
IMPACT OF GENDER AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS OF SINGLE PARENT ON EDUCATION ATTAINMENT IN PAKISTAN

Abdul Aleem Qureshi

PhD Scholar,
Applied Economics Research Centre, University of Karachi,
Sindh, Pakistan
Email: aleem96@hotmail.com

Noman Saeed

Assistant Professor,
Applied Economics Research Centre, University of Karachi,
Sindh, Pakistan
Email: economaniacs@yahoo.com

Ambreen Fatima

Associate Professor,
Applied Economics Research Centre, University of Karachi,
Sindh, Pakistan
Email: amber_aerc@yahoo.com

ABSTRACT

By employing the Pakistan Social and Living Standard measurement survey (PSLM) the study made an attempt to fill the gap in literature by assessing the impact of socio-economic status of single parenting (single mother or single father) on the education attainment of children in Pakistan. The study compares the effect of single parenting at overall Pakistan as well as by regions. The results concluded that there exists significant difference between the mean years of education of a single mother child and single father child in Pakistan during the year 2014-15 and 2019-20. However, there is no significant difference between the education attainment of single mother child and single father child in the year 2004-05. Household size has negative relationship whereas, small and large assets holding has positive effect on education attainment for entire period of analysis. The findings at regional level (i.e., rural and urban) suggest that parent years of education and age has positive and significant effect on child educational attainment. Moreover, the ownership of small and large asset holding also have positive effect on education attainment of child. However, household size of single parent is negatively associated with educational attainment of child.

KEYWORDS

Educational Attainment, Single Parent, Socio Economic Status

INTRODUCTION

For the upbringing of a child, the role of both parents is imperative as they will perform their respective roles and provide a family setting which not only make their child independent but a socially responsible citizen and hence a family plays an important function in creating a civilized society and providing improved economic contribution. Better resources, facilities, conducive family environment, care from both parents and their regular involvement with child will create positive psychological effects and improved learning and development of the child will make the child more social (Ortese, 1998). As against to this, single parenting create significant challenges for mother or father parent to fill the gap created by absent parent in the overall development of the child and its social and economic role. It became more challenging for single parent to play its own role and the role of the absent parent and created impact on child academic performance and ultimately influenced the social and economic status of the child (Majoribanks, 1996). Research identifies several factors that influenced performance and development of the child including social and economic status of the family, household size, style of parenting, single versus both parenting (Majoribanks, 1996).

In countries like Pakistan, families have strong bounding and usually live in a joint family system where other family members also play role in providing care but the nurturing of a child is considered as a prime and core responsibility of the parents and both mother and the father have to perform their respective responsibilities. The primary caregiver is the parent with which the children spent majority of his time (Dowd, 1997). In traditional families, male dominates in the family decision making while females are considered dependent upon their father, brother, husband and sometimes even on their sons. In case, where males are not present, females have more parenting problems than a single father and have to play their part as well. If anyone among the parents the one who dominates and run the expense of the family is not present, it may affect the nurturing of the children. Children of such single parent affected in number of different ways.

According to the definition a single parent family is “any household that is consisting of at least one dependent child, the mother or father is either dead or is not permanently present”. Single-parent families are generally categorized by the sex of the custodial parent (mother-only or father-only families). Mother-only families include widows, divorced and separated women. In the case of divorce, the custody of the child is given to mothers. With a culture of strong family bindings and joint family systems, which exist in Pakistan, the duties and difficulties of single parents usually shorten. In such

joint families, if parent thinks their child is not responding to them and getting out of control, they may get help from the grandparents and other innate. However, as part of nuclear single parent family, the role and responsibilities of single parent will be high and there is no one else to share the decision-making, financial duties and other responsibilities. The burden of responsibilities of childcare, educational expense and other financial responsibilities fall on one individual only. The children that grown up in single parent family usually are at risk of less education, low quality health and other psychological development problems. The burden is severe where male is absent from the family. For instance, the children in single parent family have more chances of drop out and due to lack of care may have health related problems too. In the absence of father, a mother have to work more than normal routine, this ultimately affect the child in terms of lesser affection, attention and guidelines.

