

Original Research Article

# A comparative study to assess the knowledge regarding child rearing practices among working and non-working mothers of rural areas at Jamuhar


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## Abstract

**Background:** Child rearing refers to bringing-up of children by parents or parent substitutes. It consists of practices that are grounded in cultural patterns and beliefs. It is probably the most challenging responsibility for a mother during her child's infancy. Successful Child rearing is essential for the child's overall development and realization of self-esteem.

**Objective:** To assess the knowledge of working mothers regarding child rearing practices, to assess the knowledge of nonworking mothers regarding child rearing practices, to compare knowledge score between working and non working mothers regarding child rearing practices, to find out the association between knowledge scores on child rearing practices among working mothers and demographic variables to find out the association between knowledge score on child rearing practice among nonworking mothers and demographic variables.

**Materials and methods:** A descriptive approach was adopted and non-probability purposive sampling was use to select the samples. Informed written consent was obtained from each subject after explaining the purpose of study. This study was conducted in Four day at Jamuhar village,

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Rohtas. The data was collected from 50 Working and 50 Non working mother by using self-structured questionnaire.

**Results:** Descriptive and inferential statistics used for the data analysis by using unpaired 't' test and chi-square formula. Among 100 Working and non working mother 24(48%) working mother and 17(37%) Non working mother were between age group 24-30 years and 20(40%) working mother and 18(32%) Non working mother were from up to secondary education. While 20(40%) working mother and 38(76%) Non working mother were from below 10000 Family incomes per month. Among 100 Working and non working mother 27(54%) working mother were private employee and 50 (100%) Non working mother were housewife.

**Conclusion:** It is concluded that Child rearing practices are influenced by child rearing knowledge. The important components of Child rearing are maternal activities that promote the children's physical, intellectual, and psychosocial development so that they may grow up to express their full potentials.

### Key words

Knowledge, Attitude, Child rearing, Mother, Working mothers, Non working mothers.

### Introduction

A garden with different flowers becomes beautiful when it blossoms. Similarly, if parents learn how to be a 'gardener' and are able to recognize their child's personality and nourish it, then their 'garden' will become fragrant! This is what positive parenting is all about and respectful behavior towards the efforts of women. Children can get the best possible education and pursue the extra-curricular activities of their interest. The term child rearing practices simply means the way mother go about caring and rearing their children. This consists of practices that are grounded in cultural parents and beliefs. Successful child rearing is essential for the child overall development and realization of self stream. The important components of child rearing are maternal activities that promote the children physical, intellectual and psychosocial development. Baby will depend on many influences which can include how you were rearing as child, cultural and religious beliefs. Your knowledge and understanding of how to support child happiness, learning and development through his/ her childhood and adolescence and willingness to accept child as a unique [1].

The term child rearing refers to the process use to bring up a child from birth through adulthood.

How child rearing is done can depend greatly on cultural influence and how parents make decision on such complex issues as whether the motherhood work and proper types of discipline for a child Parenting or child rearing promotes and supports the physical, emotional, social, and intellectual development of a child from infancy to adulthood. Parenting refers to the intricacies of raising a child and not exclusively for a biological relationship. The most common caretaker in parenting is the father or mother, or both [2].

Positive parenting techniques work well for raising children with discipline and good moral values, and are every parent's dream. However, it is not an easy feat. And it is important to know that the parent child relationship is a two-way street, in other words, it is actually a partnership between a parent and their child. When parents develop effective parenting skills, they are able to take the initiative in filling the generation gap. When parents start to understand the balance of where to place boundaries, where to encourage, and where to discourage, then their children will not get spoiled. In this way they become good parents. When people do not know how to be a good parent, distance between the two develops. Parent psychosocial Health can have a significant impact on the parent-child relationship. Group-

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based parent training and education programs have proven to be effective at improving short-term psychosocial well-being for parents [3].

## Objectives

- To assess the knowledge of working mothers regarding child rearing practices.
- To assess the knowledge of nonworking mothers regarding child rearing practices.
- To compare knowledge score between working and non working mothers regarding child rearing practices.
- To find out the association between knowledge scores on child rearing practices among working mothers and demographic variables.
- To find out the association between knowledge score on child rearing practice among non-working mothers and demographic variables.

## Materials and methods

A descriptive approach was adopted and non-probability purposive sampling was used to select the samples. Informed written consent was obtained from each subject after explaining the purpose of study. This study was conducted in Four day at Jamuhar village, Rohtas. The data was collected from 50 Working and 50 Non working mother by using self-structured questionnaire.

### Development and description of the tool

The investigator developed a self structured questionnaire of child rearing practices among working and Non working age between 18-42 years. The structured self questionnaire comprised of two sections:

#### Section A: Socio demographic data

This subsection consisted of total 6-items related to socio-demographic profile of the subjects and includes Age, Education, family income per month, Occupation, Religion and Number of children.

