

**A STUDY TO ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE ON CHILD REARING PRACTICE AMONG
MOTHERS IN SELECTED COMMUNITIES AT KANNUR**

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ABSTRACT

Child rearing practices are related to child's upbringing. According to Aries children were initially considered as miniature adult in the society. In Indian context the child is exploited for their daily two square meals in a very poor family especially male and parents use girls for nurturing their younger one.¹ A study to assess the knowledge regarding child rearing practice among mothers in Vellikeel area under Pattuvam Panchayath, Taliparamba, Kannur district. The objectives of the study were to assess the knowledge of mother regarding child rearing practice. In order to attain the objectives a descriptive cross sectional survey design was used as the method of the study. Structured questionnaire was used as tool for the study. The study was conducted in Vellikkeel area in Pattuvum grama Panchayath. We selected 100 samples for assessing the knowledge of mothers regarding child rearing practices. In this community 46.6% of mothers have good knowledge and 2.2% of mothers have poor knowledge regarding child rearing practice.

KEYWORDS: Knowledge; Childrearing practice; mothers.

INTRODUCTION

Children are more than the object of their parent's attention and love; they are also biological and social necessity. The human species perpetuates itself through children; cultural religious and national groups transmit their value and tradition through children families maintains their lineage through children; and individual pass on their genetic and social heritage through children. The ultimate value of children is the continuity of humanity.^[1]

The growth and development of a child plays an important role in the development of good citizen and it is largely influenced by child rearing practice or parenting factors. Child rearing practices are as old as human being.. Child rearing practices has deep influence in personality of a child. When a child come in this world the socialization process of the child start and the family and king groups plays an important role in this .in addition to this mother is the member of the family who largely influence the child development.^[2]

Mothers have different way of expressing their love for their children and have their own way of rearing their children. Aside from individual preferences, other parents from different cultures have also different way on practicing child rearing. Parenting is something that is not only rooted from a person's childhood experiences but also in the culture where a child grew up and lived in. Aside from personal experiences, culture is also found to

have a particular effect on the parenting styles that people may use. Beside this the mother should have a good awareness about parenting factors. Child rearing practices in early childhood require their own techniques, standards and strategies that are unique to the younger years. From behavior and discipline to education, parents of kids who are under age 8 must sensitize themselves to early childhood issues in order to facilitate positive development.^[3]

Need for the study

The socialization process of child is started from the family and from the family mother is the key person involving to make a child in to productive individuals. So mothers should try to gain knowledge about child development and child rearing when the baby is born. This will help them to interact with the child in a positive way that will help in the child's proper development. As a mother she should have a clear perception about the child's temperament and the environment which are very important in the child's well being. A mother evaluates her own parenting behavior and uses this insight during her own child rearing time. A mother's upbringing is influenced by her culture, family and generation to which she belonged. That era will be different thinking which were valued then may not be valued now. Expectations and demands of a child may be entirely different then and now. Mothers of different cultures have different expectations from their child. Some may expect too

much or too little from their child while others may have a mediocre expectation from their child.^[5]

In order to overcome this problem we should have enough knowledge regarding child rearing practice. Then only we can achieve good development of our child. For achieving the national level development of children we should start from the rural areas. So, assessing the mother's knowledge about child rearing practice will help us to understand facts present in the rural area and can contribute effectively the development of children.

Problem statement

A study to assess the knowledge regarding child rearing practice among mothers in vellikeel area under Pattuvam Panchayath, Taliparamba, Kannur district.

Objective of the study

To assess the knowledge regarding child rearing practice among mothers

Operational definition

Knowledge

In this study, it refers to the subject correct response to knowledge questions on child rearing practice measured by structured knowledge questionnaire and is expressed in terms of knowledge scores categorized as good, average and poor

Child rearing practice

In this study child rearing practice refers to the training or bringing-up of children by parents or parent-substitutes.

Assumption

The assumptions underlying the study are:

- The mother will have some knowledge regarding the child rearing practices
- The mother willing to participate in the study
- The knowledge regarding child rearing practices can be measured by the question

Delimitations

- Those who are willing to participate in the study

Research Methodology

Research methodology is a ways to systemically solve the research problem. The techniques used to structure a study and to gather and analyze information in a systemic fashion.(Polit-2006)

Methodology of this study indicates the research approach, setting of the study, population, sample technique, data analysis and evaluation of this study.

Research Approach

A descriptive approach is considered to be most power full method t for listing hypothesis of cause and effect relationship between variables.

Descriptive approach was adopted for this study to assess the knowledge regarding child rearing practice among mothers in Vellikkeel area under Pattuvam Gram Panchayath, Taliparamba, Kannur district

Research Design

The research design is the overall plan for obtaining answers to the research questions. Research design helps the researcher in selection of subjects. Manipulation of experimental variables, procedures for data collection and type of statistical analysis to be used to interpret the data. (Polit and Hungler-2001)

The research design used in this study was a descriptive survey design.