Single parent household are more at the risk of poverty as being sole earner in the family and to support the financial needs of the family the parent may not be able to provide sufficient time to the family, which could have many stressful emotional effects on the child such as low self-esteem, greater anger, annoyance and greater risk of violent behavior. They may not only face financial constraint but they may have some other emotional effect on child growing in a single parent family may include feeling on abandonment, sorrow and being alone. The children also face difficulties in socializing and connecting with others. These effects may vary from child to child depending on the structure of the family, and child development also influences by the parenting style of the mother or father. It is argues that children nurturing under single parent family affected negatively in terms of their social and economic development. More specifically, a child nurture under the care of mother only, get lesser attention and no chance to gain knowledge from father that could help the child to take active part in the society and chance to socialize. While a child living only with his father may suffer in terms of health and nutrition in addition to the lack of attention and socialization. The process of socialization helps a child in learning the norms, values beliefs and culture that transfer from one generation to another. Under single parent family, mother and father give less attention to their child since they have to work and have to provide care at the same time which they mostly fails to provide. In addition, single parent are unable to provide the needed education and facilities due to high cost of living. This leads to poor development of children in terms of their social and economic status. In this paper we addressed the gap of empirical studies that investigate the effect on children's educational attainment of single mother's and single father's socio-economic status. There is no such empirical work available that covers the issues of single parenting in Pakistan. In this paper we identified social and economic factor that improve the chances of educational attainment of both single mother and single father child. Hence, this research is based on empirical model that focused on both socio-economic variables that effect the child's educational

development. Therefore, it also discusses the educational attainment of single mother and single father child separately. The study also analyze the effect of socio-economic status of child on their educational attainment. The present study makes the contribution in the literature by providing a first comprehensive empirical finding on socio economic effects of single parenting (single mother and single father) of the child educational attainment in Pakistan. The organization of the study is that after the introduction is the second section which is consist of existing literature review, while in the third section data and methodology is discussed. Moreover, the fourth section of study provide the analysis and discussion of estimation results. Fifth section provide the conclusion of the study and in sixth and final section limitation of study were discussed.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Role of parent and their education, socio economic status, family setting, household size are considered as an important factor of better education and education performance of a child. The literature on educational performance of children suggest that the children's educational performance gets better when both mother and father take active part in child's education (Nyarko 2011; Nyarko and Vorgelegt, 2007). Literature on role of parents in education attainment and performance of child appears with a mix results. Some studies concluded that child with both parent will get better education and their performance will be better with the children living with single parent. Some have argued that there exist no significant difference in the education attainment and performance of child whether they are living with both parents and single parent. (Yaw, 2016) concluded that it is not necessary that children under single will perform bad in his academic. The study compare the academic performance of both parent and single parent child performance and not found any significant difference between the academic performance. Moreover, the study also concluded that some student of single parent perform less in some particular subjects specially male students. (Mupfumira, 2017) found that children of single parent family lacked the love and support from the absent mother/ father. However, the study evaluate that some single parent think that sometimes being single parent is better as compare to both parent family specially when parents have conflicts, and in such situation single parent have freedom of decision making. (Uchenna, 2013) examined the influence of single aparenthood on the educaitional performance and mental well being of children. The research suggest that children perform more better when both parents nurture their child properly. However, they also find that children under single parenting also grow up successful and matuer adults but on the other hand children who grow up under single parent might not reach to their full potential due to lack of resource. Role of women is also emphasized in the literature that empowered women can provide better education to their child. Durrant and Sathar (2000) in their research work conclude that if women possess powerful position within a household will increase child survival, as

well as if a women status improve in general than it increase the chances of child's schooling, particularly girls. The results of the study also confirms that empowered females or females with good financial status in Pakistan, have more ability to spent on their child by minimizing the chances of death during infant age and by maximizing the chances of attending school.

The life of a child as student is effected by his family background and family setting. Moreover, the academic performance of a child is also influenced by other factors such as their social and economic status, single parenting versus both parents, and style of parenting and household size (Majoribanks 1996). Nurturing of child under single parent may create social, economics and psychological impact on the child. Kelly and Emery (2003) evaluated that single parenting not only has social and economic effects on children but also have emotional and physical effects. Children need such an environment from their parent that develop them into a balanced individual. However, they also find that children under the nurture of single parents usually get lesser educational support in the form material required for learning and school expenses. Cause of becoming single parent has also influenced the life of a child. If a parent is widow then it may have different impacts on the child emotions, education attainment, performance or psychology as compared to a divorced single parent. (Chunni, 2019) examines is his study the effects of divorced and single parent on children's academic performance and subjective wellbeing. The study showed that children of single mother and both parent performed better on education attainment while those children who live with their father or stepparent showed relatively less performance. (Abudu and Fuseini (2013) and Chowa, Ansong and Osei-Akoto (2012). However, (Pong, Dronkers, & Hampden-Thompson, 2003, Garib, Martin Garcia and Dronker, 2007 and De Lange, Dronkers and Wolbers, 2008) showed that the effect of parental divorce on academic performances was stronger in societies with higher divorce levels. They further showed that this circumstantial school-effect of single separation exists in almost all modern societies.

