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A STUDY TO ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE REGARDING CHILD REARING PRACTICES AMONG WORKING AND NON WORKING MOTHERS IN SELECTED URBAN AREA OF BANGALORE WITH A VIEW TO DEVELOP AN INFORMATIONAL BOOKLET ON CHILD REARING PRACTICES.



Nursing

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ABSTRACT

Objective: (1) To assess the level of knowledge regarding child rearing practices among working and non- working mothers.(2)To assess the quality of attitude regarding child rearing practices among working and non working mothers.(3)To find out relationship between the level of knowledge and the quality of attitude among working and non working mother.(4)To find out an association between the level of knowledge regarding child rearing practices among working and non- working mothers with selected demographic variables.(5)To find out an association between the quality of attitude regarding child rearing practices among working and non- working mothers with selected demographic variables.(6) To develop a booklet on child rearing practices.

Methods:A descriptive research design and exploratory survey approach was used in the study to assess the knowledge and attitude regarding child rearing practices. The samples were working and non working mothers in selected urban area, Bangalore. A total of 60 working and non working mothers were selected by convenient sampling technique. A structured interview schedule was used to collect data. The data obtained were analyzed and interpreted in terms of objectives by using descriptive and inferential statistics.

Result and Conclusion:The findings of this study support the need for conducting educational programme to increase the knowledge of working and non working mothers regarding child rearing practices. Educating mothers and providing them correct information can help them to monitor their child's normal growth and development. This study proved that mothers had moderate knowledge and attitude on child rearing practices and there was a need to improve their knowledge by distribution of informational booklet.

KEYWORDS

Knowledge; attitude; child rearing; mothers; working mothers; non working mothers; informational booklet.

INTRODUCTION:

The child is a God's gift for a family. Child has been more vital, more gentle, more joyous, more trustful, more curious, more courageous and more innovative than adult. Child brings happiness and makes family a whole. If the child is healthy, the family will be absolutely healthy, because the child is the centre of the family. It depends upon the family's physical and social environment which includes its lifestyle, custom, culture, traditional habits and the childrearing practices are greatly influenced by this. Child rearing is bringing up of child until he/she is fully grown. It includes total care of a child, satisfying his basic needs like proper nutrition, health, immunization, personal hygiene, personality development and to protect rights of the children. The mother and social environment have influences on the development of speech, and the intellectual potential of a small child. The way in which child rearing is undertaken differs enormously from society to society and from time to time, depending upon factors such as capital resources, level of knowledge, state of technology and system of values. It is important to note that patterns of child are passed on from one generation to another. In many societies, child care is socially determined by tradition.¹

India is the second largest populous country in the world with over 1.18 billion people (estimate April 2010). In 2009, total female population in India was around 360,948,755. In Karnataka state the number of female is 28,254.² In India every 1 out of 2 workers is woman.² According to the census 2002, 55 percent of women are working mothers, 63 percent of working mothers are educated. More than 687,000 care centers have been established in 2002 to support working mom. 69,000 centers are employing close to 750,000 women workers and 618,000 self-employed persons.³

One hundred and fifty-seven thousand (approximately 19 percent) were children under the age of 12 years are rearing without their mothers presence. This pattern clearly indicates the importance of pursuing information that will assist mothers in their assimilation into their society.⁴

In Indian culture, women played traditional role of housewife and full time care taker of the children. But in recent years, the social pattern and the status of women have undergone a remarkable metamorphosis. Rising literacy rate of women, rapid urbanization and industrializations, severe economic constraints and increasing awareness of rights and liberties through various social activities directed at the welfare of women have led to this. Metamorphosis and

resultant increase in the number of working women. Because of this factor proper care is not provided to the child at a particular time.⁵

The future of the world rests largely in the hands of the young generation we are rearing. Mothers are the front line child care providers, yet the job of being a mom is undervalued, and her frustrations are often passed over. In India mothers have always had to work outside the home. In developed countries during previous generations, moms stayed at home and attended the family needs full time, but since the Second World War, the situation had changed. Presently most moms in developed and underdeveloped countries go to work as well as take care of the family.⁶

Problem Statement:

"A study to assess the knowledge and attitude regarding child rearing practices among working and non working mothers in selected urban area of Bangalore with a view to develop an informational booklet on child rearing practices."

