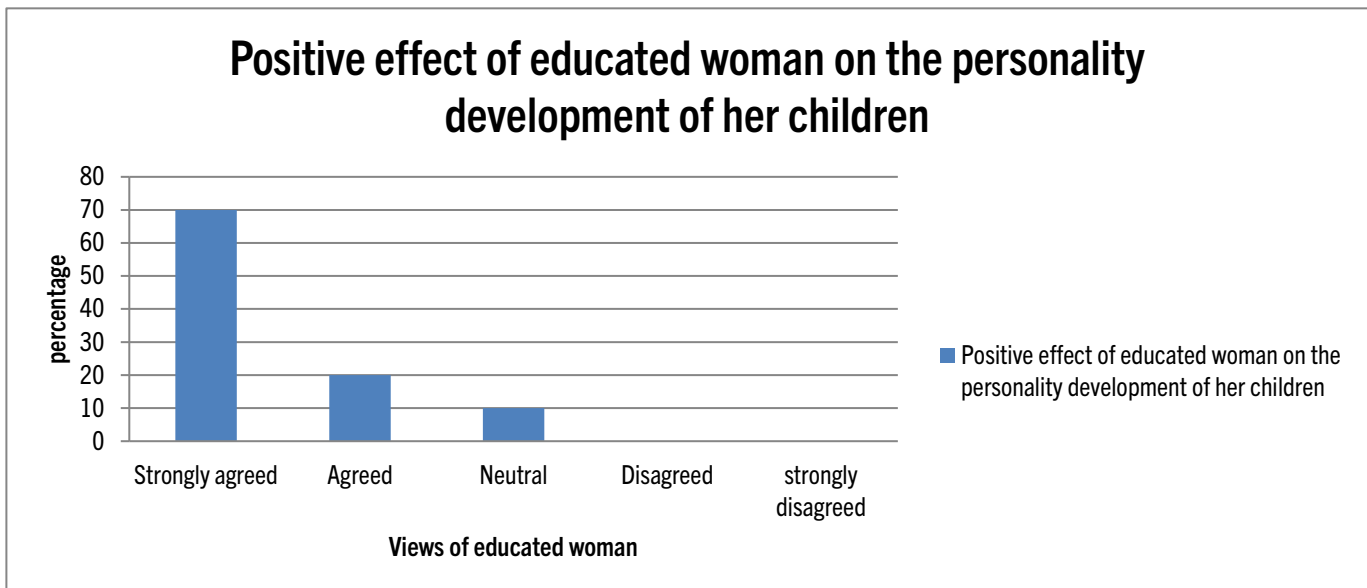
Moreover, an educated woman has a positive effect on the behavior of her children. It was found that both the p-value (0.00) and the Chi-square value (17.630) were significantly associated.

Positive Effect of Educated Women on the Personality Development of Their Children

Randomly, 30(100%) educated women were selected from 10 streets in different areas of Peshawar. The result of the questionnaire filled out by educated women shows that 21 women (70%) strongly agreed that an educated woman has a positive effect on the personality development of her children. Six women (20%) agreed that an educated woman has optimistic consequences on the personality development of her children. On the other hand, there are (10%) views for neutral and (0%) views for disagreed and strongly disagreed.

Figure 15

The positive effect of an educated woman on the personality development of her children



According to these results, the educated women (70%) strongly agreed that an educated woman has positive consequences on the behavior development of her children. While (20%) views agreed, (10%) views for neutral, and (0%) views for agreed and strongly disagreed.

