



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CREATIVE RESEARCH THOUGHTS (IJCRT)

An International Open Access, Peer-reviewed, Refereed Journal

A Study Of Child-Rearing Practices Of Working And Non-Working Mothers

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Abstract

Child rearing practices plays an important role in the development of child. Working and non-working mothers rear their child in different way. So, working and non-working mothers influencing various aspects of a child's development. Working mothers may rely more on children and may have less time for focused interactions, while non- working mothers may have more opportunities for direct involvement in their child's daily routine and education. Child – rearing practices are investigated in families in which the mother is employed and comparable families in which the mother is not employed. When mothers' motivations and education are considered along with 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 child rearing. Children are under firmer control and are given more responsibilities by working mothers then by non-working mothers in groups with high school training.

The purpose of the study is to know about child rearing practices of working and non-working mothers. The invigilators want to know how we rear the child for overall development of the child.

Key Words: Child–rearing Practices, Working-Mothers, Non-Working Mothers, Child

Introduction

The most precious and honourable gifts that God has given us are children. They are as sensitive, pure, and full of essence as flowers in a blooming garden. Since they are the future of the country, it is the duty of every individual in the family, society, and even the community to protect these blooms from any negative influences. It is important to protect, channel, and use children's energy, enthusiasm, and mental capacity so that they can contribute significantly to the nation. And socioeconomic and political-cultural development to the child also. Numerous studies have shown that children are inspired and supported in making significant and good changes to their personalities by the habits, lives, and behaviours of their parents. As a result of child-rearing techniques, parenting styles evolve with time. In Western literature, parenting styles are described as aggregates or constellations of behaviours that reflect parent-child interactions in a variety of circumstances and are assumed to generate a pervasive interactional environment. Although they can meet their children's financial demands, they are unable to provide the same amount of time and care as nonworking mothers. It demonstrates that non-working women impart superior child-rearing practice than working mothers, even though most mothers give their all, in child-rearing practice.

It is observed that normally three types of practices are used by parents.

ACCEPTANCE

Children are the most valuable and honourable gifts that God has given us. They have the same essence, sensitivity, and purity as flowers in a garden in bloom. Every member of the family, society, and even the community has a responsibility to safeguard these flowers from any harmful effects because they are the nation's future. In order for children to make a substantial contribution to the socioeconomic and political-cultural development of the country, it is crucial to preserve, channel, and utilise their energy, passion, and mental capacity. Several studies have demonstrated that children are motivated and assisted in transforming their personalities in positive ways by their parents' behaviours, habits, and lives. Parenting styles change with time as a result of child-rearing methods. Acceptance includes actively listening, observing, and responding to the child's needs, interests, and worries, which can affect in the development of a strong parent-child tie and promote a child's cognitive and emotional growth. This entails being present and engaged in activities or interactions with the child, as well as giving them the time and attention they require for development.

Concentration

It refers to the parents who invest an excessive amount of time and energy in directing and controlling their children. They overprotect them by limiting their ability to explore the environment. They impose high expectations on them to perform beyond their capabilities and attain lofty goals. In child-rearing practice, concentration frequently refers to the ability of parents or caregivers to focus their attention and efforts on the child in huge amount.

AVOIDANCE

It describes the attitude of parents who either neglect or reject their child. When the youngster approaches them for affection and love, they recede. They spend as little time with the youngster as possible. They either neglect to meet the child's bodily necessities or clearly abuse the child. They show no positive interest in the child or his activities. Avoidance is a parenting style or strategy in which parents or caregivers intentionally avoid addressing particular concerns, feelings, or behaviours in their children. This can be harmful because it can lead to crucial issues being overlooked or ignored. Effective child upbringing typically entails open and productive communication between parents and their children.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

A Study of Child Rearing Practices of Working & Non-Working Mothers.

OPERATIONAL DEFINITIONS

Child

A 'Child' typically refers to a young human being who is not yet an adult. It is a stage of development in the early years of life, usually from birth to adolescence.

Child Rearing

"Child-rearing" is the process of raising and nurturing a child from infancy to adulthood. It involves providing physical, emotional, and intellectual care, guidance, and support to help a child grow and develop into a responsible, well-adjusted adult.

Child Rearing Practices

"Child Rearing Practice" refers to the specific strategies, techniques, and methods that parents or caregivers use to raise and nurture children. These practices involve a wide range of behaviors and approaches, including how parents rear or learn the child with discipline, and life skills.

Working Mothers

The mother has to go for their services outside the home. Working Mothers are women who are both mothers and employed in the workforce. They play a crucial role in shaping a child's development and can impact various aspects of their life, such as their behavior, social skills, and emotional well-being.

Non- Working Mothers

The mothers who are home-makers do not go outside the home for their services. Instead, they focus on caregiving and homemaking responsibilities, which can include raising and taking care of their children, managing household tasks, and other domestic duties.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The objectives of the study are –

- ❖ To assess the child-rearing practices of Working mothers.
- ❖ To assess the child-rearing practices of non-working mothers.
- ❖ To compare child-rearing practices of working mothers and non-working mothers their children.