Setting of the Study

The physical location and conditions in which data collection takes place (Polit and Hungler, 2001).

This study was conducted in vellikeel, Pattuvam Grama Panchayat, Taliparamba, in Kannur District.

Population

In the present study the population consists of mothers of under five children on Pattuvam Panchayath, Taliparamba, Kannur District.

Sample

In this study the sample comprised of 45 mothers in Pattuvam panchayat, in Vellikkeel area in Taliparamba in Kannur district.

Sampling Technique

The convenient sampling technique was used in this study.

Convenient sampling is based on a belief that researchers knowledge about the population can be used to hand pick the cases to be included in this sample

Sampling Criteria

Inclusion criteria

The study includes women,

- Who are having under five children
- Living in Pattuvam Gram Panchayath
- Who are willing to participate in this study
- Who knows Malayalam language

Exclusion criteria

Study excludes the women

- Who have psychiatric problem
- Who have no children

Data Collection Instruments

Description of the tool

The tool development is a complex and time consuming process. It consists of defining the construct to be measured, formulating the item. Assessing the item for content validity, estimating the reliability and conducting the study.

Tool 1: Demographic Proforma

This was developed to acquire information on demographic variables. It consist of eight.

Items such as age in year, educational status, religion, family income, marital status, number of children.

Tool 2: Self structured knowledge questionnaire. This tool consists of total 45 questions.

Ethical consideration

The administrative permission for conducting the research study was obtained from

- Principal, Lourde college of nursing, Taliparamba
- Panchayath president, Pattuvam
- Written consent from each participants after ensuring confidentiality

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURE

Data collection process is the gathering of information to address a research problem.

The data were collected from women who have under five children in Vellikkeel area under Pattuvam Panchayath Kannur district on 04-03-2016. Prior permission was obtained from principal class-coordinator, guide, and Panchayath, president. During this period the investigator approached the participant and explained the purpose of the study. Its objective, ensured confidentiality of the information given by study

subjects and written consent was taken .The questionnaire was administered to each participant.

ANALYSIS AND INERPRETATION

This deals with analysis and interpretation of data collected from mothers in Vellikkeel area under Pattuvam Panchayath through a self structured knowledge questionnaire to assess their knowledge

The term analysis refers to the computation o f certain measures a long with searching for the pattern of relationship that exist among the data group The purpose of analysis is to summarize, compare and test the proposed relationship and findings

The collected data were coded on a master data sheet and analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics.

Objective of the study

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Organization of findings

Data collected were organized and presented under following headings

Section 1: distribution of samples according to the socio-personal variables

Section 2: assessment of mothers regarding the child rearing practices

SECTION: 1

Table 1: Distribution of sample according to demographic variables n=45.

SL.NO	DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE(%)
1	AGE IN YEARS		
	a) 18-27	15	33
	b) 28-37	26	58
	c) 38-47	4	9
	d) ≥48	0	0
2	RELIGION		
	a) Muslim	33	74
	b) Hindu	11	24
	c) Christian	1	2
	d) Others	0	0
3	EDUCATION		
	a) No formal education	1	2
	b) Primary school	3	6
	c) High school	27	16
	d) Pre degree	16	36
4	OCCUPATION		
	a) Unemployment	36	80
	b) Daily wager	6	14
	c) Government job	0	0
	d) Private job	2	4
5	FAMILY INCOME		
	a) <1000	9	20
	b) 1001-5000	23	51
	c) 5001-10000	8	17
	d) >10001	5	11

6	MARITAL STATUS a) Married b) Unmarried c) Divorced d) Widow	39 5 1 0	87 11 2 0
7	TYPE OF FAMILY a) Nuclear b) Joint c) Extended	25 20 0	56 44 0
8	NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN a) 1 b) 2 c) 3 d) >3	12 23 5 6	26 51 10 13
9	KNOWLEDGE OF MOTHERS REGARDING CHILD REARING PRACTICES a) Poor b) Average c) Good d) Very Good e) Excellent	1 19 21 4 0	2.2 45.2 46.6 8.8 0