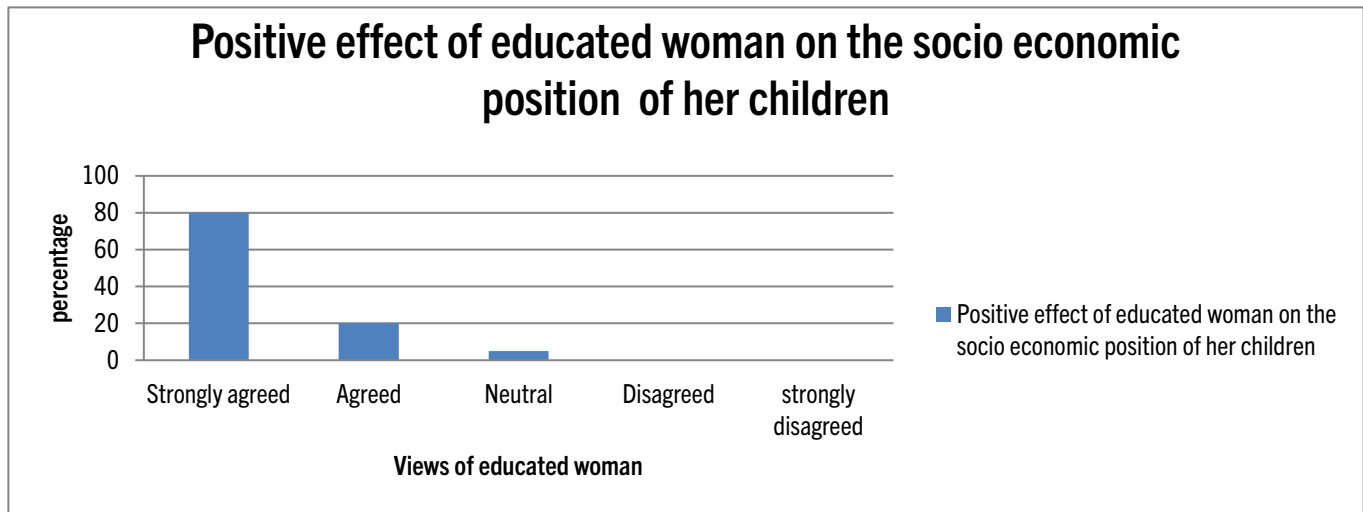
Moreover, an educated woman has a positive effect on the personality development of her children. It was found that both the p-value (0.00) and the Chi-square value (19.230) were significantly associated.

Positive Effect of Educated Women on the Socio-economic Position of her Children

Randomly, 30(100%) educated women were selected from 10 streets in different areas of Peshawar. The result of the questionnaire filled out by the educated women shows that 26 women (80%) strongly agreed that an educated woman has a positive effect on the socio-economic position of her children. Five women (15%) agreed that an educated woman has encouraging results on the socio-economic position of her children. On the other hand, there are (5%) views for neutral and (0%) views for disagreed and strongly disagreed.

Figure 16

The positive effect of an educated woman on the socio-economic position of her children



According to these results, the educated women (80%) strongly agreed that an educated woman has an encouraging effect on the socioeconomic position of her children. While (15%) views agreed, (5%) views neutral, and (0%) views agreed and strongly disagreed.

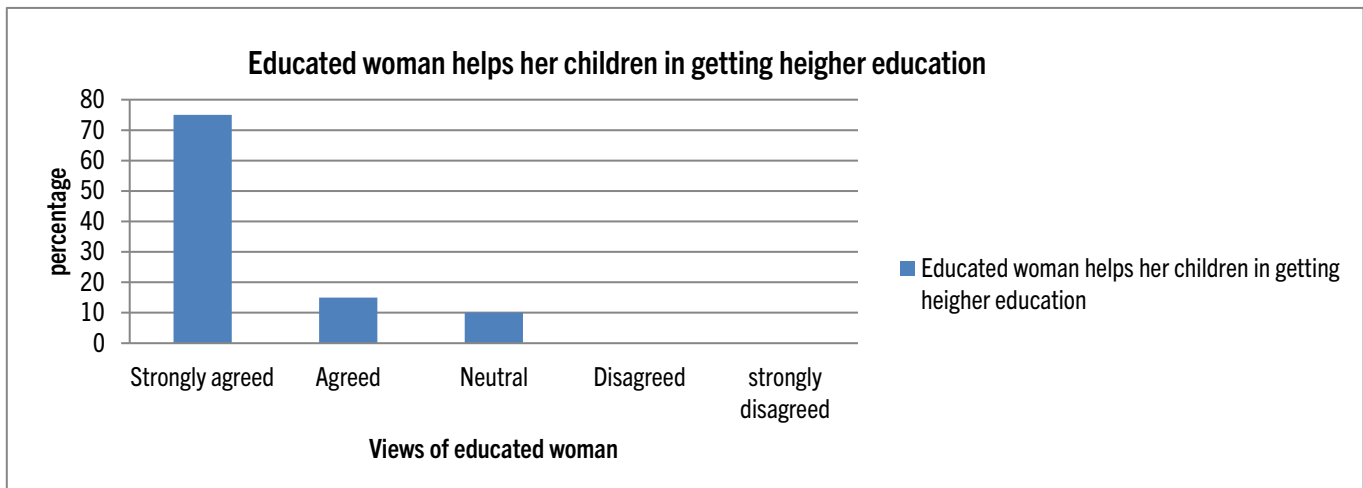
Moreover, an educated woman has a positive effect on the socio-economic position of her children. It was found that both the p-value (0.00) and the Chi-square value (16.226) were significantly associated.