**Section B:** Questionnaire on knowledge regarding child rearing practices among working and non working mother.

It consisted of 30 items which includes Nutrition, immunization, milestone and Hygiene. Each question had 1 correct response and 0 for incorrect response. The total possible corrects responses were 30 giving rises to maximum score of 30.

#### Scoring:

Each correct answer had given one marks and wrong answer had given zero marks.

Knowledge Score interpretation:-

1. 1 to 6- Very poor knowledge
2. 7 to 12- Poor knowledge
3. 13 to 18- Average
4. 19 to 24- Good
5. 25 to 30-Excellent

## Results

**Section I:** Distribution of working and non working mother with their socio demographic variables using frequency and percentage (**Table – 1**).

### Section II

Chi square analysis Association between Working and non working mother with selected demographic variables (**Table – 2**).

### Section III

Correlation of mean, SD and chi-square between Child rearing practices among Working mother and non working mother (**Table – 3**).

## Discussion

### Major findings of the study

Among 100 Working and non working mother 24(48%) working mother and 17(37%) Non working mother were between age group 36-42 years.

Among 100 Working and non working mother 20(40%) working mother and 18(32%) Non working mother were from up to secondary education.

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**Table - 1:** Demographic variables of working and non working mother with their socio demographic variables use frequency and percentage.

Serial no	Socio demographic profile	Working Mother		Non - Working mother	
		No.	%	No.	%
1	<b>Age</b>				
	18-24	8	16%	6	12%
	24-30	24	48%	17	34%
	30-36	13	26%	12	24%
	36-42	5	10%	15	30%
2	<b>Education</b>				
	Illiterate	4	8%	5	10%
	Primary/Basic Education	12	24%	18	36%
	Up to secondary education	20	40%	16	32%
	Higher Education (P.G, PHD.)	14	28%	11	22%
3	<b>Family income per month</b>				
	Below 10000	20	40%	38	76%
	11000-35000	20	40%	12	24%
	36000-50000	6	12%	0	0%
	More than 50000	4	8%	0	0%
4	<b>Occupation</b>				
	Housewife	00	0%	50	100%
	Government employee	10	20%	0	0%
	Private Employee	30	60%	0	0%
	Other (Business)	10	20%	0	0%
5	<b>Religion</b>				
	Hindu	48	96%	44	88%
	Muslim	1	2%	6	12%
	Sikh	0	0%	0	0%
	Christian	1	2%	0	0%
6	<b>Number of children</b>				
	One	16	32%	8	16%
	Two	14	28%	18	36%
	Three	8	16%	13	26%
	More than three	12	24%	11	22%

Among 100 Working and non working mother 20(40%) working mother and 38(76%) Non working mother were from below 10000 Family incomes per month.

Among 100 Working and non working mother 30(60%) working mother were private employee and 50 (100%) Non working mother were housewife.

Among 100 Working and non working mother 48(96%) working mother and 44(88%) Non working mother were Hindu.

Among 100 working and non working mother 16(32%) working mother were one children and 18(36%) Non working mother were two children.

This chapter deals with the detail discussion of finding of the study interpreted from statistical analysis. The finding are discussed in relation to

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objectives formulated, compared and contrasted with dose of other similar study conducted in different setting. The present study is an effort to find out the child rearing practices among working and non working mother and consequences in order to achieve the objective, A descriptive approach was adopted and non-

probability purposive sampling was use to select the samples. This study was conducted in Four day at Jamuhar village, Rohtas. The data was collected from 50 Working and 50 Non working mother by using self-structured questionnaire. The findings of the study have been discussed based on objectives.

**Table - 2:** Chi square analysis Association between Working and non working mother with selected demographic variables.

Demographic Variables	Working Mother		Non working mother		D f	P value	Chi Square Value	Inference	
	N	%	N	%					
<b>1. Age</b>									
a. 18 to24 years	8	16%	6	12%	3	0.08083798	6.621	NS	
b. 24 to 30 years	24	48%	17	34%					
c. 30 to 36 years	13	26%	12	24%					
d. 36 to 42 years	5	10%	15	30%					
<b>2. Education</b>									
a. Illiterate		4	8%	5	10%	3	0.5734	1.995	NS
b. primary/Basic education		12	24%	18	36%				
c. Up to secondary		20	40%	16	32%				
d. Higher education (PG, PHD)		14	28%	11	22%				
<b>3. Family income per month</b>									
a. Below 10,000	20	40%	38	76%	3	0.0005353	17.586	S	
b. 11,000 to 35,000	20	40%	12	24%					
c. 36,000 to 50,000	6	12%	0	0%					
d. More than 50,000?	4	8%	0	0%					
<b>4. Occupation</b>									
a. House wife	0	0%	50	100%	3	0.0001	100.00	S	
B. Government-employee	10	20%	0	0%					
c. Private- employee	30	60%	0	0%					
d. Other	10	20%	0	0%					
<b>5. Religion</b>									
a. Hindu	48	96%	44	88%	3	0.19145052	4.74	NS	
b. Muslim	1	2%	6	12%					
c. Sikh	0	0%	0	0%					
d. Christian	1	2%	0	0%					
<b>6. Number of children</b>									
a. One	16	32%	8	16%	3	0.2212968	4.401	NS	
b. two	14	28%	18	36%					
c. Three	8	16%	13	26%					
d. four	12	24%	11	22%					

**Table - 3:** Correlation of mean, SD and chi-square between Child rearing practices among Working mother and non working mother.