Objectives:

- (1) To assess the level of knowledge regarding child rearing practices among working and non- working mothers.
- (2) To assess the quality of attitude regarding child rearing practices among working and non working mothers.
- (3) To find out relationship between the level of knowledge and the quality of attitude among working and non working mother.
- (4) To find out an association between the level of knowledge regarding child rearing practices among working and non- working mothers with selected demographic variables.
- (5) To find out an association between the quality of attitude regarding child rearing practices among working and non- working mothers with selected demographic variables.
- (6) To develop a booklet on child rearing practices.

METHODS AND MATERIAL:

A descriptive research design and exploratory survey approach was used in the study to assess the knowledge and attitude regarding child rearing practices. Permission of Research Ethics Committee and concern authority had obtained by researcher. Consent was taken from samples. The samples were working and non working mothers in selected urban area, Bangalore. A total of 60 working and non working mothers were selected by convenient sampling technique. A structured interview schedule was used to collect data.

Description of the tool:

PART A: DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLE

This section consisted of 08 items seeking personal information such as Age, Religion, Education, Occupation, Family income, Type of family, No of children in the family, Source of information. The respondents were requested to answer for the data.

PART B: STRUCTURED QUESTIONNAIRE

The structured questionnaire consisted of 32 multiple choice questions under 5 aspects such as Definition, Nutrition, Immunization schedule, Personal Hygiene, Growth and Development. Each question has 4 responses with which one correct response and three distracters. Score 1 is given for each response in a single question and score 0 is given for wrong response. The maximum score is 32.

The resulting score were ranged follows Adequate knowledge: 76-100%, Moderate knowledge: 50-75%, Inadequate knowledge: less than 50%.

PART C: ATTITUDE RATING SCALE

5 point Liker scale prepared with attitude statement regarding child rearing practices.

It consist of 21 statements, and 5 columns such as strongly agree (SA), agree (A), not agree (NA), disagree (DA), strongly disagree (SDA). There are 12 positive and 09 negative statements. The resulting score were ranged, follows Highly favorable: 76-100% Moderate favorable: 50-75% Inadequate favorable: less than 50%.

RESULTS

Section A:

TABLE-1 (a): Frequency and percentage distribution of selected socio demographic variables like age, educational level, occupation, and source of information. n=60

Characteristics	Category	Respondents			
		Working (n=30)		Non working (n=30)	
		N	%	N	%
Age group (years)	18-22	9	30.0	11	36.7
	23-27	10	33.3	9	30.0
	28-32	11	36.7	10	33.3
Educational level	Illiterate	7	23.3	8	26.7
	Primary	7	23.3	14	46.7
	High school	10	33.4	5	16.6
	Degree	6	20.0	3	10.0
Occupational status	House wife	0	0.0	30	100.0
	Coolie	14	46.7	0	0.0
	Salaried	16	53.3	0	0.0
Source of Health Information @multiple response	Relatives/Family	12	40.0	20	66.7
	Friends/Neighbors	15	50.0	8	26.7
	Health personnel	10	33.3	12	40.0
	Mass media	13	43.3	16	53.3

TABLE-1 (b) Frequency and percentage distribution of selected socio demographic variables like religion, family income, type of family, no of children in family n=60

