



A COMPARATIVE STUDY TO ASSESS THE LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE REGARDING CHILD REARING PRACTICE AMONG MOTHERS OF UNDERFIVE CHILDREN IN URBAN AND RURAL AREA

Nursing

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ABSTRACT

Childrearing is the process of promoting and supporting the physical, emotional, social, and intellectual development of a child from infancy to adulthood. it involves planning, formulating, and implementing a programme of bringing up children in certain way that is line with the requirement of the family and society. 60(30 urban mothers and 30 rural mothers) under five mothers who met the inclusion criteria were selected by using Convenient sampling technique. After selecting the sample, the investigator explained the purpose of the study and informed consent was obtained. Demographic variables were collected A structured administrated questionnaire was given to the participants and they were instructed to answer the questions. The answers were corrected and the data collected were analysed by using descriptive and inferential statistics. The result reveals that mean and standard deviation of the knowledge on child rearing practice in urban mothers is (mean-109.13; SD-24.0). And in rural mothers mean 77.77 and standard deviation 20.70. In paired t-test for comparing significant difference, t-value is 5.4201 and P- value is 0.0001. P<0.05 shows the level of knowledge on child rearing practice was statistically significant in both urban and rural mothers.

CONCLUSION: The study indicates urban mothers had good level of knowledge regarding child rearing practice.

KEYWORDS

Child rearing practice, under five mothers

INTRODUCTION:

In this process the child learns the moral values, ethical issues, expectations from him by the family and society, and set of patterns of behaviour which are essential for the proper growth and development of the child that would contribute positively to the family and the society.¹

The most common care taker in the parenting is the biological parents of child in question, although others may be an old sibling, a grandparent, a legal guardian, government and society may also have a role in child rearing practices.² This process involves inculcating in children certain values, attitudes, opinions and beliefs through direct teaching, modeling, and limitation. These acquired patterns of behaviour are reinforced by the parents by praise and reward and where the child learns wrong patterns of behaviour, the same is punished, thus through the process of rewards and punishment the child rearing practices inculcate in children the required appropriate behaviours and conduct that are in line with the social norms and family norms.⁴ Child rearing practices differ from one parent to another.⁵ Different child rearing practices lead to different child upbringing. It is one of the causes for individual difference. "Culture, religion, income and social class all play a vital role in making each individual different from others."⁷

METHODS AND MATERIALS:

A comparative study was chosen for the assess the level of knowledge regarding child rearing practice among mothers of under five children at urban and rural mothers. 60 samples were selected who comes under the inclusive criteria by using convenient sampling technique. Data was collected by using Demographic variable consist of age, education, occupation, religion, economic status, no. of children and Structured questionnaire is used to assess the level of knowledge regarding child rearing practice among mothers of under-five children. The tools were translated to Tamil language. Informed consent was obtained and data was collected from the sample. The data were analysed by using inferential statistics.

SCORE INTERPRETATION

Very good: 121-150
Good: 91-120
Average: 76-90
Poor: below 75

RESULTS:

TABLE 1: Frequency and distribution of demographic variables among mothers of under-five children in urban and rural area.

S.NO	DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES	URBAN MOTHERS		RURAL MOTHERS	
		NO	%	NO	%
1	AGE				
	a)20-25yrs	9	30%	20	68%
	b)26-30yrs	10	34%	5	16%
	c)31-35yrs	11	36%	5	16%

2	EDUCATION				
	a)Primary education	4	13%	7	23%
	b)Secondary education	6	20%	4	13%
	c)Graduation	16	54%	3	10%
	d)No formal education	4	13%	16	53%
3	OCCUPATION				
	a)Government	5	17%	2	7%
	b)Private	16	53%	6	20%
	c)House wife	9	30%	22	73%
4	RELIGION				
	a)Hindu	15	50%	16	53%
	b)Christian	6	20%	7	23%
	c)Muslim	9	30%	7	24%
	d)Others	0	0%	0	0%
5	ECONOMIC STATUS				
	a)Rich	8	27%	3	10%
	b)Middle	16	53%	4	13%
	c)Poor	6	20%	23	77%
6	NO. OF CHILDREN				
	a)Single	10	33%	3	10%
	b)Two child	13	43%	3	10%
	c)Three child	7	23%	24	80%

