



A STUDY ON WORKING WOMEN'S PARENTAL INVESTMENT TOWARDS CHILD REARING

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ABSTRACT

Parenting or child rearing is the process of promoting and supporting the physical, emotional, social, and intellectual development of a child from infancy to adulthood in many cases, orphaned or abandoned children receive parental Care from non-parent or non-blood. "A study on work family balance and challenges faced by working women", here the author has described the work-life balance and the challenge a woman faces in her every day schedule how she keeps a BAL. To study on demographic details of the respondents. To study about the physical and psychological problem of respondents. To analyse the causes of poor parental investment among the respondents. To know the problems of on child rearing and how they overcome among the respondents. To enhancing your child's self-esteem. Catch kids being upright. The parent must Set bounds and be reliable with your chastisement they should be spent time for your children. The parent must be a good role model Give more reputation to communication. Be flexible and eager to adjust parenting elegance

Key Words: **Parenting, Child Care, Working Women, Parental Investment.**

TNTRODUCTION

PARENTING:

Parenting or child rearing is the procedure of sanctioning and subsidiary the corporeal, expressive, communal, and intelligent expansion of child from beginning to parenthood in numerous cases, orphaned or uncontrolled children obtain maternal care from non-parent or non-blood.

PARENTING STYLE:

These child-rearing elegance falls into a commonly acknowledged four broad groupings. Though changed research gives dissimilar names to them, the styles frequently are said to be: authoritarian, authoritative, permissive, and UN involved. Authoritarian parents are very strict and supervisory.

CHILD-REARING:

Virtuous child rearing includes a countless deal of constancy emphases on undeveloped eccentricity in children, so severance develops the aim parenthoods. Good child-rearing includes a style that considerer's stage and growth.

FOUR CATEGORIES OF PARENTING:

- Authoritarian or Tyrant.
- Permissive or Tolerant.
- Uninvolved.
- Authoritative.

AUTHORITARIAN PARENTING:

- Authoritarian child-rearing is a tremendously firm child-rearing style. It spaces tall prospects on broods by diminutive receptiveness. As an authoritarian parental, you focus more on obedience, discipline, control rather than nurturing your child. Mistakes incline to be punished severely then when response does occur, it's often undesirable.
- Shouting and physical chastisement are also mutual. Demanding parents chastise children for failures while ignoring their achievements. They expect the child to type mistakes besides to obey. However, the children they raise are stereotypically good at following rules.

PERMISSIVE PARENTING:

- Permissive parenting is a category of parenting style characterized by low stresses with high receptiveness. Lenient tend to be actual affectionate, yet bring few rubrics and rules. Propositions do not envisage established behaviour from their broods and often seem more like a acquaintance a parent character.
- These mothers tent to be glacial conflicting of the so-called "aeroplane parents". In its place of airborne over their offspring every move, lenient parents are extremely lax and infrequently that kinds with be kids. While they are typically sincere and affectionate, they make little or no effort to switch or punishment their children.
- Since there are insufficient rubrics, prospects, and experts, children elevated by lenient parents tend to writhed with self-regulation and self-discipline.

CHARACTERISTICS AND EFFECTS OF UNINVOLVED PARENTING

CHARACTERISTICS:

- Baum rind categorized her child-rearing style in footings of two key magnitudes. Parental receptiveness and parent demand discolouration. Uncomplicated parents are low on both of these magnitudes.
- They do not respond well to the wants of their broods and deliver little love, support, or love. They also brand very few stresses on their offspring. They rarely set rules and do not offer guidance or prospects for behavior.

COMMON PATTERNS OF BEHAVIOR FOR UNINVOLVED PARENTS:

- Act expressively aloof from their broods
- Limit connections with their adolescents since they're too overawed by their individual problems
- Deliver little or no management
- Set few or no expectations or stresses for behavior
- Show little temperateness, love, and love towards their children
- Skip school proceedings and parent-tracer sessions

WORKING PARENTS:

It is also significant to note that just since a parent eventful with exertion or other responsibilities does not mean they are uncomplicated. Intent and caring matter. While parents may work a lot of hours, they are not uninvolved if they spend the free period they have with their kids and kind unquestionable their children are be concerned for when they cannot be with them.