Educated Woman Helps Her Children in Getting Higher Education

Randomly, 30(100%) educated women were selected from 10 streets of different areas of Peshawar city. The result of the questionnaire filled out by educated women shows that 23 women (75%) strongly agreed that an educated woman helps her children in getting higher education. Five women (15%) agreed that an educated woman helps her children in getting higher education. On the other hand, there are (10%) views for neutral and (0%) views for disagreed and strongly disagreed.

Figure 17

An educated woman helps her children get higher education



According to these results, educated women (75%) strongly agreed that an educated woman helps her children get higher education. While (15%) views agreed, (10%) views for neutral, and (0%) views for agreed and strongly disagreed.

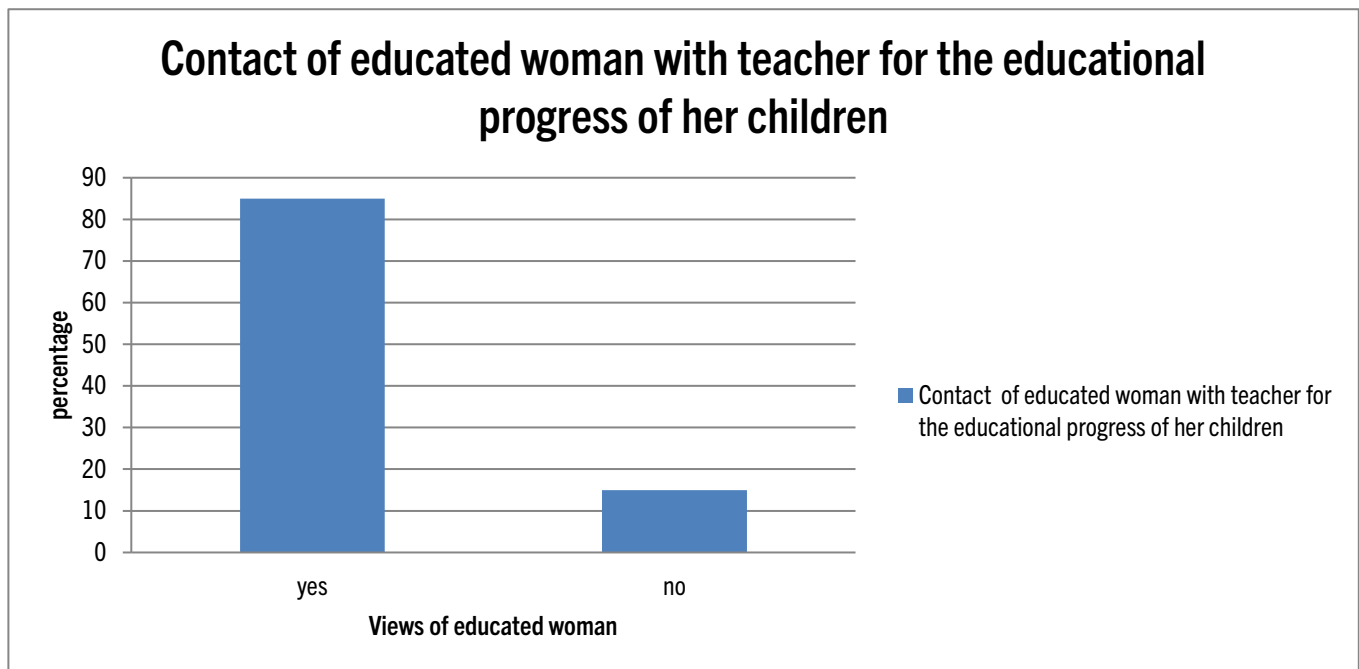
Moreover, an educated woman helps her children in getting a higher education, and it was found that both the p-value (0.00) and the Chi-square value (18.890) were significantly associated.

Educated Woman Helps Her Children in Getting Higher Education

Randomly, 30(100%) educated women were selected from 10 streets in different areas of Peshawar. The result of the questionnaire filled out by educated women shows that 26 women (85%) had contact with the teacher in the educational progress of their children. Five women (15%) did not have contact with the teacher in the educational progress of their children.

