



## A comparative study to assess the knowledge on child rearing practice among working and non-working pregnant women

G Bhuvaneshwari<sup>1\*</sup>, M Abilashya<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Associate Professor, Department of Community Health Nursing, Saveetha College of Nursing, SIMATS, Chennai, Tamil Nadu

<sup>2</sup> B.Sc (Nursing) IV Year, Saveetha College of Nursing, SIMATS, Chennai, Tamil Nadu

### Abstract

Child rearing practices and their effects by observing babies and small children psychologists try to identify the child rearing practices. That produce healthy well-adjusted adolescents and babies who receive much love and attention from their parents apparently are more likely to be warm and loving when they get older. By contrast, children, who are punished constantly and severely, tend to take on the role of punishers as when they have children of their own. Child rearing practices are investigated in families in which the mother is employed and in comparable families in which the mother is not employed. Mothers in intact, white, economically, families were interviewed. Child rearing practices are not related to work status when mother's motivation and education are considered along with work status, associations with child rearing appear mothers who prefer to work but out of a sense of duty do not work report the most problems in the child rearing and contributing members of the society there is an important need to impact the knowledge to the needy people about child rearing practice, descriptive study was chosen to assess the knowledge on child rearing practice among working and non-working pregnant women. The present was conducted at saveetha medical college and hospital. Sample size is 100, 50 is working pregnant women 50 is non-working pregnant women. Under inclusion criteria were selected by purposive sampling technique, data was collected by using socio demographic variable. Structured questionnaire was provided to the selected samples to assess the knowledge on child rearing practice. Child rearing practice study shows that 75% of the mothers had inadequate knowledge on child rearing practice, 24% of mothers had moderately adequate knowledge, 6% of the mothers had adequate knowledge. Pregnant women must know about the child rearing practice during her pregnancy time. The study finding shows that, the working women have adequate knowledge on child rearing practice and inadequate knowledge among non-working women.

**Keywords:** pregnant women, child rearing practice, non-working

### Introduction

Children's are the future citizens of india. For every mother her child is favored one. It is natural that the parents want to give their best to their children. Happy family life lies in the successful upbringing of children. Child rearing is the process of promoting and supporting the physical, emotional, social, intellectual development of a child from infancy to the adulthood. It involves planning, formulating, and implementing a programme of bringing up children in certain way that is line with the requirement of family and society. Child rearing practices is essential if a good standard of care is to be provided [1].

Child rearing practice is also cover the Keeping the child safe and free from harm. Providing shelter and clothing. And also preventing Preventing to illness, preventing the child's psycho social well-being. Providing emotional security. Different child rearing practices leads to different child upbringing. It is one of the causes for individual difference. Culture, religion, social class all others. Children's health is the extent to which individual children or able or enable to develop and realize their potential, satisfy their needs, and develop the capacities that allow them to interact successfully with their biological, physical, and social environments [2].

Not only are there consequence for the child's physical well-being

in addition these variables interact with and have an important of the child's social and cognitive development. While these factors are influenced by the economic and political context within which the child lives, they are mediated through the family's child rearing practices, pattern and believes. That the type of child rearing practice required at a given point in time depend to a large degree on the child's development age and the health and nutritional risks the child is facing. For example influences on the child during prenatal period and into first few months of life includes the mother's pre-pregnancy and how much wait gain during pregnancy, her dietary intake, how much energy she expends, and her emotional state [3].

### Material and Methods

Descriptive study was chosen to assess the knowledge on child rearing practice among working and non-working pregnant women. The present was conducted at saveetha medical college and hospital. Sample size is 100, 50 is working pregnant women 50 is non-working pregnant women. Under inclusion criteria were selected by purposive sampling technique, data was collected by using socio demographic variable. Structured questionnaire was provided to the selected samples to assess the knowledge on child rearing practice.

## Result and Discussion

Assess the knowledge on child rearing practice among working and non-working pregnant women;

TABLE-1; Shows that 16 of the mothers had inadequate knowledge on child rearing practice, 52% of mothers had moderately adequate knowledge on child rearing practice and only 32% of the mothers having adequate knowledge.

