Marital responsibilities and academic performance of married female students in Kano State Colleges of Education

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Abstract

Importance of education has been recognized by every religion and civilization. It is a basic human right that should be given to both male and female. This study determines the effect of marital responsibilities on academic performance of married female students of Kano state colleges of education. Survey research design was adopted for the study and purposive sampling technique was used in selecting two hundred and thirty four participants from the colleges of education. Questionnaire was the main instrument used to collect the data from the respondents' .the data was analyzed using Ordinary Least Square (OLS). The outcome of the study reveals that age, health status, guardian income family engagement and work status increase the level of married female students' academic performance. However, family size and punctuality to school reduce married female students' academic performance. Part of the contribution of the study is developing and testing a conceptual framework which offers additional justification on the influence of marital responsibilities on academic performance married female students. It is recommended that, school administrators and stakeholders should focus on the need to promote married female students engagement in order to increase their academic performance.

Keywords: marriage, marital responsibilities, academic performance.

1. INTRODUCTION

In recent years, education has become a necessary tool for women development in every world's society. Malik and Irfan (2016) stressed that women have established themselves as a good managers, engineers,

information technology specialists, teachers, bankers, and Army officers. It is clear that education increases women capacity in terms of awareness, right and access to good health as well as avenue for maintaining their families. Similarly, education upsurge Females potential and support to enhance their life capacity in which seems to be low in sub – Saharan African nations. Sa'ad (2014) believes that women partake in various capacities for human development and services consisting teaching, administration and public defense. In this regard, human society is essentially developed from marriage relationship and thus the behavior and general outlook of an individual is influenced by his/her place with the marriage group.

In Nigeria the contribution of women in all spheres of life is recognized and embraced. Julie (2018) writes that, married women have no choice but to create an atmosphere of fulfilling their academic obligation in their marital responsibilities and other social engagement. In addition, Education for all as targeted by the Millennium Development Goals programme (MDGs) in Nigeria has compelled many Nigerian focused on education especially among women and married women. In this development, married students especially females were confronted with several home duties together with academic responsibilities Lawan (2018) emphasized that students are faced with many responsibilities, including attending lectures, assignments, examination and their association with other students.

Kano state colleges of education are institutions of higher learning where married female students attend. The academic responsibilities of these married female students must be observed in order to assess their roles as successful wives. Attainment of education goals by married women students is an uphill task due to many competing responsibilities that need to be attended. Some of these responsibilities are repetitive and never ending. For example she need to cater for her husband and children as well as the condition of the house. Sa'ad (2014) mentions that, married female students in higher learning institutions engage in multi-task activities consisting academic and home duties. Hence, it has been linked with low academic performance that termed as major problem of married female students. Thus, Marital responsibilities and rigorous demand of higher institutions courses are inseparable that affect married female students academic performance. Hence, the study examines the influence of marital responsibilities on academic performance of married female students of Kano state colleges of education.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

The association among female students' responsibilities and academic performance has been studied in the literature. For instance, Goga et al.

(2015) stressed that environmental factors are responsible for improving female students academic performance in Romania. Torregosa et al. (2016) investigates the effect of female marital status on academic evaluation in USA. The study found a positive link of female marital status on academic performance. Similarly, Kumar et al. (2016) studied the influence of factors affecting female students academic performance in India. The result shows that gender and life style have positive influence on academic performance. However, Alshammari et al. (2017) examine the influence of factors promoting academic performance among nursing female students in Saudi Arabia. The out come of the study revels that home related factors have negative influence on academic performance. Albright et al. (2019) analyze the impact of health status among military women on academic performance in USA. The findings show that good health status influence academic performance. Based on the reviewed literature, the link among factors influencing female student exist. Nonetheless, most of these studies were found in developed nations, very few in developing nation like Nigeria. Therefore, this study examines the influence of marital responsibilities on academic performance of married female students of Kano state colleges of education.

3. METHODOLOGY

The used survey method through administrating administer questionnaire to respondents in which information is gathered.

3.1 Population of the Study
Kano state has two colleges of education. Sa'adatu Rimi college of education and Kano state college of education and preliminary studies. The population of the study is 602 and married female students from all the levels of N C E program are the target population.

3.2 Sample and sampling technique
The samples of this study are 234 married female students and were drawn from the total population of the study, 602. The samples are married female student from each school of the two colleges of education owned by Kano state. Purposive sampling technique was used for the selection of the married female students. This is in line with the guidelines of Research Advisors table. According to the table, in a population of about 600, a maximum of 234 can be selected as a sample. The selection of the sample to the study was proportionate.