Literature has suggested that education attainment of child living with single parent - is not better than that of child living with both parents. (Chukwuka, 2018) concludes that life as single parent can be stressful for both child and parent. These single also face problem of lack of financial resource. The study also find that student belong to single parent family get lesser parental involvement in the education attainment as compare to students with both parents. Park, 2008 compared the education ambition and disengagement among the student of both parents with single mother and single father children. The analysis of the study shows that student of either of single mother and single father were less likely to complete the university and have more chances to disengage as compare to both parent child. While, children with single parent that have less income resource gives poor educational outcomes. The study conducted by

(Stephen & Udisi, 2016), revealed that children live under single parent face more issues as compare to children lives with both parent, specially boys face greater problem than girls. However, age of the children influence the severity of the problems. Younger children find more difficult to adjust under single parents as compare to elder age children.

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

1. To find out the impact of socio-economic status of single parent child on the educational attainment of child in the different years.
2. To find out the difference between the educational years or average years of education of single mother families and single father.

RESEARCH HYPOTHESES

1. There is no significant difference exists in the average year of schooling of child nurtured under single father and single mother
2. There is significant difference in the average year of schooling of child nurtured under single father and single mother
3. There is no significant effect of socio-economic status on educational attainment of child nurtured under single father and single mother
4. There is no significant effect of socio-economic status on educational attainment of child nurtured under single father and single mother

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In order to assess the impact of socio-economic status of single parent on education attainment of a child and to compare the difference with respect to nurturing under father or mother the study employed data from Pakistan Standard of Living Measurement Survey (PSLM). The survey provides information on social and economic characteristic at household and individual level, for analysis purpose the study employed PSLM Survey for the year 2005-06, 2014-15 and 2019-20 conducted and issued by the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS). For the Analysis purpose the study has perform descriptive analysis to show trends of single parents by province and by region and to explain reason for single mother or father. In order to provide the differences in the average years of schooling of a child under male or female single parent, the study has perform mean comparison using T – Test and simple ordinary least square method is used to explain the factors that influence the years of schooling of a child nurture under single parent.

Model for Single Mother and Single Father

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{yrsedu_sf_child} &= \beta_1 + \beta_2 \text{sin_fath_yrsedu} + \beta_3 \text{singf_Age} + \beta_4 \text{asset_singf} + \beta_5 \text{asset_singf} + \beta_6 \text{hsize_singf} + \epsilon \text{-----(1)} \\
 \text{yrsedu_sm_child} &= \beta_1 + \beta_2 \text{sin_moth_yrsedu} + \beta_3 \text{singm_Age} + \beta_4 \text{asset_singm} + \beta_5 \text{asset_singm} + \beta_6 \text{hsize_singm} + \epsilon
 \end{aligned}$$

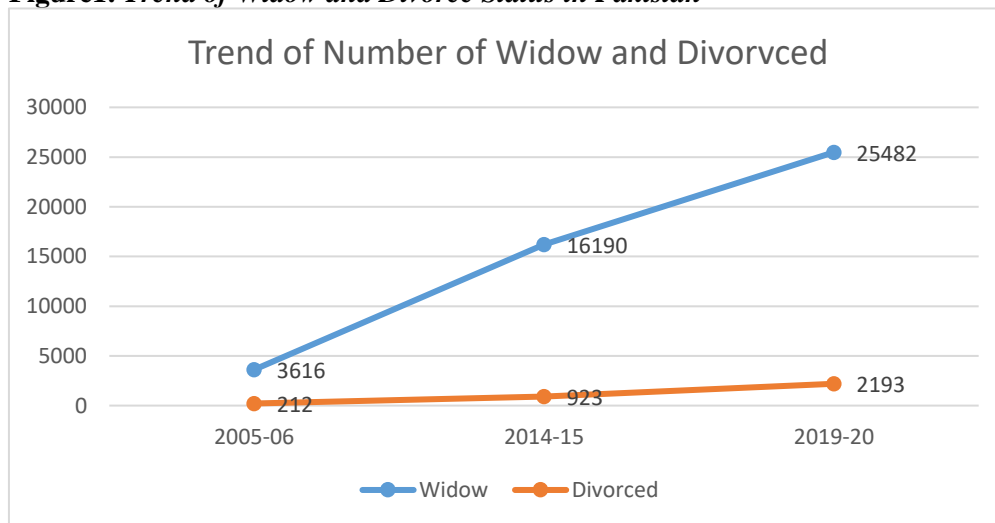
$$5\text{lasset_singm} + \beta_6\text{hsize_singm} + \varepsilon \text{-----}(2)$$