Knowledge Of working mother	Score	Knowledge Of non working Mother	Score	Df	P value	Chi square	Inference
Very poor knowledge	0	Very poor Knowledge	0	4	0.000117	18.1109	Significant
Poor knowledge	12	Poor Knowledge	1				
Average	12	Average	30				
Good	26	Good	19				
Excellent	0	Excellent	0				

The first objective of the study was to assess the knowledge regarding child rearing practices among working mothers. The knowledge regarding child rearing practices was assessed and shown in figure. Out of 30 working mothers, 63.3 percent were having adequate knowledge and 36.7 percent were having moderate knowledge regarding child rearing practices. Among 30 non working mothers, 53.3 percent were having adequate knowledge and 46.7 percent were having moderate knowledge regarding child rearing practices.

The second objective of the study to assess the knowledge regarding child rearing practices among non working mothers. Out of 30 working mothers, 66.7 percent were having moderate knowledge and 33.3 percent were having knowledge regarding child rearing practices. Among 30 non working mothers, 73.3 percent were having moderate knowledge and 26.7 percent were having favorable regarding child rearing practice.

The third objective of the study to compare knowledge score between working and non working mothers child rearing practices. The relationship of knowledge and practice of working mothers on child rearing practices mean of knowledge score is 24.87, standard deviation is 3.2; mean% is 77.7%, mean of at is 69, standard deviation is 8.8; mean % is 65.7%. Whereas, nonworking mother on child rearing practices mean of knowledge is 23.47,

standard deviation is 3.8; mean% is knowledge regarding child rearing practices 73.3%, standard deviation % is 11.8%. Mean of practice is 67.67, standard deviation is 9.4; mean % is 64.4%. The correlation coefficient is +0.40, +0.445 so there is a positive correlation between knowledge and practice regarding child rearing practices. Hence the research hypothesis (H) was accepted. A cross sectional study was 1 performed to assess and compare the knowledge and practice of fewer than five children among working and non working mothers at Indonesian. 65 working and 66 non working mothers were selected by simple random sampling technique. Respondents were interviewed using a structured questionnaire. Data were assessed by means of chi-square test with p value of less than 0.05 was considered as statistically significant. Data were analyzed using SPSS program version 10.0. There were no significant differences in the ages, educational level, number of children, and number of fewer than five children. Good knowledge of stimulation of the working and nonworking mothers were 64.6% and 97%, respectively; good knowledge toward stimulation were 95.4% and 27.3%, respectively, while good practice of stimulation were 58.5% and 22.7%, respectively. These differences were statistically.

The fourth objective of the study to find out an association between the level of knowledge score and selected demographic variables. There is a significant association between the level of knowledge and the variables such as



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occupational status, religion and type of family. Whereas, there is no significant association between age, educational level, family income and family children. Hence the research hypothesis (H2) not was accepted.

The fifth objective of the study to find out an association between knowledge score on child rearing practice among nonworking mother demographic variables. There was significant association between the non working mothers. The variables such as, age, education, religion, type of family and family children. Whereas, there was no association between the level of knowledge and the variables such as age, occupational status, educational level and family income [4-6].

## **Conclusion**

The present study was aimed at assessing the Knowledge regarding child rearing practices among working and non-working mother and its consequences.

The relevant data was collected statistically based on objectives of the study .There was 50 Working mother and 50 Non working mother sample (0%) working mothers and (0%) non-working mother were having very poor knowledge, (24%) working mother and (2%) non-working mother were having poor knowledge, (24%) working mother and (30%) non-working mother were having average knowledge, (52%) working mother and (38%) non-working mother Were having good knowledge and (0%) working mother and (0%) non-working mother were having excellent knowledge. Statistically significant association was found between working and non-working mother, Family income per month and occupation there variables are shows that these variables had influenced knowledge of mothers.

## **Recommendations**

- A similar study can be conducted with large sample size.

- A similar study can be conducted with non experimental group.
- A similar study can be carried out by using different teaching strategies.
- A study can be conducted to assess knowledge regarding child rearing practices among working and non working mother.
- A qualitative study can be done to determine the self- instructed modules on knowledge regarding child rearing practices among working and non working mother.
- An experimental study can be conducted to assess the knowledge regarding child rearing practice among antenatal mother.
- A descriptive study can be conducted to assess the knowledge regarding child rearing practice among uneducated antenatal mother using pamphlet.
- A quantitative study can be conducted to assess the knowledge regarding child rearing practice among Asha workers of Rural and urban areas

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