

RESTRICTED

ABSTRACT

Women migration seeking housemaids' opportunities is in an inclined trend and many women (mother) migrate to Middle East countries to offer better prospects to their family members. Higher income and perks are the intention of such motives, but they often neglect the damage that they cause to their children's education. Based on that, the researcher take up this task to study on the impact of women (mother) migration towards the primary educational performance of their children; with special reference to Kurunegala District.

With that intention in mind, the researcher conducted a comprehensive literature review to identify the ways and means of securing the rights of left behind children's education. Having conducted the literature survey, the researcher was able to find variables essential for this study and establish the research gap and thirst for this study. This research was conducted on well-defined objectives, research questions and hypotheses.

The primary data essential for this study was collected from 165 children in Grade five, teachers and fathers/guardians of Kurunegala District through a well-structured questionnaire. The questionnaire was prepared in accordance with the conceptual framework. All the collected data was then statistically analysed through SPSS 20 software. The researcher introduced three hypotheses and all three were proven with confidence. Neyertheless, there is a strong co-relationship has existed in between domestic relations of families and educational performances of children in Kurunegala District.

Having completed the study, the researcher listed out key recommendations to be implemented with the assistance of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Education and Ministry of Women and Child Affairs to ensure the educational rights of left behind children in Kurunegala District.