Separate regressions are estimated to determine the factors that influenced the year of education of a child nurture under single father or single mother and for rural and urban region in Pakistan. The dependent variable is the years of education of a child nurture under single mother or single father. Whereas, independent variables are years of education attained by single mother or father, age of single mother or father, number of small assets such as (telephone/mobile, radio, television, iron, fan, sewing machine, chair watch and bicycles) owned by single mother or father and number of large asset include such as (refrigerator, air conditioner, tractor, computer/laptop, motorcycle and car) owned by single mother or father are used. In the above model mother age and father age, mother’s years of education and father’s years of education and household size of single mother and single father are taken to cover the social aspects, while number of small assets and large assets are included to estimate the economic impact on child educational attainment.

DATA ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

In order to provide a clear picture of the status of single parents and the reason for being single parent descriptive analysis is performed and trends of single parent over time and reasons for being single parent are reported below. It is observed from the trend that there have been very drastic demographic changes occurred in Pakistan, especially cases of divorce increased in the last two to three decades. The divorce has different effects on the socio-economic development of child as compare to a single parent as widow.

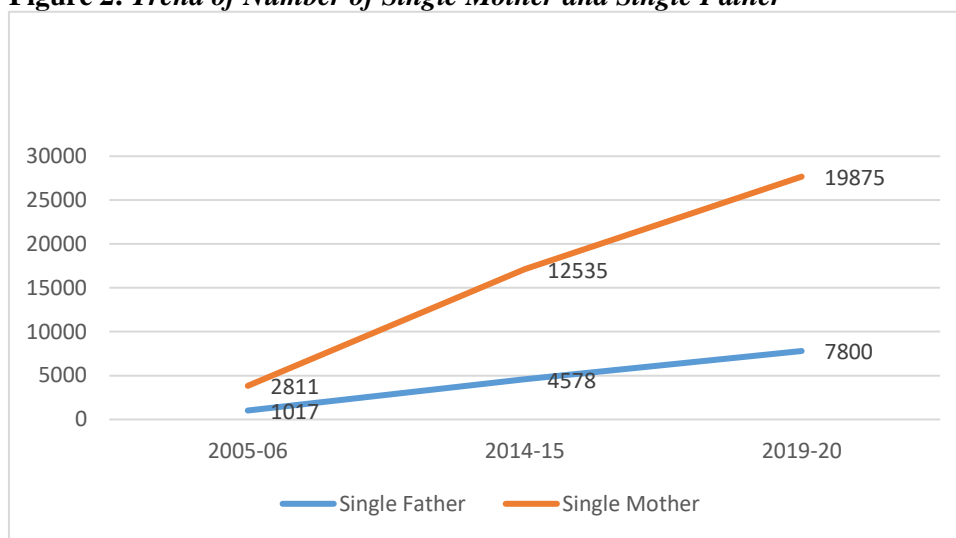
Figure1: Trend of Widow and Divorce Status in Pakistan



Source: Author’s Estimate based on PSLM several issues

The basic reasons of single parenting in Pakistan are reported in figure 1. It can be observed from the figure that both the numbers of widow and cases of divorce have increased rapidly during the last fifteen years. The widows were “3616” in 2005-06, which have increased to “16190” and “25482” in 2014– 15 and 2019 – 20 respectively. On the other hand, the number of divorced persons were “212” in 2005-06 which increased to “923” persons in 2014-15 and according to latest data set it reaches to “2193” in 2019-20.

Figure 2: Trend of Number of Single Mother and Single Father



Source: Author’s Estimate based on PSLM

Trends of single mother and single father during last fifteen years are reported in Figure 2. It can be observed from the figure that the number of single mothers and single fathers have increased during last fifteen years in Pakistan. The figure depicts that the number of single mother in 2005-06 were “2811” which increased to “12535” in the year 2014-15, and now in the years 2019-20 it reached to “19875”. On the other hand number of single fathers also increased from “1017” in 2005-06 to “4578” in 2014-15, which further increased to “7800” in 2019-20. The reason behind the increased number of divorced over time may be terrorism and bad law and order situation in Pakistan which caused life losses and may considered as one of the reason behind increased number of widows. However, chances of natural deaths cannot be neglected. On the other hand, divorce ratio also increased during the same period.

