

# "A Pilot Study to Assess the Facets of Child Rearing Practices among Parents in Selected Community Areas Of Vadodara District Of Gujarat State"

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## ABSTRACT

**Introduction:** It is a well-recognized fact that children of today are the citizens of tomorrow. As children grow and develop, parents must learn to view them as individuals and their own roles differently. Child rearing practices differ from one parent to another. Different child rearing practices lead to different child upbringing. In India, child-rearing practices include total care, from basic needs to protect rights of children. Research on child rearing for children's development will continue to contribute to our understanding of how to improve outcomes for children behaviors.

**Objectives:** 1.To assess facets of child rearing practices among parents.2. To find relationship between father and mother regarding child rearing practices.3.To find out association between selected demographic variables and facets of child rearing practices. **Methodology:** A quantitative approach was used for this study, under this a descriptive survey design used to conducted at selected community areas of Vadodara city of Gujarat state. A total 250 parents (125 Father and 125 mothers) were recruited by purposive sampling technique based on inclusion and exclusion criteria. Two section tools were introduced to collect data, in which section-I gathered information of Socio-demographic variables and Section-II a five point Likert scale was prepared based on facets of child rearing practice and validated by experts. Data collected is analyzed and interpreted based on descriptive and inferential statistics.

**Result:** Result related to level of child rearing practices reveals that mother is more involved in building self-esteem of children while fathers are more prone to overprotect the children. Mothers showed medium level in meeting physical needs of children and disciplinarian compared to father. The co relation p value shows there is a significant relationship regarding child rearing practices among Father and Mother.,  $r(250) = -0.64, p=0.05$ . shows there is a Positive co relation between father and mother. Association of facets of child rearing practices of demographic variable of the father shows significant association with age of first child born, age of marriage, number of children, employment status, type of family and education. Association of facets of child rearing practices of demographic variable of the mother shows significant association with age, religion, age at first child born, age of marriage and education. **Conclusion:** Findings of study revealed that there is no significant difference between among father and mother regarding child rearing practices.

**Keywords:** Facet, Child rearing practices, Parents, Urban Families

## Introduction:

Under-five child mortality in India is ranking in very large proportion to world. Socio-economic environment, child rearing practices and nutritional status play a significant role in child morbidity and mortality. <sup>(1)</sup> Childrearing practices were described by Bouchard, (1994) and Jenni and O'Conner (2005) as "transmission of the tradition, beliefs, culture and cognitive actions from parents to the offspring".

There are various aspects of child development such as physical, mental, emotional, social, moral and spiritual as well as self and identity. Each child moves through these various dimensions of his or her growth at an individual pace. Parenting, upbringing and experiences at school contribute largely towards the life skills a child acquires and develops<sup>(2)</sup>. Select dimensions of child development one of the most important things we can do as parents is to help our children develop positive feelings about themselves. Children with self-esteem are more likely to grow into happy and productive members of society. Providing a warm, nurturing and loving relationship with support, encouragement and interest in the child helps them feel good about themselves. <sup>(3)</sup>

## Objective of the study

1. To assess facets of child rearing practices among parents.
2. To find relationship between father and mother regarding child rearing practices.

3. To find out association between selected demographic variables and facets of child rearing practices.

**Material and Methods:**

**Research approach:** Quantitative Research Approach

**Research Design:** Descriptive research design.

**Setting:** The study was conducted in selected community area of Vadodara city.

**Population:** Accessible population for this study includes Parents (Father and Mother ) of selected community areas of Vadodara District ,Gujarat state.

**Sample:**The samples of study consist of 250 (125 father and 125 mothers)parents from Selected community areas of Vadodara District Gujarat state

**Sampling Technique:** Non probability Convenient Sampling Technique

**Inclusion Criteria:**

1. Parents living in urban area of Vadodara district.
2. Parents where both parents and children are staying together
3. Parents who are having at least one live child

**Exclusion criteria:**

1. Parents who are widowed, single, divorced and separated.
2. Parents with mental and physical disability.
3. Parents having children with physical and mental disability

Researcher developed a five point Likert scale to quantitative data along with a comprised demographic data of parents. Researcher prepares these tools after extensively review of literature. After validation, these tools administered to samples to gather information in form of data. The data was collected after getting permission from the concerned authority. Self-introduction about the researcher and the details of the research study was explained to the participants. The participants were assured that the data and findings will be kept confidential.

**Ethical principle:** The permission was granted from the concerned authority. Informed consent was obtained from each sample and assurance of confidentiality on the information they provided.

**Findings:**

Result presented in form of tables and diagrams under following sections.