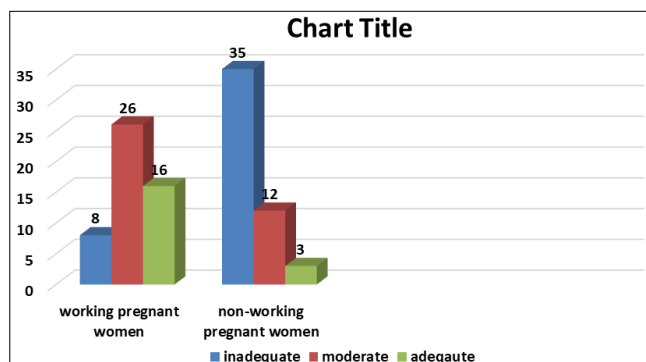
**Table 1:** Distribution of Samples According to the Level on Knowledge on Child Rearing Practice

Si. No	Level of Knowledge	Frequency (N)	Percentage (%)
1.	Adequate	16	32%
2.	Moderately adequate	26	52%
3.	Inadequate	8	16%

Table-1: Shows that 75% of the mothers had inadequate knowledge on child rearing practice, 24% of mothers had moderately adequate knowledge, 6% of the mothers had adequate

**Table 1:** Distribution of Samples According to The Level on Knowledge on Child Rearing Practice

S. NO	Level of Knowledge	Frequency (N)	Percentage (%)
1.	Adequate	3	6%
2.	Moderately adequate	12	24%
3.	Inadequate	35	70%



**Fig 1**

## Discussion

The main focus of the study is to assess the knowledge. 100 samples were selected by purposive sampling technique. The study findings were discussed based on the objective. The first objective of the study was to assess the knowledge on child rearing practice among working and non-working pregnant women. It shows that 16% of the working pregnant women had inadequate on child rearing practice, 52% of pregnant women had moderately adequate knowledge on child rearing practice and only 32% of the pregnant women having adequate knowledge in. It shows that 70% of the nonworking pregnant women had inadequate knowledge on child rearing practice, 24% of pregnant women had moderately adequate knowledge, 3% of the pregnant had adequate knowledge

Ajiboye *et al.* (2012) conducted an exploratory study to examine the impact of modernization on the child rearing practice among the people of Badagry area of Lagos State. To study the relationship between faulty socialization and delinquent behavior among youth, and to examine the influence of parental socio-

economic backgrounds on child rearing practices were the other objectives. A multi-stage stratified sampling technique was adopted for selecting 100 samples utilized for the study. The results revealed a positive relationship between pattern of child rearing practices and personality and delinquent behavior formation among the people of Badagry. The study also found positive association between effective socialization by parents and child's positive attitudes towards life.

Baharudin *et al.* (2010) examined linkages between educational goals, parenting practices of single-mothers and single-fathers, and the academic achievement of their school-going adolescents. The differences in educational goals and parenting practices between the single fathers and mothers, as well the parents' differential treatments toward their male and female adolescents was also studied as a part of the investigation. The sample constituted 60 single mothers and 30 single fathers. The results indicated positive correlations between child rearing practices and academic achievement of adolescents from both families, fathers' educational goals and their monitoring behaviors; and mothers' educational goals and their school involvement, and monitoring behaviors. It was also found that the parents differ only in terms of educational goals in which single fathers had significantly lower goals compared to single mothers.

## Conclusion

Pregnant women must know about the child rearing practice during her pregnancy time. The study finding shows that, the working women have adequate knowledge on child rearing practice and inadequate knowledge among non-working women.

## Acknowledgement

The authors are thankful to prof. DR. S. Kalabharathi, principal of Saveetha College of nursing, SIMATS. The authors also cordial thank to MS. L. Parimala M.Sc (N) Vice principal of Saveetha College of nursing, SIMATS, for their encouragement, valuable suggestions, support advice given throughout the study.

## References

1. Dorothy R. Marlow, Barbara A. Redding, "Text book of pediatric nursing 6<sup>th</sup> edition, Hascourt India private limited publication, 2001.
2. Emily slone McKinney, Jean WeilerAshwill, "Maternal child nursing". 1st edition, hascourt India private limited publication, 2000.
3. Viswanathan J. achar's "Text book of pediatrics", 3<sup>rd</sup> edition, orient Longman private publication, 1990.
4. Piyush Gupta, "Essential pediatric nursing", 1<sup>st</sup> edition A.P Jain Publisher, 2004.
5. Paul VK. "Essential pediatrics", 6<sup>th</sup> edition, O.P. Ghai Publishers, 2004.