Table 1. Number of Single Mothers and Single Fathers by Province and Year

Province	2005-06	2014-15	2019-20
----------	---------	---------	---------

	Single Father	Single Mother	Single Father	Single Mother	Single Father	Single Mother
KPK	154	568	559	2,051	1,024	3,812
PUNJAB	522	1274	2,787	6,352	5,089	11,499
SINDH	258	662	872	2,844	1,266	3,471
BALOCHI						
STAN	89	307	360	1,288	421	1,093
TOTAL	1023	2811	4578	12535	7800	19875

Source: Author's Estimates based on PSLM Data various issues

Province-wise comparison of single mother and single father over time is reported in Table 1. The data indicates that number of single mother and single father in each province is increasing. It can be observed that Punjab has highest number of single mother and single fathers among all provinces followed by Sindh. The cases are relative less in KPK and Baluchistan.

Table 1.2: Results of T-test Based Years of Education Single Parent Child by province, sort : summarize yrsedu_sinm_child

Education in Complete years	2005-06		2014-15		2019-20	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
Mean Years of Education Single Mother	9.46	7.74	8.55	7.347	10.13	8.60
Mean Years of Education Single Father	9.52	7.52	6.91	5.440	9.740	8.49
Difference	-0.05	0.217	1.64	1.90	0.376	0.111
t-Stats	-0.25	1.02	23.26	46.710	4.011	1.649
p-Value	0.8039	0.3064	0.0000	0.0001	0.0000	0.0991

Source: Author's Estimate based on PSLM datasets various issues

As mentioned in literature that nurturing under mother or father may cause difference in the education attainment of a child given role of the single parent. With this focus and to identify is there any significant difference in the average year of schooling of child nurtured under single father and single mother exists or not, the study perform t-test. Results of the T – Test are reported in Table 1.2 that highlights the difference in the mean years of schooling of a child nurtured under male parent and female parent for rural and urban areas of Pakistan. The results indicate that there exists no significant difference between mean years of education between single mother child and single

father child for the year 2005-06 in both urban and rural areas of Pakistan. One of the reason of this small difference could be the fact that Pakistan has faced natural disaster in the form of earth quake in October 2005, which badly hit the infrastructure especially schools and colleges. Further, schools and colleges buildings were utilized as shelter for effected people in two provinces. On the other hand, another possible reason might be effect of terrorism and bad law and order situation all over Pakistan during this period. In such situation, single mother and single father were reluctant to send their child to schools. However, the result of confirms that there exists a significant difference between the mean years of education of single mother child and single father child during 2014-15 and 2019-20.

Table 2.1: Effects of Socio-Economic of Single Mother on Her children in Pakistan

Dependent:						
Yrs_edu_sinn_child	2005-06		2014-15		2019-20	
Variables	Coef.	p-values	Coef.	p-values	Coef.	p-values
sin_moth_yrsedu	0.244		0.091		0.346	
	*	0.000	*	0.000	8*	0.000
sin_mother_age	0.015		0.091		0.040	
	**	0.097	*	0.000	*	0.000
n_small_asset_singm	0.171		0.218		0.230	
	*	0.000	*	0.000	*	0.000
n_large_assets_mother	0.445		0.762		0.479	
	*	0.000	*	0.000	*	0.000
singm_hsize	-		-		-	
	0.132		0.069		0.193	
	*	0.000	*	0.000	*	0.000
_cons	7.819		1.005		4.768	
	*	0.000	*	0.000	*	0.000
No.ofobs	1352		14283		3237	
F-Stats	56.3		776.43		216.13	
Prob>f	0.000		0.000		0.000	
R-Square	0.173		0.214		0.251	

Source: Author's Estimate Based on PSLM

As mentioned in Table 1.2 that there exist significant difference in the means years of schooling of child nurture under single mother and single father. To examine the socio-economic determinant of this difference separate regressions at aggregate level and by region are estimated and their results are reported in Table 2.1 to 2.6.

The impact of different socio-economic condition of a single mother on education attainment on single mother child in three different years (2005-06, 2014-15 and 2019-20) in Pakistan are reported in Table 2.1. The estimated results are consistent for the entire period of analysis. The results indicate that mother age and mother years of education have significant and positive impact on the educational attainment of their child. If a single mother is educated then there are more chances that she will provide education to children. While household size has a significant negative on the child educational attainment, which is also consistent with the theory indicating that the large household size increased the responsibility of mother and make it difficult for mother to send her child to school. The results also suggest that with the increase in large assets and small assets, educational attainment of child nurtured under single mother will also increases, indicating that better economic conditions of a single mother facilitate her to provide better and high years of education to her children.

