



# Difference between memory, motor and general cognitive index of children of migrant labour families as per time spent in various activities

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## ABSTRACT

This paper studied the differences in cognitive abilities (mean scores) among school going and non-school going children of migrant families. Six slum localities were selected from the selected zone and a sample of 120 mother-child dyads including children between 6-8 years of age and mothers working as domestic servants, were purposively selected from each chosen locality through snowball technique. Children were approached to assess their cognitive abilities. Results depicted that school going children of migrant families were superior in all the three cognitive abilities than their non-school counterparts. School children's extended involvement in play activities enhanced their motor skills, but declined memory and general cognitive ability. Results also revealed that long involvement of non-school going children in play significantly increased motor and general cognitive ability. School going females were superior in general cognitive index whereas males possessed higher measures in memory and motor abilities.