Social demographic variables Over the 30 samples in under five children urban mothers Regarding age in urban mothers 9(30%) samples were come under the age group of 20-25 yrs, 10(34%) samples were come under the age group of 26-30yrs, 11(36%) samples were come under the age group of 31-35yrs. Regarding education in urban mothers 4(13%) samples were come under the primary education, 6(20%) samples were come under the secondary education, 16(54%) samples were come under the no formal education. Regarding occupation in urban mothers 5(17%) samples were come under the government job, 16(53%) samples were come under the private job, 9(30%) samples were come under the house wife. Regarding religion in urban mothers 15(50%) samples were come under the Hindu, 6(20%) samples were come under the Christian, and 9(30%) samples were come under the Muslim. Regarding economic status in urban mothers 8(27%) samples were come under rich, 16(53%) samples were come under middle, 6(20%) samples were poor. Regarding no. of children in rural mothers 10(33%) samples were come under the have single child, 13(43%) samples were come under the have two children, 7(23%) samples were come under the have three children.

Over the 30 samples in under five children in rural mothers.

Regarding age in 20(68%) samples were come under the age group of 20-25yrs, 5(16%) samples were come under the to age group of 26-30yrs, 5(16%) samples were come under the age group of 31-35yrs.

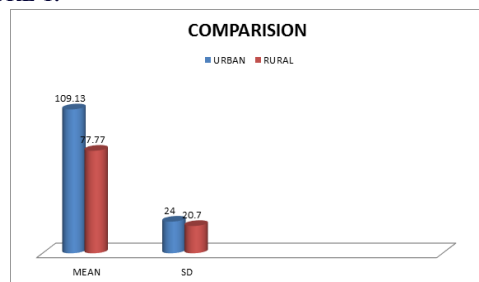
Regarding education in rural mothers 7(23%) samples were come under the primary education, 4(14%) samples were come under the secondary education, 3(10%) belongs to graduation, 16(53%) samples were come under the no formal education. Regarding occupation in rural mothers 2(7%) samples were come under the government, 6(20%) samples were come under the private job, 22(73%) samples were come under the housewife. Regarding religion in rural mothers 16(53%) samples were come under the Hindu, 7(23%) samples were come under the Christian, 7(24%) samples were come under the Muslim. Regarding economic status in rural mothers 3(10%) samples were come under the rich, 4(13%) samples were come under the middle, 23(77%) samples were come under the poor. Regarding no.of.children in rural mothers 3(10%) samples were come under the have single child, 3(10%) samples were come under the have two children, 24(80%) samples were come under the have three children

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TABLE 2:Comparison the level of knowledge on child rearing practice among mothers of under five children in urban and rural.

Knowledge on child rearing practice among mothers	MEAN	STANDARD DEVIATION	UNPAIRED t TEST	
			T VALUE	P VALUE
URBAN MOTHERS	109.13	24.0	T=5.4201	P=0.0001(S)
RURAL MOTHERS	77.77	20.70		

FIGURE-1:



Calculated mean and standard deviation of the knowledge on child rearing practice in urban mothers is (mean-109.13; SD-24.0). And in rural mothers mean 77.77 and standard deviation 20.70. In paired t-test for comparing significant difference, t-value is 5.4201 and P- value is 0.0001. P<0.05 shows the level of knowledge on child rearing practice was statistically significant in both urban and rural mothers.

This present study is supported by the **Sreeram et al.**, The mean knowledge score on child rearing practice was 19.34 +/- 2.471 and the mean attitudes score on child rearing practices was 40.99 +/- 2.955. study result shows that majority of the fathers had satisfactory knowledge in child rearing practices and had favourable attitude in children rearing practices.

Mishra RSK et al., study results reveals that about 65% of mothers had knowledge, 15% had average knowledge, 20% had high knowledge. And more than half of mothers were illiterate. The researcher concluded that protein energy malnutrition is a significant public health problem. Thus implementation of appropriate health awareness program and improvement in socio economic condition improving nutritional status

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