PARENTS PESPONSIBILITY:

Parental responsibility is the legal term for the duties parents has to a child, including to: provide a home for their child. Protect and maintain their child. Agree to their child's medical treatment.

IMPORTANTANCE OF PARENTING:

The importance of parenting arises from its role as a buffer against adversity (such as poverty delinquent influences) or mediator competes firstly, re protects children from harm. Care also encompasses promoting emotional as well as physical health.

TYPE OF PARENTING STYLE:

- Studies have identified four major parenting styles.
- Permissive authoritarian.
- Authoritative, and hand-off. Of this style, child development experts have found that the authoritative parenting style is to most successful in raising children who are both academically strong and emotional stable.

PARENTING STRESS:

- Underneath are some to assistance tips to help reduction child-rearing stress.
- Seek expert help.
- If you find feelings overcome, seek expert help from a psychologist period with family.
- Make time physically.
- Use your provision systems

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Kakkr, Jyoti, Bhandari, Anuradha (2016)., In the paper titled "A education on work-life equilibrium in the Indian facility subdivision after a masculinity viewpoint" tinted many educations happening the work-life equilibrium matters confronted by womenfolk at effort residence, hitherto educations happening this theme that emphasis happening menfolk remain inadequate in extent. Studies on masculinity changes are available in enormous statistics, though, here are inadequate educations that conversation of work-life equilibrium through orientation to menfolk, then aimed at also they consume remained unnoticed or take remained reserved for decided being the stouter sexed him at home-based or at the effort obverse. This typecast that menfolk appearance universal might remain a motive aimed at their not existence talented to imprisonment the attention that females partake remained intelligent to as soon as it originates to work-life equilibrium problems.

Nayem A., Tripathy M (2012)., In the paper titled "work-life balance among teachers of technical institutions" mentioned that teaching is reported to have positive and negative experiences about work-life. This paper has examined the relationship of job satisfaction with work-life balance (WLB), turnover intentions and burnout levels of teachers. one of the key findings of this paper is that WLB is a major contributor toward job satisfaction and male teachers feel more burnout compared female teachers.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

The main purpose of the study is to understand the physical and mental problems that married mothers face when they go to work. Job affecting her family life the reason for irresponsible spouse and social imbalance. A married woman's more than struggling with work and family life so she was choose childcare and yearly childhood education. Don't spend her time with child. Not possible to concentrate on children day to day activities and child physical and psychological problem at work time. Every mother is remembering their children while at work time. More over does not able to fulfil their responsibilities towards children. Remember their children while at work time. When they go to work child mental state was sad. Sometimes husband is being harassed by his family at work. Today most of the working parents haven't proper understanding with each other life. so they contribute poor investment on parenting to their child. Hence the researcher selected this topic to understand the level of parenting

among the working women's in, Bharathidasan University constitute of arts and Science College at lalgudi taluk, trichy district

TITLE OF THE STUDY

Parental investment on child rearing among the working women in Bharathidasan University constitute of arts and science college kumalur, lalgudi

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To study on demographic details of the respondents.
- To study about the physical and psychological problem of respondents.
- To analyse the causes of poor parental investment among the respondents.
- To know the problems of on child rearing and how they overcome among the respondents.

RESEARCH DESIGN

The study has used **descriptive research design** to study the main purpose of analyse the characteristics and problem more exactly as well as to upsurge the knowledge of the researcher about the greatness of the problem.

UNIVERSE OF THE STUDY

The universes of the study constitute of Bharathidasan university constitute of arts and science college kumalur lalgudi. There are 145 staff members belongs to married category. Among 145 staff 63 women teachers are having children below 10 years.

CENSUS METHOD

From the universe there are 63 teachers were eligible to collect the data collection. So the researcher select all the respondents under census method through online data collection during the second week of July 2021 due to pandemic situation

TOOLS OF DATA COLLECTIONS

To carry out any kind of research researchers required valid and reliable tools to collect data. The interview schedule was used to collect the data collection.

