



RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SHARING BEHAVIOR OF CHILDREN AND MOTHER

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Abstract: In this paper we study about the relationship between sharing behavior of children and mother. A mother can be effective in raising her children by talking a great deal to them. By making they feel that whatever they do is interesting and meaningful by providing access to many objects and diverse situation. Therefore, to a mother, the most precious gift in the world is a new born baby. She knows her baby better than anyone else.

Keywords: Child Rearing Attitude, Mothers Behaviour, Educational Achievements.

Introduction

India touched the one billion population mark in 2001 and has the largest child population in the world. India is home to 414 million children and 26 million more are born every year – more than in any other country (UNICEF, 2004). The crude birth rate was 44 per 1000 population in 1951 – 1961 and declined to 18 per 1000 population in 1995 – 2000. The fertility rate also declined from 1960's which was 5.6 per woman to 1.8 in the 1990s.

Along with these demographical transitions the State have the obligation to provide better care to the child? The constitution of India in its Directive Principles of State Policy ensures that children are given opportunities and facilities to develop in a healthy manner and in conditions of freedom and dignity so that childhood is protected against exploitation and moral and material abandonment. Here, the study is to examine whether sharing behavior among children is critically determined by (a) Academic level of mothers and (b) Child rearing attitude of mothers.

2. Child Rearing Attitudes of Mothers

Motherhood is an ancient and powerful magic which shapes the world. There is an exquisite, powerful and healing connection between every mother and her child. The mother is the most significant person during the early formative years of a child's life. From birth to 5 or 6 years a child is very much dependent on his/her mother. The attention a child receives during these years is irreplaceable. Young children usually think of their mother as a person who does things for them, who takes care of their hunger and thirst and who gives them affection and attention. If the child rearing attitudes are favourable when children are small, they are able to cope better as teenagers. It has been seen that the mother's relationship with her child, especially during these years of life (05 to 08 years) is the most formative factor in the child's development.

The ways and ideas of parenting function and child rearing by the parents differ across nations. Some of the children rearing attitudes are altered as cultural prescriptions change. Parents, in addition to researchers, are influenced by theories of child development. However, parents in higher socio-economic strata change more rapidly in response to theory changes than parents in lower socio-economic strata.

The family in contemporary society has undergone change in its functions and in structure. One important change in the Indian family is the increase in the number of nuclear families, while the joint family system still prevails. The process of industrialization and urbanization has led to the migration of young men and women to the cities to earn their living. Thus, a new type of household consisting of husband, wife and children has emerged (Iyer, 2004). Historically and across the globe parents have to cope with the threats like poverty, ill health, dispersal of support networks, conflicting demands of dual career, increase influence of peers and media

and these threats potentially undermine their effectiveness.

The economic and social context is now more complex and opaque than before and meeting the needs of children has gained a higher legal and social priority. Recognition of child abuse and deficiencies gave particular thrust to formation of laws and policies. Most national laws recognize that children should receive culturally assigned minimum level of care and positive developmental opportunities and freedom from abuse. This is now enshrined in the United Nations Charter of Children's Rights.

Mothers are regarded as agents of these rights with the state in supportive backup role. There is a gradual cultural shift in most developed countries towards recognizing the qualities of child rearing as the major shaper of children's state and prospects.

The need of clarifying the process of upbringing a child at home by parents to that of formal education of a child at school has made childrearing a hot topic for discussion. The important role in child rearing is providing physical and psychological security and to protect a child from dangers. Effective parenting has never been felt more important than now, to shape the coming generations affecting the world around them (Raja, 2009). Raising children serves many purposes like producing healthy and well adapted children, ensuring support for parents as they grow older, providing protective social environment, transmission of values and skills and to find meaning for their own existence through having and bringing up children. Children can develop their potentials only through proper child rearing. Therefore, the parents should be more aware about the importance of child rearing

3. Findings and Results

Keeping in view the above discussion we give the findings of our study as under:- In terms of magnitude, a positive magnitude indicates that with the increase of one score, other also increases. Children with educated mothers have academic achievement more than those children whose mothers are not educated. The correlation coefficient 0.91 shows the high relationship. As r shows the degree of association between two variables and its value is between 0 and 1. We have found high degree of association between educated mother and her child academic achievement. Variance is the square of the r that is 0.82. so amount of overlap between two variables is 82%. Our study shows that child of an educated mother has low level of absence from school. And he shows good performance in curricular and extra-curricular activities.

The findings of the present study failed to support the notion of a consistent and predictable relationship between sharing behavior of children and mother child rearing attitudes. Our results do strongly support the current research on academic level of mothers effected sharing behavior among children, influences of academic level of mother of sharing behavior among children, influences of child rearing attitude of mothers of sharing behavior among

children, and the inconsistent effect of academic level of mothers and child rearing attitude of mothers of sharing behavior among children.

4. Conclusions

Based on the Results and discussions, now we draw the concluding remarks. Sharing behavior among children involves an evolving, dynamic interaction where mutually shared conceptions and expectations emerge. Quantitative methods such as our study which use experimental designs, statistical analyses, survey research and operationalized constructs are very useful. This needs to be augmented by qualitative processes where interviews and observations are utilized to create a fuller, richer understanding of changing, momentary interactions. The present study was designed to determine the sharing behavior among children as a function of academic achievement and child rearing attitudes of mothers.

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