Table 2.2: Effects of Socio-Economic of Single Father on His children in Pakistan

Dependent:						
Yrs_edu_sinf_child	2005-06		2014-15		2019-20	
Variables	Coef.	p-values	Coef.	p-values	Coef.	p-values
sinf_yrsedu	0.213	*	0.129	*	0.268	*
sin_father_age	0.067	0.000	0.092	0.000	0.035	0.000
n_small_asset_singf	0.174	*	0.174	*	0.068	*
n_large_assets_father	0.338	0.000	0.732	0.000	0.563	**
singf_hsize	0.177	0.048	0.034	0.000	0.100	*
_cons	4.284	*	0.160	0.553	4.234	*
No.ofobs	441		4425		2649	
F-Stats	32.06		315.08		141.28	
Prob>f	0.000		0.000		0.000	
R-square	0.269		0.263		0.211	

Source: Author's Estimate Based in PSLM various issues

The result of the impact of different socio-economic characteristics of single father on education attainment of child nurtured under single father are reported in Table 2.2 which shows similar result as of single mother case for the entire period of analysis

i.e., 2005-06,2014-15 and 20019-20.

Table 2.3: Effects of Socio-Economic of Single Mother on Her children in Rural Pakistan

Dependent:						
Yrs_edu_sinnm_child	2005-06		2014-15		2019-20	
Variables	Coef.	p-values	Coef.	p-values	Coef.	p-values
sin_moth_yrsedu	0.278*	0.007	0.084*	0.000	0.346*	0.000
sin_mother_age	-0.001	0.968	0.091*	0.000	0.040*	0.000
n_small_asset_singm	0.290*	0.000	0.232*	0.000	0.230*	0.000
n_large_assets_mother	-0.035	0.868	0.664*	0.000	0.479*	0.000
sinm_hsize	0.157*	0.000	0.054*	0.000	0.193*	0.000
_cons	8.519*	0.000	0.772*	0.000	4.768*	0.000
No.ofobs	483		10313		1011	
F-Stats	11.4		508.83		50.37	
Prob>f	0.000		0.000		0.000	
R-Square	0.1067		0.198		0.2004	

Source: Author's Estimate Based in PSLM

The result of the impact of different socio-economic characteristics of single mother on education attainment of child nurtured under single mother in rural areas are reported in Table 2.3 which shows that there exists significant positive effect of mother's education on child's educational attainment for all years in rural region of Pakistan. Household size of a single mother has significant negative impact on education attainment in rural areas for entire period of analysis. However, age of single mother has insignificant effect on child education attainment for the year 2005-06 but significant positive effect for the year 2014-15 and 2019-20. Similarly, large assets and small assets holding by the single mother has insignificant effect on child education attainment for the year 2005-06, but has significant positive effect for the year 2014-15 and 2019-20. During the period 2005-06 to 2014-15, world has faced a great technological change and the use of computers and/laptops and specially small gadget like mobile and television increased enormously which may cause significant effect the educational attainment of child.

Table 2.4: Effects of Socio-Economic of Single Father on His children in Rural Pakistan

Dependent:	2005-06	2014-15	2019-20
-------------------	----------------	----------------	----------------

Yrs_edu_sinf_child						
Variables	Coef.	p-values	Coef.	p-values	Coef.	p-values
sinf_yrsedu	0.223*	0.004	0.096*	0.000	0.268*	0.000
sin_father_age	0.058**	0.062	0.086*	0.000	0.0358	0.000
n_small_asset_singf	0.319*	0.001	0.182*	0.000	0.068**	0.055
n_large_assets_father	-0.321	0.648	0.736*	0.000	0.563	0.000
singf_hsize	-0.147*	0.008	-0.012	0.428	-0.100*	0.000
_cons	4.225*	0.069	0.007*	0.982	4.234*	0.000
No.ofobs	139		3344		1412	
F-Stats	5.88		205.14		46.7	
Prob>f	0.0001		0.000		0.000000	
R-Square	0.1809		0.235		0.1424	

Source: Author's Estimate Based in PSLM

The result of the impact of different socio-economic characteristics of single father on education attainment of child nurtured under single father in rural areas are reported in Table 2.4 which shows that in there exists significant and positive effect of father's education on child's educational attainment for all three years in rural region of Pakistan. Moreover, household size of a single father also have negative and significant impact in 2005-06 and 2019-20 but insignificant in 2014-15. However, age of single father has significant and positive effect on child education attainment in all the years. Similarly, the single father large assets holding has insignificant effect in the year 2014-15, but has significant positive effect on education attainment in 2005-06 and 2019-20. Whereas, small assets holding has significant positive impact on child educational attainment in rural areas of Pakistan.