Figure 18

An educated woman helps her children get higher education.



According to these results, the educated women (85%) had contact with the teacher in the educational progress of their children, while the (15%) did not contact the teacher in the educational progress of her children.

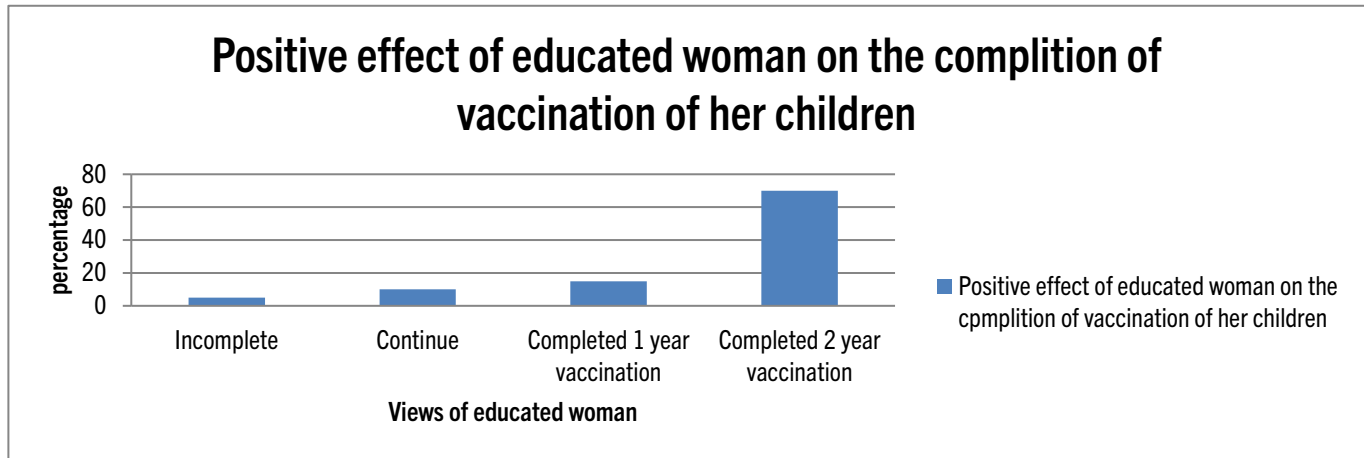
Moreover, an educated woman's contact with the teacher in the educational progress of her children was found to be significantly associated with the p-value (0.00), and the Chi-square value (15.667) were

Positive Effect of Educated Woman on the Completion of Vaccination of Her Children

Randomly, 30(100%) educated women were selected from 10 streets in different areas of Peshawar. The result of the questionnaire filled out by the educated women shows that 21 women (70%) completed a year vaccination course for their children, five women (15%) completed a one-year vaccination course for their children, and three women (10%) still continue vaccination course of her children. On the other hand, two women (5%) left the incomplete vaccination course.

Figure 19

A positive effect of educated women on the completion of vaccination of her children



According to these results, the educated women (70%) completed two years of vaccination courses for their children, five women (15%) completed one year's vaccination course for their children, and three women (10%) still continue vaccination courses. At the same time, the (5%) left the incomplete vaccination course.