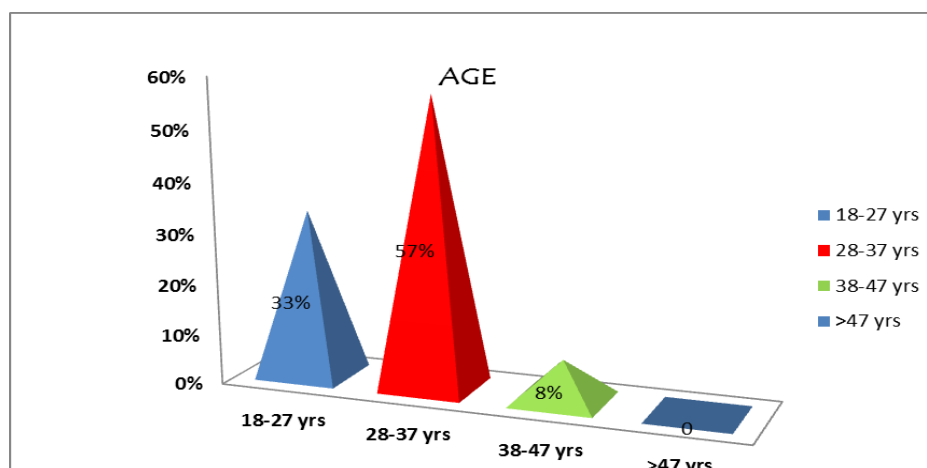


Figure 1: Distribution of sample according to age.

Data presented in the figure shows 57% belongs to age group 28-37years and 33% belongs to the age group 18-27years.

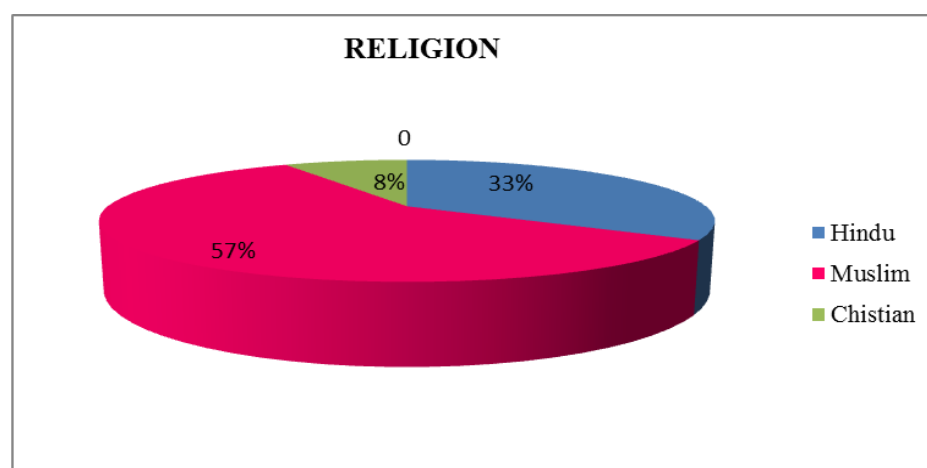


Figure 2: Distribution of sample according to religion.

The pie diagram represents the percentage distribution of religion among which 57% belongs to Muslim religion and only 33% belongs to Hindu religion.

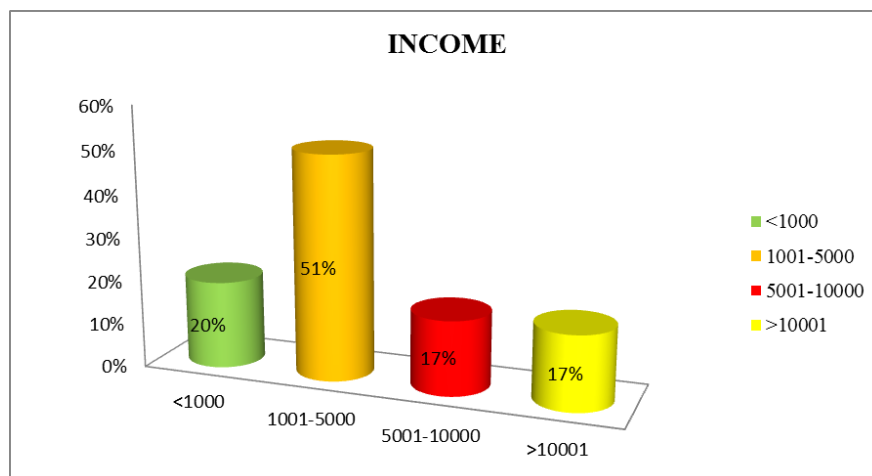


Figure 3: Distribution according to monthly income.

The above diagram shows 51% has an income within 1001-5000 and 20% has income <1000.