3.3 Validation and reliability of the Instrument

The face and content validity of the instrument were determined by opinions of experts in test and measurement from the two colleges of education of Kano state. The reliability of the instrument was established by employing test re test. A co efficient of reliability r= 0. 85 were obtained. This indicates the consistency of the instrument

3.4 Method of Analysis

The information gathered were analyzed using Ordinary Least Square (OLS), this is a statistical method of analysis that estimates relationship between independent and dependent variables. The study used OLS technique for the model estimation because the dependent variable is continuous variable and therefore, OLS will be more appropriate for this analysis. Theoretical specification is expressed as:

$$Y= \alpha_+ \ \beta_1 X_{1+} \beta_2 X_2 + \ \beta_3 X_3 + \ \beta_4 X_4$$

The model is linear in its parameters. The dependent variables Y and the independent variables X_1 X_2 X_3 X_4 can be observed in a purposive sample of population. α Is the error and β_1, β_2, β_3, β_4 are the parameters to be estimated.

3.4.1 Model specification

In order to achieve this objective, Influence of marital responsibilities on academic performance of married female students, a modified empirical model by Fakunle (2018) is adapted and is stated in the following equation:

$$AP = \alpha \ \beta 1 Ag+ \beta_2 Hs + \beta_3 Fs + \beta_4 Gi + \beta_5 Ps+ \beta_5 Fe + \beta_5 Wk + \beta_5 Ps +e \quad (1)$$

Variables	Proxy
Academic performance (Ap)	Output (semester grade)
Age (Ag)	Number of age
Health status (Hs)	Dummy 1 for good status, 0 for otherwise
Family size (Fs)	Number of dependents
Guardian income (Gi)	Economic level of the sponsor
Punctuality to school (Ps)	Number of attendance per week
Family engagement	Number of family responsibilities
Proximity to school (Po)	Number of kilo meters to school

4. RESULT

This part consists of discussion of result. It comprises the outcome of the study's model of marital responsibility and academic performance of female married student in Kano state colleges of education. Table 4.2 illustrates the outcome of the marital responsibility and academic performance. Result reveals that health status; guidance income, work status and family engagement have positive influence on academic performance of married female students of Kano state colleges of education. This implies that these

factors increased the level of academic performance of female married women. The implication of this result is that good health status, guidance income, work status, age and family engagement are associated with 2.0, 2.2, 1.3, 1.1 and 3.0 respectively upsurge the level of academic performance. However, the finding shows that family size and punctuality to school negatively influence the capacity of female married women academic performance. It indicates that a percent rise in family size and punctuality to school caused academic performance to reduce by 3.1 and 1.1 percent. Hence, policymakers should initiate policies aimed at promoting academic performance, through lowering cost of female married women students' school enrollment as well as revisits the manner their engagements in the state. This result is similar with the result of the earlier studies (Kumar and Pokhrel, 2017).

Table 4. 1outcome of the estimated model of block chain technology adoption

Variables	Co-efficient	SD error	T-value	Prob.
AG	1.170**	0.551	0.629	0.008
HS	2.031*	0.814	6.433	0.000
FS	-3.104*	0.974	-0.745	0.000
GI	2.282**	0.086	2.743	0.057
PS	-1.121	0.473	-5.784	0.491
FE	3.032**	0.826	1.436	0.040
WS	1.361*	0.113	1.902	0.012
Constant	2.532**	0.652	2.784	0.004
R^2Adjusted = 48.0				

*, **, *** shows 1, 5 and 10 % level sig.

Table 4.2 indicates the validation checks of the model. The result shows no econometric problems. Therefore, the model is good for policy analysis.

Table 4. 2 Validation checks

Test	F-statistics	Prob.
Serial correlation	0.644	0.441
Breusch-Pagan	0.812	0.732

5. CONCLUSION

This study examines the influence of marital responsibilities on academic performance of married female students of Kano State Colleges of Education. In order to achieve this objective, a total of 450 questionnaires were distributed out of which a total of 270 students responded. The study used ordinary least squares technique for the estimates. In addition, various post estimation validation tests were conducted to further confirm the estimation for appropriate policy analysis. The finding illustrates that health status, age, guidance income; work status and family engagement positively influence female married women student academic performance. However, family size

and punctuality to school have negative effect on academic performance. Hence, there is a need to implement policies that will promote acceptability, and awareness of female married students' roles and engagement in the tertiary levels of education in the state. This will increase the level of female married women academic performance. Similarly, government should initiate policies for emulating married female women students' engagement to enhance academic performance and to provide financial incentives and design policies that mandate married women to further their studies. In addition, School administrators and stakeholders should focus on the need to promote married female students engagement in order to increase academic performance. However, the limitations of the study consist of difficulties with some of the measurement of factors determining. The study utilizes factors like health status, economic status age and peer group that explain academic performance. However, factors like level of home management and husband acceptability that have been used in the previous studies were not considered in this study.

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