

A Comparative Study on Child Rearing Practices Among the working Mothers

Sarika* & Dr. Kalpana Sharma**

**Research Scholar, CCS University Meerut,*

***Head & Reader Deptt. H.S. Ginni Devi Girls PG College, Modinagar*

Abstract : *Child rearing practice is one of the most widely issues in human development .The purpose of this study is to measure knowledge and practices of teaching and non-teaching mothers. Purposive sampling procedure is used in this study to select the individual respondents from the population and 500 questionnaires are distributed to teaching and non-teaching mothers. The data is collected and administrated by mean of structured questionnaires based on knowledge and practices scale. Obtained data is analyzed based on the descriptive statistics. In this study we analyze the knowledge and child rearing practices level among teaching and non-teaching mothers. In this study we revealed that there is significant difference found knowledge and child rearing of teaching and non-teaching mothers.*

Keywords: *Child Rearing Practices, working mothers.*

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Introduction:

“Children are like wet cement whatever falls on them makes an impression”

—**Dr. Haim Ginott**

Children are the promise and the future of every nation, being the core of its Development. They are the building blocks of every nation. They must be given consideration towards their physical, mental, social and spiritual wellbeing.

Child rearing refers to process of promoting and supporting the physical, emotional, social and intellectual development of a child from infancy to adulthood. Child rearing practices differ from one parent to another. Different child rearing practice lead to different child upbringing. It is one of the causes for individual differences. Culture, religion, income and social class all play a vital role in making each individual different from others. In child rearing practices parents play a vital role in the development of their child but in comparison to father mother’s role is much warmer and more sensitive with their child. A very well said by a wise man- “The mothers lap is the first school for every child”. It is his first temple, mother is his foremost God. The care of children is one of the most important functions of family especially mother. She brings up her children with utmost care & love, because of her natural affection. No one else feels the same concern about the children as the mother. She makes every effort to make her children happy. But it has been found that an unprecedented number of women are now entering the labor force either due to economic necessity or in search of identity. This has led to radical shift in the traditional role of mother as a “caretaker” to a “bread earner” and it has altered childrearing goals & practices. She makes every effort to make her children happy. Working Mothers usually place their children in childcare, which results in less attention & instruction. It may have significant cognitive effects later in childhood. It has been found that working mothers had a negative impact on their children, because after work they are sometimes too tired to interact with their children (Reynolds, Calendar & Edwards 2003). Woman today is regarded as an integral part of new economic order and important part of its man power resources (Kilen 1968). Women entering to the workforce are increasing day by day which has created number of problems to their children. As a result of which it has paved a way for controversies regarding maternal employment that may bring emotional deprivation to the school aged children. It is obvious that when mother enters the employment market their children face crises from their early age, because they are then usually reared by servants. They cannot take proper

care of these children as their mothers can. So they face hardships in terms of emotional support and rearing. These children do not get proper care from their mothers even when they return home. So the researcher try to find out knowledge and practices regarding child rearing among the selected working mothers.

Need and significant of the Study- The study may also help to frame policies and develop programs which may help the children of working mothers. The study will also go a long way to help the planners and administrators to take proper arrangement for crèches for the children of working mothers. On the other hand the study would educate the working mothers to care for their children for at least for some period of time; otherwise their children would face crises. The study may also help the working women to realize the quality of time they spend with their children is much more important than the quantity of time. While returning from office they should give first priority to sit with their children either playing with them or listening to them properly and interestingly. Therefore, it may be concluded that the knowledge about child rearing practices of children of working mothers is one of the most crucial issue that needs to be investigated intensively and purposefully and hence it acted as a great motivating force to the investigators to conduct research in this area.

Statement of the problem-A comparative Study on Child Rearing practices among the working mothers

Operational definition of the term used- A pre-requisite to a scientific study of any phenomenon is a definition and conceptual clarity of the term being used so that the researcher may distinguish that phenomenon from the other phenomenon.

1. Child rearing practices-The child rearing are those practices which are done to rear a child which include total care of child from basic needs to protect right of children.

2. Working mother-Working mothers, as a label, refers to women who are mothers and who work outside the home for income in addition to the work they perform at home in raising their children.

Objective of the study-

- ♦ To find out the difference between child rearing practice of teaching and non-teaching mothers.

Hypothesis of the study-

- ♦ There is no significance difference between knowledge and practices of teaching and non-teaching mothers.

Delimitation of the study-

1. The proposed study will be delimited to child rearing practices of teaching and non-teaching working mothers in Kanpur mandal.
2. The study will be delimited to mothers of 0 to 3 years child.
3. The study will be delimited to 250 teaching mothers and 250 non-teaching mothers.

Research methodology- The descriptive survey method of research will be applied in conducting the proposed research.

Sample-In the present study keeping in mind that adequacy and representativeness of sample 500 working mothers (teaching and non-teaching)inplace of will be write have been selected from different inter colleges, degree colleges, bank and offices of different department. For the selection of sample purposive sampling will be adopted.

Tools to be used-For the present study the following tool is applied for data collection.

- ♦ Job satisfaction questionnaire made by Hardev Ojha, National Psychological Corporation Agra Utter Pradesh.
- ♦ Child rearing knowledge and practice scales for women with epilepsy made by P.P Saramma and Sanjeev V. Thomas.

Statistical techniques to be used- Mean, Standard Deviation, Co-relation, ‘t’-test,or any other appropriate statistical techniques will be applied as per need of the study.

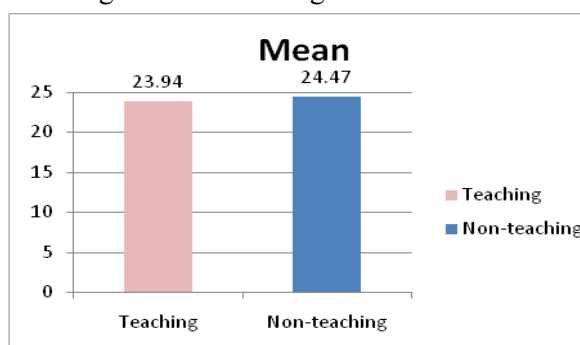
Table 1: To compare the child rearing practices of teaching and non-teaching mothers

Women	Knowledge Regarding Child Rearing Practices			Statistical Value	
	No.	Mean	SD	t	P
Teaching	250	23.94	4.15	1.622	>0.05
Non-teaching	250	24.47	3.08		

The data analysis result in the table1 shows the comparison of knowledge and practices among teaching and non-teaching mothers.

It is revealed from the table number of 1.1 that mean score of knowledge regarding child rearing practices among the teaching and non-teaching mothers is 23.94 and 24.47 respectively and t-value is 1.622. But the calculated value of 't' is greater than tabular value, which shows significant difference found at 0.05 level of significance. So the hypotheses, There is no significant difference between knowledge and practices of teaching and non-teaching mothers is rejected.

Thus, it may be asserted that there is significant difference in the child rearing and knowledge of teaching and non-teaching mothers.



Graph 1: Mean difference of Knowledge regarding child rearing practices among the teaching and non-teaching mothers

Major findings-

The calculated value is greater than the tabulated value, so there is a significant difference found in knowledge regarding child rearing practices between teaching and non-teaching mothers.

Conclusion

The present study was designed to compare knowledge as regards the level of knowledge of child rearing practices among teaching and non-teaching mothers. The result shows that the mean score of non-teaching mothers is more than that of teaching mothers. The difference is significant at the level of 0.05, and it is also revealed that there is a significant difference in knowledge regarding child practices among teaching and non-teaching mothers.

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