Characteristics	Category	Respondents			
		Working (n=30)		Non working (n=30)	
		N	%	N	%
Religion	Hindu	27	90.0	22	73.3
	Muslim	3	10.0	8	26.7
Family Income/month	Rs.3,000-5,000	11	36.6	3	10.0
	Rs.5,000-7,000	8	26.7	14	46.6
	Rs.7,000-9,000	8	26.7	8	26.7
	Above Rs.9,000	3	10.0	5	16.7
Type of Family	Nuclear	25	83.3	20	66.7
	Joint	5	16.7	10	33.3
No of children	One	5	16.7	6	20.0
	Two	23	76.7	15	50.0
	Three	2	6.6	9	30.0

Section – B : Assessment of the Knowledge scores of Respondents on Child rearing Practices

TABLE – 2(a) Aspect wise Mean Knowledge scores of Working Mothers on Child rearing Practices n=30

No.	Knowledge Aspects	Statements	Max. Score	Respondents Knowledge		
				Mean	SD	Mean (%)
I	Nutrition	5	5	3.90	1.0	78.0
II	Immunization	7	7	5.53	0.8	79.0
III(a)	Personal Hygiene	4	4	2.73	0.6	68.3
	Potty Training	3	3	2.43	0.5	81.1
V(a)	Growth & Development biological development	5	5	3.53	0.9	70.7
	Motor Development	3	3	2.57	1.0	85.6
©	Social & Emotional Development	2	2	1.40	0.5	70.0
(d)	Language Development	3	3	2.77	0.4	92.2
	Combined	32	32	24.87	3.2	77.7

TABLE – 2(b) Classification of Working Mothers based on level of Knowledge regarding Child rearing Practicess=30

Knowledge Level	Category	Respondents	
		Number	Percent
Inadequate	≤ 50 % Score	0	0.0
Moderate	51-75 % Score	11	36.7
Adequate	> 75 % Score	19	63.3
Total		30	100.0

TABLE -2©: Aspect wise Mean Knowledge scores of Non-Working Mothers on Child rearing Practicess=30

No.	Knowledge Aspects	Statements	Max. Score	Respondents Knowledge			
				Mean	SD	Mean (%)	SD (%)
I	Nutrition	5	5	3.83	0.9	76.7	19.0
II	Immunization	7	7	5.33	1.2	76.2	17.3
III (a)	Personal Hygiene	4	4	2.50	0.7	62.5	17.1
	Potty Training	3	3	2.03	0.9	67.8	30.9
IV (a)	Growth Development Biological development	5	5	3.37	0.8	67.3	15.3
	Motor Development	3	3	2.50	0.9	83.3	30.0
(c)	Social & Emotional Development	2	2	1.37	0.6	68.3	27.8
(d)	Language Development	3	3	2.53	0.8	84.4	27.3
	Combined	32	32	23.47	3.8	73.3	11.8

TABLE -2(d): Classification of Non-Working Mothers Knowledge level on Child rearing Practices

Knowledge Level	Category	Respondents	
		Number	Percent
Inadequate	≤ 50 % Score	0	0.0
Moderate	51-75 % Score	14	46.7
Adequate	> 75 % Score	16	53.3
Total		30	100.0

Section C: Assessment of the attitude of respondents regarding child rearing practices.

TABLE -3: Classification of Respondents Attitude level on Child rearing Practices n=60

Attitude Level	Category	Classification of Respondents			
		Working		Non-Working	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Unfavorable	≤ 50 % Score	0	0.0	0	0.0
Moderate	51-75 % Score	20	66.7	22	73.3
favorable	> 75 % Score	10	33.3	8	26.7
Total		30	100.0	30	100.0

SECTION D: Relationship between knowledge and attitude of working and non working mothers regarding child rearing practices.

TABLE-6: Relationship between knowledge and attitude of working and non working mothers regarding child rearing practices.