PARENTAL INVESTMENT

Parental investment, in evolutionary biology and evolutionary psychology, is any parental spending that welfares descendants. Parental speculation may be achieved by together males and females, females alone or males alone. Care can be provided at any phases of the progeny's life, from pre-natal to post-natal. Trivers trusts that the differences among male and female generative performance is as a consequence of differences in parental investment made by males and females.

CHILD REARING

- A pattern of raising children that is specific to a particular society, subculture, family or period in in cultural history. Child-rearing practices vary in such areas as methods of discipline, expression of affection, and degree of permissiveness.
- The four parenting styles Authoritarian, Authoritative, permissive and uninvolved. Parents play a significant role in molding the behaviour and attitude of their children.

Distribution of the respondents based on their Age

S.NO	PARTICULARS	NO OF THE RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
1	Below 25	18	28.1
2	26-35	33	51.6
3	36-45	10	15.6
4	45 and above	3	4.7
	TOTAL	64	100

The above table depicts half [51.6%] of the respondents were 26-35 age groups. Less than half [28.1%] of the respondents were below 25. less than [15.6%] of the respondents were 36-45. remaining [4.7%] of the respondents were 45 and above.

Distribution of the respondents based on their Education

S.NO	PARTICULARS	NO OF THE RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
1	secondary	2	3.1
2	Higher secondary	3	4.7
3	UG	3	4.7
4	PG	56	87.5
	TOTAL	64	100

The above table depicts majority [87.5%] of the respondents were post graduate. Less than [4.7%] of the respondents were under graduate. Below [4.7%] of the respondents were higher secondary. Remaining [3.1%] of the respondents were secondary secondary education.

Distribution of the respondents based on monthly income

S.NO	PARTICULARS	NO OF THE RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
1	Below 10,000	11	17.2
2	11,000-20,000	49	76.6
3	Above 20,000	4	6.3
	TOTAL	64	100

The above table reveals that the majority [76.6%] of the respondents were monthly income 11,000-20,000. Less than [17.2%] of the respondent were monthly income below 10,000. remaining [6.3%] of the respondents were above 20,000.

Distribution of the respondents based on their type of marriage

S.NO	PARTICULARS	NO OF THE RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
1	Love	24	37.5
2	Arranged	18	28.1
3	Love cum Arranged	22	34.4
	TOTAL	64	100

The above table depicts less than half [37.5%] of the respondents were get love marriage. Less than [34.4%] of the respondents were get love cum arranged marriage. Remaining [28.1%] of the respondents were get Arranged marriage.

Distribution of the respondents based on their type of family

S.NO	PARTICULARS	NO OF THE RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
1	Nuclear	28	43.8
2	Joint family	36	56.3
	TOTAL	64	100

The above table reveals that the more than half [56.3%] of the respondents were joint family. Less than half [43.8%] of the respondents were nuclear family.

Distribution of the respondents based on children age

S.NO	PARTICULARS	NO OF THE RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
1	Below 1 year	13	20.3
2	1-5	28	43.8
3	6-10	11	17.2
4	10-12	12	18.8
	TOTAL	64	100

The above table depicts less than half [43.8%] of the respondent's children age were 1-5. Below [20.3%] of the respondents children age were below 1 year. Less than [18.8%] of the respondent's children age were 10-12. remaining [17.2%] of the respondent's children age were 6-10.

Distribution of the respondents based how the job affecting their family

S.NO	PARTICULARS	NO OF THE RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
1	Yes	34	53.1
2	No	2	3.1
3	Sometimes	26	40.6
4	Rare	2	3.1
	TOTAL	64	100

The above table depicts that the more than half [53.1%] of the respondent's job were affecting their family. Less than half [40.6%] of the respondents job were sometimes affecting their family. Less than [3.1%] of the respondent's job rare of the time affecting their family. Remaining [3.1%] of the respondent's job were not affecting their family.

Distribution of the respondents based on their work life balance.