Section I: Description of Demographic variables

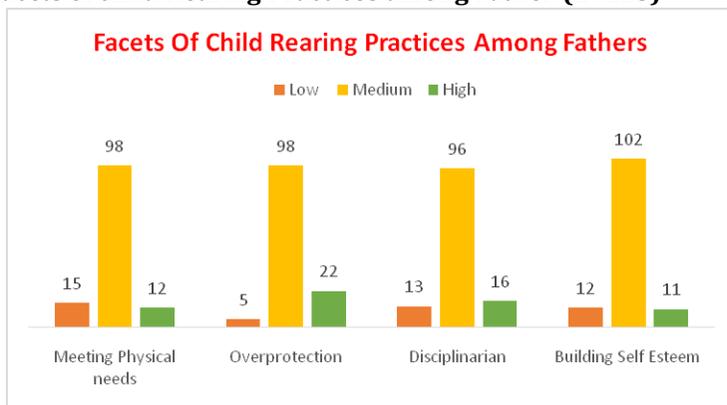
Section II: Mean related to Facets of child Rearing Practices among Father and Mother.

Section III: Correlation and Association

**Findings related to Demographic Data**

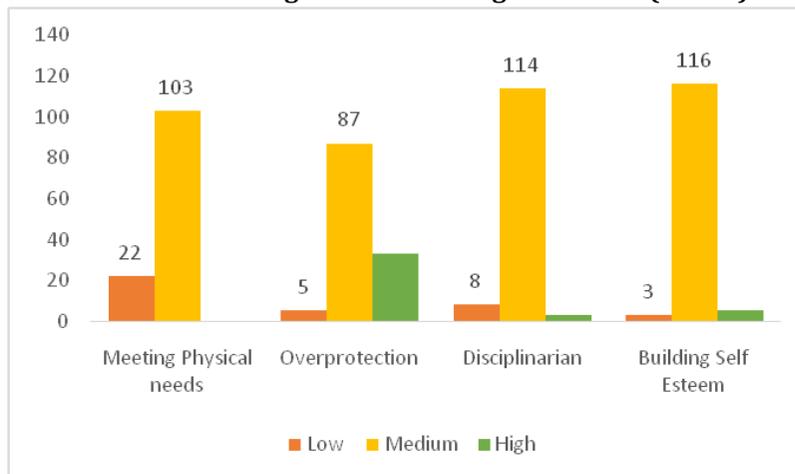
The analysis of demographic data indicates that the 96(76.8 %) fathers were from 28-32 age groups and 101(80.8 %) mothers were from 23-27 age group. 100(80%) fathers and 101(80.8%) mothers were from Hindu religion. Majority family has 2-3 numbers of family member.64(51.2% ) fathers and 63(50.4 %) mothers were from 26-30 age group when the first child born. 95(76 %)Fathers were married at the age of 31-35 age group and 66(52.8 %) mothers were married at the age of 26-30 age group. Majority of the family have two children. 84(67.2 %) fathers have employed full time and 96 (76.8 %) mothers were unemployed. 63(50.4 %) families were extended family.85 (68 %) fathers and 59 (47.2 %) mothers had graduate degree.

**Findings related to Facets of child Rearing Practices among Father (n=125)**



The figure represents level of facets regarding child rearing practices among the father. Majority of Father showed medium level of building self-esteem, disciplinarian, overprotection and meeting physical needs among children. Among 150 fathers 22 fathers were overprotective to their children. 16 fathers showed high levels of disciplinarian among their children. 15 fathers showed low facet of meeting physical needs of their children.

#### Findings related to Facets of child Rearing Practices among Mother (n=125)



The above figure shows level of facets regarding child rearing practices among mothers, Majority of mothers were having medium level of building self-esteem. 114 mothers were believed in disciplining the child and 33 mothers were highly overprotective for their children. Majority of mothers were involved in meeting physical needs of the children.

Comparison of child rearing practices reveals that mother is more involved in building self-esteem of children while fathers are more prone to overprotect the children. Mothers showed medium level in meeting physical needs of children and disciplinarian compared to father.

#### Findings related to correlation

Correlation regarding child rearing practices among Fathers and Mothers were calculated. It was 0.65. Value shows positive correlation between child rearing practices among father and mother.

#### Findings related to Association of Demographic variables of Father and Mother

Association of facets of child rearing practices of demographic variable of the father shows significant association with Age of First Child Born, Age of Marriage, Number of Children, Employment Status, Type of Family and Education. Association of facets of child rearing practices of demographic variable of the mother shows significant association with Age, Religion, and Age at First Child Born, Age of Marriage and Education.

**Conclusions:** With the findings researcher concluded that there is no significant difference among father and mother regarding child rearing practices.

#### References:

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