Respondents	Sample (n)	Aspects	Respondents Attitude				Correlation coefficient (r)
			Mean	SD	Mean (%)	SD (%)	
Working Mothers	30	Knowledge	24.87	3.2	77.7	10.1	+ 0.401*
		Attitude	69.0	8.8	65.7	8.4	
Non-Working Mothers	30	Knowledge	23.47	3.8	73.3	11.8	+ 0.445*
		Attitude	67.67	9.4	64.4	8.9	

SECTION E: Association between knowledge of respondents regarding child rearing practices and selected demographic variables

- There is no significant Association between Demographic variables and Working Mothers Knowledge level on Child rearing Practices
- There is no significant Association between Demographic variables and Non-Working Mothers Knowledge level on Child rearing Practices

SECTION F: Association between the quality of attitude of respondents regarding child rearing practices and selected demographic variables

- There is no significant Association between Demographic variables and Working Mothers quality of Attitude on Child rearing Practices
- There is no significant Association between Demographic variables and Non Working

DISCUSSION:

Major findings of the study are discussed under the following sections

Frequency and percentage distribution of subjects based on baseline variables

Among 60 respondents, 35 percent were in the age group 28- 32 years, 35 percent of the participants were gone up to primary school, 50 percent were housewife, 53.3 percent got information from their relatives/ friends. 49 percent respondents belongs to Hindu religion, 36.7 percent participants were earning monthly about 5,000-7,000, 75 percent were from nuclear family and 63.4 percent were having two children in the family.

The first objective of the study was to assess the knowledge regarding child rearing practices among working and non 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 was to assess the attitude regarding child rearing practices among working and non working mothers.

- Out of 30 working mothers, 66.7 percent were having moderate attitude and 33.3 percent were having favorable attitude regarding child rearing practices.
- Among 30 non working mothers, 73.3 percent were having moderate attitude and 26.7 percent were having favorable attitude regarding child rearing practices.

The third objective of the study was to identify the relationship between the level of knowledge and attitude among working and non working mothers.

The relationship of knowledge and attitude of working mothers on child rearing practices mean of knowledge is 24.87, standard deviation is 3.2; mean % is 77.7%, mean of attitude is 69, standard deviation is 8.8; mean % is 65.7%. Whereas, non working mothers on child rearing practices mean of knowledge is 23.47, standard deviation is 3.8; mean % is

73.3%, standard deviation % is 11.8%. mean of attitude 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 attitude regarding child rearing practices. Hence the research hypothesis (H₁) was accepted. A cross sectional study was performed to assess and compare the knowledge and attitude of under 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 underfive children. Good knowledge of stimulation of the working and nonworking mothers were 64.6% and 97%, respectively; good attitude 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 significant. There was significant difference in knowledge and attitude between working and non working mothers.

The fourth objective of the study to find out an association between the level of knowledge and selected demographic variables.

There is a significant association between the level of knowledge and the variables such as 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 the quality of attitude and selected demographic variables.

There was significant association between the quality of attitude and the variables such as, 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. Hence the research hypothesis (H₃) not was accepted.

CONCLUSION

Child is the seed of future national growth. Their nurture and solicitude are our responsibility so that our children grow- up to become healthy citizens as physically fit, mentally alert and morally healthy, endowed with the skills and motivations needed by society.

On the basis of finding of the study the below said conclusions were drawn. It also brings about the limitation of the study into practices. The implication are given on the various aspects like nursing education, nursing practices, nursing research and nursing administration and it also gives insight into the future studies.

There is a significant between the Knowledge and attitude among working and non working mothers. Therefore investigator felt that it was necessary to improve the knowledge level and signify the maternal role. Pictorial informational booklet has been prepared to increase the awareness of mothers regarding the child rearing practices.

Recommendations:

Based on the findings of the present study and keeping in mind the limitations of the study, the following suggestions are offered to conduct studies on

- Similar study can be undertaken with a large sample to generalize the findings .
- Short lectures and seminars can be conducted in the community for mothers.
- Assessing the effectiveness of health education material about child rearing practices
- It would be of immense value to conduct a comparative study among mothers between rural and urban communities.

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