S.NO	PARTICULARS	NO OF THE RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
1	With help of family	32	50.0
2	Neighbors help	11	17.2
3	husband	8	12.5
4	others	13	20.3
	TOTAL	64	100

The above table depicts half [50.0%] of the respondents were after child birth balanced for her work and family life with help of family. Below [20.3%] of the respondents were balanced others. Below [17.2%] of them were balanced neighbor's help. Remaining [12.5%] of the respondents balanced with help of her husband.

MAJOR FINDINGS

- [51.6 per cent] of the respondents belongs to the age group of 26-35
- [76.6 per cent] of the respondent's monthly income were 11,000-20,000.
- [37.5 per cent] of the respondent's marriage type were love.
- [56.3 per cent] of the respondents were joint family.
- [54.7 per cent] of the respondents have a single child.
- [43.8 per cent] of the respondents belongs to the children age group of 1-5.
- [34.4 per cent] of the respondents were children studying LKG-UKG.
- [84.4 per cent] of the respondents were choose in child care center for her child.
- [95.3 per cent] of the respondents were nature of full-time work.
- [50.0 per cent] of the respondents after child birth balanced their work and family life with help of them family.
- [50.0 per cent] of the respondents were choose in yearly childhood education.
- [35.9 per cent] of the respondents' children were adjusted when they mom return to work.
- [87.5 per cent] of the respondents have spent the 4 hours with her children.
- [81.3 per cent] of the respondents have to concentrate on children day to day activities.
- [78.1 per cent] of the respondents assess her children physical and psychological problems.
- [70.3 per cent] of the respondents were noticed her children "attitude" during the class.
- [87.5 per cent] of the respondents have time to care of children's personal work.
- [39.1 per cent] of the respondents were able to fulfil their responsibilities towards children when they going to work.
- [46.9 per cent] of the respondents were mother-in-law take care her child when they suffered illness.
- [87.5 per cent] of the respondents were family members support they go for job
- [51.6 per cent] of the respondents were like to participate in festival gathering and lively parties.
- [65.7 per cent] of the respondents have not nervous for her husband home.
- [57.8 per cent] of the respondents have not time to spent for vocation with their children.
- [48.0 per cent] of the respondents were sometimes some particular useless thoughts keep coming into their mind to bother.
- [43.8 per cent] of the respondents were sometimes get upset easily.

- [62.5 per cent] of the respondents were sometimes superior treated fairly.
- [54.7 per cent] of the respondents were sometimes feel embarrassment have ask for permission to leave a group of people.
- [62.5 per cent] of the respondents were sometimes working in long hours.
- [50.0 per cent] of the respondents were sometimes feel a lack of affection and love in her husband home.
- [50.0 per cent] of the respondents were feel tired most of the time.
- [42.2 per cent] of the respondents were sometimes husband family members try to dominating her.
- [48.4 per cent] of the respondents were get irritate at any time.
- [45.3 per cent] of the respondents were very difficult to speak in public.
- [64.1 per cent] of the respondents were feel fatigued when they get up in the morning.

SUGGESTION

- To enhancing your child's self-esteem.
- Catch kids being upright.
- The parent must Set bounds and be reliable with your chastisement
- They should be spent time for your children.
- The parent must be a good role model
- Give more reputation to communication.
- Be flexible and eager to adjust parenting elegance.
- Build a sympathetic culture.
- The parent must spent for vacations.
- Spent time to physical activities.
- The parent must to motivate their child in creativity.
- The couple Adjustment between maintain harmonious life.
- To create a good interpersonal communication between the couple.
- Don't get upset easily in front of their children.
- The parent don't get useless thoughts keep coming into their mind.

CONCLUSION

The lively countryside of domestic connections and the possible for co-evolution between household memberships has donated to the enormous variety of parent care actions expressed both crossways and inside taxa. The life-history and biology of a class are also significant causes of the development of parent care, which feeds backbone to change life-history and the surroundings species live, and has evolutionary costs for the development of extra characters, such as sociality.co-evolutionary response amongst life-history and parent care traits, arbitrated by hereditary battles and ecological difference, produces and upholds variety in these traits, formation parental care a key train of biodiversity.

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