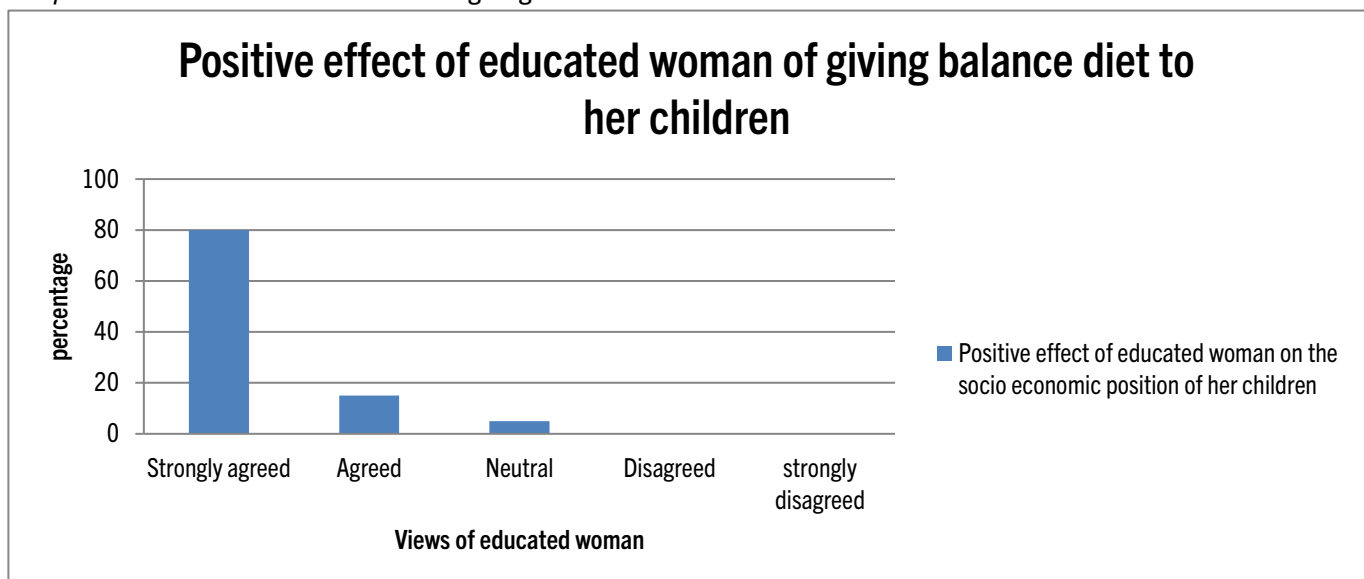
Moreover, an educated woman who completed a year's vaccination course for her children found that both the p-value (0.00) and the Chi-square value (12.544) were significantly associated.

Positive Effect of Educated Woman Giving Balance Diet to Her Children

Randomly, 30(100%) educated women were selected from 10 streets in different areas of Peshawar. The result of the questionnaire filled out by the educated women shows that 24 women (80%) strongly agreed that an educated woman gives a balanced diet to her children. Five women (15%) agreed that an educated woman gives a balanced diet to her children. On the other hand, there are (5%) views for neutral and (0%) views for disagreed and strongly disagreed.

Figure 20

The positive effect of an educated woman giving a balanced diet to her children



According to these results, the educated women (80%) strongly agreed that an educated woman gives a balanced diet to her children. While (15%) views agreed, (5%) views neutral, and (0%) views agreed and strongly disagreed.

Moreover, an educated woman who gives a balanced diet to her children found that both the p-value (0.00) and the Chi-square value (15.330) were significantly associated.

Conclusions

According to the overall study, the answers to the questionnaire filled by the educated women concluded that mostly the positive effect of the educated woman on her children lies between the percentage ranges of 70% to 85%, and most of the Chi-square values are also significantly associated. Two points are elaborated on in this research. The first one is about the effect of an educated woman on the educational standing of her children, and the second one is about the effect of an educated woman on the health of her children.

According to the results, the effect of an educated woman on educational status, like taking a position in the class, good behavior, good socio-economic status, etc., shows a range of 70% to 85% positive effect on her children. The research results also show that as the educational level of the mother increases, the positive effect on the educational status of the children also increases, and the Chi-square values are also significantly associated.

The second point is toward the health of the children. According to the results, the effect of an educated woman on health status, like creating good eating habits, completion of vaccination, completion of polio drops course, etc, shows a range of 70% to 85% percent positive effect on her children. The research results also show that as the educational level of the mother increases, the positive effect on the health status of the children increases, and the Chi-square values are also significantly associated.

On the other hand, the questioner also has the disagreed and strongly disagreed option for the positive effect of the educated woman on her children's education and health. According to the results, there is 0% percent negative effect or 0% percent selected options for the disagreed and strongly disagreed options.

At the completion of the research, it is concluded that in the urban areas of district Peshawar, there is a 70% to 85% percent good effect of the mother's education on the children's education and health. Moreover, most of the values of Chi-square indicate the significant association between mother education and its positive effects on the children's health and education.

Recommendations

1. In order to increase the positive effect of educated women on the children's education and health, the educational level of the mother's education must increase.
2. The government must start an education program for uneducated women.
3. As the positive effect on children's education and health increases with the increase of mother's educational level, there must be a program for the women who have matriculated up till now.
4. The government has to increase the number of lady health visitors in the urban areas of Peshawar in order to motivate uneducated women to complete the vaccination course for their children.
5. The government has to start a program in which educated women have to visit the areas and keep the housewife up to date about the educational level for the future.

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