



## Assess the Knowledge and Attitude of Preparation Regarding Parenthood Among Husband

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### ABSTRACT

**Aim:** To evaluate the effectiveness of structured education on knowledge attitude regarding parenthood among husband. **Participants and setting:** A pre – experimental one group pretest – posttest design was adopted for this study. The study was conducted in vijayalakshmi hospital, suryapet, Telugana, India. The investigator selected 50 husbands of who fulfilled the inclusion criteria were selected by using simple random sampling technique.

**Intervention:** Data was collected regarding demographic variable, knowledge and attitude of the husband on parenthood. The investigator assessed the level of knowledge and attitude of the husband by using structured questionnaire and modified three point Likert Scale and by using checklist through one to one teaching by lecture, demonstration, video clippings and verbalization. Structured teaching programme was conducted on the same day on group wise each group consists of 15members. Data collection was done in Telugu and English the questionnaire was distributed to each first year nursing students. At the end of the teaching the doubts were cleared. Then 10 minutes was allotted for discussion.

**Measurement and findings:** The analysis finding indicates clearly that 94% of husbands had adequate knowledge and 88% of them had good attitude regarding parenthood. A well planned structured teaching programme given to the group. The effectiveness of programme showed high level of significant at  $p < 0.001$  level. It showed that structured teaching programme was an effective method to improve the knowledge and attitude there by the parenthood.

**Conclusion:** The study concluded that nursing student's knowledge and attitude regarding parenthood was adequate. Thus structured education helps to enhance the knowledge. There is clear evidence that the majority of participants were very knowledgeable about parenthood.

### KEYWORDS

Assessment, knowledge, attitude, parenthood

### Introduction

Pregnancy including birth, is perhaps the most emotional and dramatic experience in a women's life. It involves all the family members because 'conception is the beginning not only of a growing fetus but also the family's new form with an additional member and with changed relationship'. Each member in a family has a role in pregnancy just as the woman does. However, not all men are able to attend the childbirth and antenatal care because of cultural conditioning and their personality. The partner's main role in pregnancy is to nurture and respond to the pregnant women's feelings of vulnerability. The partner must also deal with the reality of the pregnancy. The partner's support indicates his involvement in the pregnancy and preparation for attachment to the child. Birth partners need to be kept informed, supported, and included in all activities in which the mother desires their participation.<sup>1</sup>

Parenthood is a lifelong commitment that requires intellectual and psychological maturity. The commencement of the first pregnancy marks the beginning of parenthood. The birth of the first child is indeed a boon to the family. The parents will be very much motivated and will be hungry to satisfy their need to understand themselves and to gain the knowledge and skills required, in order to cope with the forthcoming experiences and responsibilities. Each mother and father wants to explore their feelings and their thoughts about the amazing reality of a child growing within the womb. Parenting is a process of role attainment and role transition that begins during pregnancy. The transition ends when the parent develops a sense of comfort and confidence in performing the parental role.<sup>2, 3</sup>

During the clinical experience the investigator identified that first-time mothers had the stress of delivery, coping with labour pain and infant care, and also first-time fathers had problems such as taking up the challenging role of father, supporting the delivery of wife financially and psychologically, and taking part in infant care. First-time expectant couples experience lots of problems like fear, anxiety and knowledge

deficit regarding parenting role. So the investigator felt the need for assessing the knowledge and attitudes of expectant couples. By increasing their understanding and coping behavior as well as providing support, the investigator felt that parenthood education can alleviate the fears, anxiety and knowledge deficit of expectant couples and lead them to a perfect childbearing and rearing experience. The investigator also felt that expectant couples as adult learners can identify learning needs which can be used as the basis of teaching. Therefore, the study was planned to assess the knowledge and attitude of expectant couples and to prepare a self-learning material which will be suited for the expectant father and mother.<sup>4, 5</sup>

### MATERIALS AND METHODS

A formal permission was obtained from the Hospital. 50 samples were selected for study for both pretest and posttest by using non probability convenient sampling technique. The researcher explained purpose of the procedure and got oral consent from the study samples before intervention. All information about samples was kept confidential. Pre existing level of knowledge was assessed by using the structured questionnaire and provided information, Education, Communication package by using flash cards and providing pamphlets and after 10 days the post test level of knowledge was assessed with same questionnaire. Descriptive and inferential statistics were used to analyze the data; analysis of demographic variable was done in terms of frequency and percentage distribution. Independent sample 't' test was used to analyze the effectiveness between pretest and posttest group and chi – square test was used to analyze the association between the demographic variables.

### DESCRIPTION OF THE TOOL

#### Section A

Demographic variables like age, religion, educational status, occupational status, monthly income, duration of married life, type of marriage, type of family, area of residence, obstetrical score.

Section B

Structured questionnaire was used to assess the knowledge on parenthood preparation.

Part I: Questions related to preparation of parenthood.