HYPOTHESES OF THE STUDY

The hypotheses of the study are: -

- There will be no significant difference between the accepting attitude of child-rearing practices of Working mothers and non-working mothers.
- There will be no significant difference between the concentrating attitude of child-rearing practices of working and non-working mothers.
- There will be no significant difference between the avoiding attitudes of child rearing practices of working and non-working mothers.

METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY

The methodology of the study comprises research method, population, sample, tool used for the data collection and methods of data analysis.

SAMPLE

A sample of 100 mothers living in urban and rural areas has been taken for investigation of the present children which include 50 of working mothers and 50 of non-working mothers. The sample will be collected through random sampling.

RESEARCH METHOD

Descriptive method of research is employed to carry out his research work.

TOOL

Family relationships made by Dr. (Smt.) G.P. Sherry, Dr. Jagdish Chandra Sinha is used.

STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES

To give meaning to the raw scores, it is necessary that appropriate statistical treatment will be used for detailed analysis and interpretation of different scores. In this proposed study, various statistical tool and techniques i.e. Mean, SD and T- test will be calculated will be used to find out the differences.

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA:

Hypothesis 1

1.1 There will be no significant difference between the accepting attitude of child-rearing practices of Working mothers and non-working mothers.

Table 1

Sample	Number of Student	Mean	Standard Deviation	T- Test	Level of significance
Working mothers	50	32.06	3.5	2.14	*Significant
Non-Working mothers	50	33.16	3.9		

***Significant at 0.5 level**

Interpretation: -

Table –1, indicates that the Mean of Working Mothers is 32.06 and the Standard Deviation is 3.5. Similarly, the Mean of non-working Mothers is 33.16 and the Standard Deviation is 3.9. The t-test value is 2.14 which is higher than the table value, and is Significant at 0.5 level. Hence, the null hypothesis is rejected. So, there is significant difference between the accepting attitudes of working mothers and non-working mothers in child rearing.

1.2 There will be no significant difference between the concentrating attitude of child-rearing practices of working and non-working mothers.

Table 2

Sample	Number of Student	Mean	Standard Deviation	T- Test	Level of significance
Working mothers	50	26.04	3.4	0.73	**Not-Significant
Non-Working mothers	50	26.16	2.6		

****Not Significant**

Interpretation: -

Table –2, indicates that the Mean of working Mothers is 26.04 and the Standard Deviation is 3.4. Similarly, the Mean of non-working Mothers is 26.16 and the Standard Deviation is 2.6. The t-test value is 0.73 which is less than the table value, of Significance at 0.5 level. Hence, the null hypothesis is accepted. So, there is no significant difference between the concentrating attitude of working mothers and non-working mothers in child rearing.

1.3.

• There will be no significant difference between the avoiding attitudes of child rearing practices of working and non-working mothers.

Sample	Number of Students	Mean	Standard Deviation	T- Test	Level of significance
Working mothers	50	26.06	3.6	0.49	**Non -Significant
Non-Working mothers	50	25.2	2.8		

****Not- Significant at 0.1 level**

Interpretation: -

Table –1.3, indicates that the Mean of working Mothers is 26.6 and the Standard Deviation is 3.6. Similarly, the Mean of non-working Mothers is 25.2 and the Standard Deviation is 2.8. The t-Test value is 0.49 which is less than the table value, of Significance at 0.5 level. Hence, the null hypothesis is accepted. So, there is no significant difference between the avoiding attitude of working mothers and non-working mothers.

MAIN FINDINGS: -

It has been found that: -

- There is a significant difference between the accepting attitude of working and non-working mothers.
- There is no significant difference between the concentrating attitudes of working and non-working mothers.
- There is no significant difference between the avoiding attitudes of working mothers and non-working mothers.

CONCLUSION

The Study results show that non-working mothers impart better child-rearing practice than working mothers, yet most of the mothers apply the utmost effort in child-rearing practice. More health education and teaching sessions can be organized for mothers on good child-rearing practices to improve the child's health and future holistically. Our hypothesis states that there is no significant difference between accepting attitudes of child-rearing practices of working and non-working mothers.

EDUCATIONAL IMPLICATIONS

- By establishing a relationship between the working and non-working mothers of her child. The mother can thus modify their behavior pattern on the relevant conditions.
- Working mothers serve as role models for their children showcasing independence, ambition, and work ethic. However, they may also face challenges balancing work and family responsibilities.
- Non-working mothers may have more time to dedicate to their children's education and well-being but might experience social and financial limitations.

SUGGESTION FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

- The present study was confined to studying the child-rearing practice of the mothers. The parenting styles of the father are also important in the child's development. In some further studies parenting styles associated with fathers should also be studied.

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