Table 2.5: Effects of Socio-Economic of Single Mother on Her children in Urban Pakistan

Variables	2005-06		2014-15		2019-20	
	Coef.	p-values	Coef.	p-values	Coef.	p-values
sin_moth_yrsedu	0.230	*	0.057	*	0.284	*
sin_mother_age	0.027	**	0.088	*	0.073	*

	0.090				0.178	
n_small_asset_singm	**	0.013	0.059	0.152	*	0.000
	0.615		0.944		0.529	
n_large_assets_mother	*	0.000	*	0.000	*	0.000
	-		-		-	
	0.113		0.097		0.253	
singm_hsize	*	0.000	*	0.000	*	0.000
	7.424		2.495		4.144	
_cons	*	0.000	*	0.000	*	0.000
No.ofobs		869		3970		2226
F-Stats		41.67		215.57		152.11
Prob>f		0.000		0.000		0.000
R-Square		0.1945		0.2138		0.2552

Source: Author's Estimate Based in PSLM

The results of the impact of different socio-economic characteristics of single mother on education attainment of child nurtured under single mother in urban areas The result of the impact of different socio-economic characteristics of single father on education attainment of child nurtured under single father are reported in are reported in Table 2.5. The result shows that all the social variables are significant and the sign are also according to the theory. Among economic variables large asset have positive and significant impact on the educational attainment of single mother child in all three years of analysis but small assets holding have significant and positive in 2005-06 and 2019-20 but insignificant in 2014-15.

Table 2.6: Effects of Socio-Economic of Single Father on His children in Urban Pakistan

Dependent:						
Yrs_edu_sinf_child	2005-06		2014-15		2019-20	
Variables	Coef.	p-values	Coef.	p-values	Coef.	p-values
sinf_yrsedu	0.218	*	0.178	*	0.354	*
		0.000		0.000		0.000
sin_father_age	0.077	*	0.112	*	0.046	*
		0.000		0.000		0.000
n_small_asset_singf	0.083	0.138	0.058	0.44	*	0.000
	0.403		0.641		0.322	
n_large_assets_father	*	0.022	*	0.000	*	0.000

	-		-		-	
	0.260		0.079		0.328	
singf_hsize	*	0.000	*	0.004	*	0.000
	4.986		0.175		4.801	
_cons	*	0.000	*	0.773	*	0.000
No.ofobs		302		1081		1237
F-Stats		26.02		90.64		95.17
Prob>f		0.000		0.000		0.000
R-Square		0.3053		0.2965		0.2788

Source: Author's Estimate Based in PSLM

The result of the impact of different socio-economic characteristics of single father on education attainment of child nurtured under single father in urban areas are reported in Table 2.6. The results show that all the social variables have significant impact on child education attainment and the signs are also according to the theory. Among economic variables large asset have positive and significant impact on the educational attainment of single father child in all three years of analysis. The results show that small assets holding have insignificant but positive effect in 2005-06 and 2014-15 but significant effect in 2019-20.

CONCLUSIONS

This paper attempts to identify the effects of socio-economic status of single parent on the educational attainment of child. The analysis is done two different ways, firstly the results are obtained by estimating the overall data of Pakistan, and secondly, the results are obtained to check the effects of socio-economic variables on the child educational attainment in the rural and urban region of Pakistan. The reason of obtaining such result is that the dynamics of urban and rural region are very different.

The estimation of overall effect of single parent's socio economic status on child educational attainment suggest that social variable such as mother/ father years of education and mother/father age have positive and significant relationship with child educational attainment, while household size of single mother/ father has negative relation. Similarly the result also shows positive and significant relationship with economic variables. The result of rural region for single mother shows that only mother age and mother holdings of large asset are insignificant for the year 2005-06. This may be because in rural if mother or family owned a large area of land, or other large assets then there are less likely to continue education and involve themselves in agriculture activities. Moreover, the results of rural area for single father child also similar with

the single mother child that in the years 2005-06 and 2014-15 the effects of large assets on educational attainment are insignificant.

The result of urban region for single mother suggests that all variables are significant and signs of the variables are positive except for household size. The effect of small asset holding of single mother in 2014-15 has insignificant effect on education attainment of child. This is may be due to the transition of technological use like in 2004-05 those gadget that are considered as luxuries become necessity till 2014-15. On the other hand the result for single father child also suggests that holding of small asset in 2005-06 and 2014-15 have insignificant effect.