Section C

Modified three point Likert scale to assess the attitude regarding preparation of parenthood. This section includes 10 items with choices as agree, uncertain and disagree

SCORING PROCEDURE

Section B

The total number of knowledge questions was 20. All the questions had four alternatives with one right answer. A score of "one" was given for every correct answer and score of "zero" was given for every wrong answers. The total score was converted into percentage and interpreted as follows,

- Adequate knowledge - >75%
- Moderate knowledge - 50 – 75%
- Inadequate knowledge - <50%

Section C

To interpret the level of attitude the score was classified as,

- Positive attitude - >75%
- Favorable attitude - 50 – 75%
- Negative attitude - <50%

Attitude questions consist of both positive and negative statements. The score given for positive questions were as follows,

- Agree - 2
- Uncertain - 1
- Disagree - 0

Similar for attitude negative question scored as follows,

- Agree - 0
- Uncertain - 1
- Disagree - 2

RESULTS

Table1: Mean and standard deviation of knowledge, attitude and on parenthood preparation.

N=50

Domain	Pretest		Posttest		't' value
	Mean	S.D	Mean	S.D	
Knowledge	8.68	1.281	14.21	1.01	23.97*** (S)
Attitude	7.28	1.19	13.38	1.368	23.78*** (S)

\*p<0.05,\*\*p<0.01,\*\*\*p<0.001,S–Significant

Table 1 denotes the mean and standard deviation of knowledge and attitude of husband on parenthood. Observing the pretest level of mean knowledge score was 8.68 with S.D 1.281 and posttest level of mean knowledge score was 14.21 with S.D 1.01 and the't' value of 23.97 showed high level of significance. With respect to the pretest mean attitude score was 7.28 with S.D 1.19 and posttest mean attitude score was 13.38 with S.D 1.368 and the't' value of 23.78 showed high level of significance.

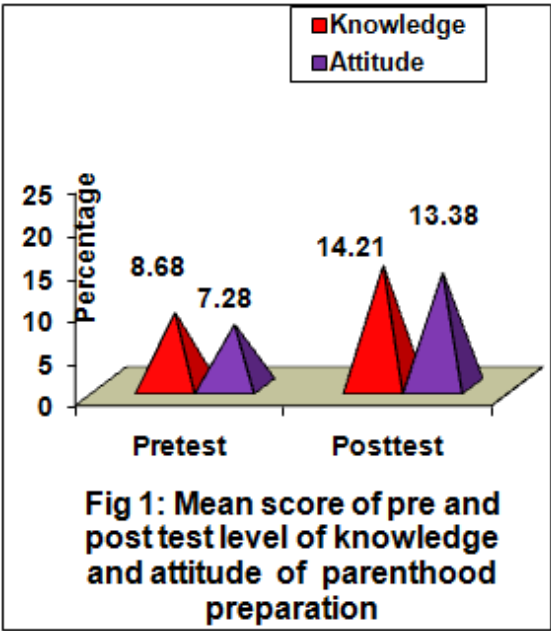


Table 2: Correlation of pre and posttest level of knowledge and attitude on parenthood preparation. N=50

Domain	Knowledge		Attitude		'r' value
	Mean	S.D	Mean	S.D	
Pretest	8.68	1.281	7.28	1.19	0.21*
Posttest	14.21	1.01	13.38	1.368	0.31***

\*p<0.05, \*\*\*p<0.001

Table 2 shows the correlation of pre and posttest level of knowledge and attitude on husband of parenthood. The analysis reveals that the pretest level of knowledge mean score was 8.68 with S.D 1.281, the attitude mean 7.28 with S.D 1.19 and overall 'r' value was 0.21 which significant at p<0.05 level.The posttest level of knowledge mean score was 14.21 with S.D 1.01 clearly indicates a positive correlation between knowledge and attitude (r = 0.31) which is significant at p<0.001 level.

Discussion

Table 1 denotes the mean and standard deviation of knowledge and attitude of husband on parenthood. Observing the pretest level of mean knowledge score was 8.68 with S.D 1.281 and posttest level of mean knowledge score was 14.21 with S.D 1.01 and the't' value of 23.97 showed high level of significance. With respect to the pretest mean attitude score was 7.28 with S.D 1.19 and posttest mean attitude score was 13.38 with S.D 1.368 and the't' value of 23.78 showed high level of significance.

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Supportive study conducted on an intervention to increase fa-

ther involvement and skills with infants during the transition to parenthood. A randomized experimental design was used to evaluate an 8 – session pregnancy with 165 couples who were first time parents, beginning during the second trimester of pregnancy and ending at 5 months postpartum. It is concluded that a relatively brief intervention during the transition to parenthood can improve fathering and possible reasons for differential effects on areas of parenting are explored.(Doherty WJ, et al., (2006).<sup>4</sup>

## CONCLUSION

Knowledge on preparation for parenthood the pretest level of mean knowledge score was 8.68 with S.D 1.281 and posttest level of mean knowledge score was 14.21 with S.D 1.01 and the 't' value of 23.97 showed high level of significance. Which was statistically highly significant at  $p < 0.001$  level and clearly shows that there was significant improvement in the level of knowledge. None of the demographic variables had shown statistically significant association with the level of knowledge and attitude

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