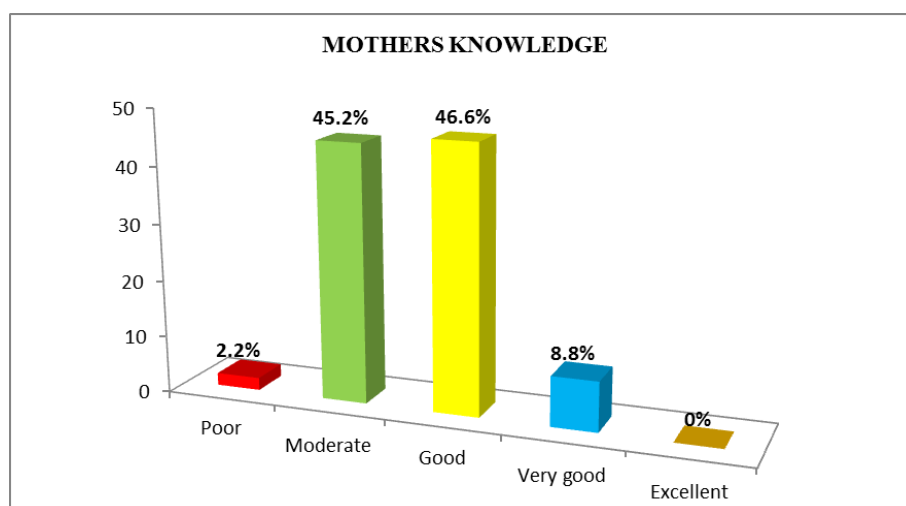


Figure 4: Distribution of sample according to mothers knowledge regarding child rearing practice.

Data presented in the above table shows that 46.6% of mothers have good knowledge regarding child rearing practice and 2.2% of mothers have poor knowledge regarding child rearing practice.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

This deals with discussion, conclusion drawn and its implication.

The training or bringing-up of children by parents or parent-substitutes. It is used also for child rearing practices in different societies, at different economic levels, in different ethnic groups, etc. It differs from parenting in that in child rearing the emphasis is on the act of training or bringing up the child and the interaction between the parent and child, while parenting

emphasizes the responsibility and qualities of exemplary behavior of the parent.

A study was conducted to assess the knowledge regarding child rearing practice among mothers in Vellikeel area under Pattuvam Panchayath, Taliparamba, and Kannur district.

The main objectives of the study are

To assess the knowledge regarding child rearing practice among mothers

The major findings of the study

Majority of the mothers are aged between 28-37 years (57%).

Most of the mothers belongs to Muslim religion (57%)

Majority of the mothers educated up to plus two (80%)
 Majority of the mothers are unemployed (80%)
 Most of the mothers have income within 1001-5000 (51%)
 Most of the families are joint family (55%)
 Majority of the mothers are married (86%), among them 2% are widow
 Most of the mothers have 2 children (51%)
 Majority of the mothers have good knowledge (46.6%) about child rearing practice, 45.2% have moderate knowledge and 2.2% have poor knowledge.

Implications

The findings of the present study have several implications on nursing education, nursing practice, nursing administration and nursing research.

Nursing education

Nurse educators have been faced with the need to juggle the role of teaching, administration and research. Nurse educators have a role beyond this in encouraging students to link theory with practice and practice with theory. Nurse teachers have an important role in educating people about e child rearing practices, its importance and the risk faced by a child during its developmental period.

Through this research study a nurse can become aware about the importance of educating people about child rearing practices.

Nursing practice

The future of our nation is depends on children. Nurse play an important role in preventive aspect than curative aspects so it is the duty of each health professional to render their services to community through health education and also serve as a link between health and educational professionals in order to make the future of children secure.

Nursing administration

People with high professional commitment are willing to make considerable effort to achieve professional goal .thus nurses with high professional commitment are likely strongly motivated to strive to achieve nursing goals. Nursing administrative support should be provided to conduct research study in different population and settings .they should plan and organize activities to improve the child rearing practice

Nursing research

Child practices are the measures to develop the child as productive citizens through conducting new research areas and disseminating research findings regarding child rearing practices in our Indian scenario.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- A similar study can be conducted in large scale.

- An experimental study can be conducts to improve the child rearing practice and reduce the childhood illness.
- A comparative study can be conducted in knowledge and practice of mothers of under five in rural and urban setting.

SUGGESTION

Nurse can conduct educational programme for the mothers who have and plan to have children regarding the importance of child rearing practice.

CONCLUSION

Parenting or child rearing is the process of promoting and supporting the physical, social, emotional, financial and intellectual development of a child from infancy to adulthood. Parenting refers to the aspects of raising a child aside from the biological relationship. A study was conducted to assess the knowledge of mother's of under five children regarding child rearing practice in Vellikkeel area under Pattuvam Panchayath in Kannur district.

A descriptive study was carried out with 45 samples of mothers with under five children. Knowledge of the mothers was assessed with structured knowledge questionnaire. Majority of the mothers were in between 28-37 years of age and had 2 children. So this study concludes that most of the mothers had good knowledge regarding child rearing practice.

SUMMARY

This chapter deals with the brief description of the study with the major findings, discussing on the results obtained, conclusions, and limitations of the study, future suggestions, recommendations, and implication of the study.

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