During the initial stage of estimation some other important economic variables were also included like employment status of single mother and employment status of single father. Moreover, income of the single parent (single mother and single father) was also used. However, after estimation the number of observation reduced very much. The other issues that we faced during estimation is that we tried to control the children of single parent (single mother and single father) by age group but we faced the similar issues that the sample size shrink significantly. However, this also provide scope for future research that if these variables are included or if the survey data is available then we will be able to find some more aspects single parenting on the child educational attainment.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Education is the basic need of every children. The results identifies that the lack of asset or lack of finance in some years of analysis found is a hurdle in educational attainment for both single mother and single father child. There is a need comprehensive educational policy which provide similar access to children in both urban and rural areas of Pakistan. On the other hand, family size is also a hurdle in the educational attainment so there is a need the government must spread its awareness program of birth control.

REFERENCES

- Abudu, A. M., & Fuseini, M. N. (2013). Influence of single parenting on Pupils' academic performance in basic school in the WA municipality. *International Journal of Education Learning and Development*, Vol. 1 No.2, 85-94
- Chukwuka, F. O. (2018). Impact of Single Parent on Child Education in Primary Schools in Oshimili South Local Government Area of Delta State. *International Journal of Innovative Education Research* 6(1), 101-107.
- De Lange, M., Dronkers, J., & Wolbers, M. H. J. (2008). School effectiveness and school improvement. *An International Journal of Research, Policy and Practice*, 25(3),
-

- 329-350.
- Dowd, N. E (1997). "In Defense of Single Families" New York: New York University Press. ISBN 978-0-8147-1916-9
- Garib, G., Garcia, T. M., & Dronkers, J. (2007). Are the effects of different family forms on children's educational performance related to the demographic characteristics and family policies of modern societies. *Changing families and their lifestyles*, 5, 27.
- Kelly, J. B., & Emery, R. E. (2003). Children's adjustment following divorce: Risk and resilience perspectives. *Family relations*, 52(4), 352-362.
- Lange, M. d., Dronkers, J., & Wolbers, M. H. (2014). Single-parent family forms and children's educational performance in a comparative perspective: effects of school's share of single-parent families. *An International Journal of Research, Policy and Practice*, 329-350.
- Marjoribanks, K. (2005). Family background, adolescent's educational aspirations, and australian young adults' educational attainment. *International Education Journal*, 6:104-112.
- Mupfumira, I. M. (2017). Lived experiences of single parent families in a high density suburb in Masvingo province, Zimbabwe. *Advances in Social Sciences Research Journal – Vol.4, No.23*, 107-121.
- Nyarko, K. (2011). Parental school involvement: The case of Ghana. *Journal of emerging trends in educational research and policy studies*, 2(5), 378-381.
- Nyarko, K., & Vorgelegt, V. (2007). Parental involvement: A sine qua non in adolescents' educational achievement. *Unpublished Doctoral Dissertation, Ludwig-Maximilians University*. Retrieved on 17/04/2021 from http://edoc.ub.uni-muenchen.de/8384/1/Nyarko_Kingsley.pdf.
- Osei-Akoto, I., Chowa, G., & Ansong, D. (2012). Parental involvement and academic performance in Ghana. *Youth save Research Brief, CSD publication*, (12-42).
- Ortese, P. T. (1998). Single-parenting in Nigeria: Counselling concerns and implications. *The Counsellor*. 16 (1): 61-66.
- Park, H. (2008). Effects of single parenthood on educational aspiration and student disengagement in Korea. *DEMOGRAPHIC RESEARCH VOLUME 18, ARTICLE 13*, 377-408.
- Pong, S.-I., Dronkers, J., & Hampden-Thompson, G. (2003). Family Policies and Children's School Achievement in Single- versus Two-Parent Families. *Journal of Marriage and Family*, Vol.65 No.3 , 681-699.
- Stephen, E. N., & Udisi, L. (2016). Single-Parent Families and Their Impact Onchildren: A Study of Amassoma Community in Bayelsa State. *European Journal of Research in Social Science*, 1-24.
- Uchenna, A.-O. (2013). Single-parenting, psychological well-being and academic performance of adolescents in Lagos, Nigeria. *Journal of Emerging Trends in Educational Research and Policy Studies* Vol. 4, No. 1, 112-117.
- Durrant, V. L., & Sathar, Z. (2000). Greater investments in children through women's empowerment: A key to demographic change in Pakistan?.
- Yaw, L. H. (2016). The Effect of Single Parenting on Student Academic Performance in Secondary Schools in Brunei. *The Social Sciences* , 698-703.