

A STUDY TO ASSESS THE PARENTING STYLE AMONG WORKING AND NON-WORKING MOTHERS OF CHILDREN

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Abstract

In a specific area in Chengalpattu, Tamilnadu, a non-experimental study was conducted to assess the parenting styles of working and non-working mothers. The study's aims were to assess parenting behaviors among working and non-working mothers, compare parenting behaviors among working and non-working mothers, and compare parenting behaviors between working and non-working mothers. The study included 100 samples in total. To select the sample, through probability sampling methods were used. The researcher has set aside a week to collect the necessary data. Before starting the study, the sample would provide informed consent and permission. The checklist will be given by the researcher to many community centers. Working and non working mothers will complete the checklist and and submit it to the researcher.

KEYWORDS: Parenting style, working and non working mothers of children.

INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

A parenting style is a psychological construct representing standard strategies that parents use in their child rearing. The quality of parenting can be more essential than the quantity of time spent with the child. For instance, the parent may be engaging in a different activity and not demonstrating enough interest in the child. Parenting styles are the representation of how parents respond to and make demands on their children. Parenting practices are specific behaviors, while parenting styles represent broader patterns of parenting practices.[¹] (Spera, Christopher [1 June 2005]) There are various theories and opinions on the best ways to

rear children, as well as differing levels of time and effort that parents are willing to invest. Children go through different stages in life, therefore parents create their own parenting styles from a combination of factors that evolve over time as children begin to develop their own personalities. During the stage of infancy, parents try to adjust to a new lifestyle in terms of adapting and bonding with their new infant. Developmental psychologists distinguish between the relationship between the child and parent, which ideally is one of attachment, and the relationship between the parent and child, referred to as bonding. In the stage of adolescence, parents encounter new challenges, such as adolescents seeking and desiring freedom.[²] (Banks JA, [September 10,2009])

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A child's temperament and parents' cultural patterns have an influence on the kind of parenting style a child may receive. [3] (Berger S., Kathleen [18 February 2011]).

It is not clear as to whether a child's education is part of parenting. Early research in parenting and child development found that parents who provide their children with proper nurture, independence and firm control, have children who appear to have higher levels of competence and are socially skilled and proficient.[1] (Spera, Christopher [1 June 2005]).

Showing love and nurturing children with care and affection encourages positive, physical, and mental progress in children.[4] (Biglan, Anthony; Flay, Brian R.; Embry, Dennis D.; Sandler, Irwin N. [2012]).

Additional developmental skills result from positive parenting styles including: maintaining a close relationship with others, being self-reliant, and being independent. During the mid 1980s, researchers began to explore how specific parenting styles influence a child's development later in life. [5] (Bishnoi M, Singh R., [2021]).

Diana Baumrind's influential typology divides parenting styles into three styles, the authoritative, authoritarian and indulgent (or permissive) styles. According to a literature review by Christopher Spera (2005), Darling and Steinberg (1993) suggest that it is important to better understand the differences between parenting styles and parenting practices: "Parenting practices are defined as specific behaviors that parents use to socialize their children", while parenting style is "the emotional climate in which parents raise their children. [1](Spera, Christopher [1 June 2005]).

Others such as Lamborn and Dornbusch Darling and Steinberg assisted in the research focusing on impacts of parenting practices on adolescence achievement. [6] (Steinberg, Laurence; Lamborn, Susie D.; Dornbusch, Sanford M.; Darling, Nancy [1992]).

One study association that has been made is the difference between "child's outcome and continuous measures of parental behavior." Some of the associations listed include: Support, Engagement, Warmth, Recognition, Control, Monitoring, and Severe punishment. [7] Amato, Paul R. [February 1988]). [8](Kurdek, Lawrence A.; Fine, Mark A. [August 1994]).

Parenting practices such as parental support, supervision and strict boundaries appear to be associated with higher school grades, fewer behavioral problems and better mental health.[9] (Gray, Marjory Roberts;

[August 1999]).

These components have no age limit and can start in preschool all the way through college.[10](Amato, Paul R.; Fowler, Frieda [2002]).

Material and Methods

The chapter deals with the description of research method ology adopted by researcher to study and to assess the parenting style. It includes research approach, research design, research setting, population, sample, sample size and sampling technique.

RESEARCH APPROACH:

The research eradotted qualitative approach research.

RESEARCH DESIGN: A descriptive study.

RESEARCH SETTING: The mothers of children who are residing at Poonjeri village.

SAMPLE SIZE:

Sample size $n = DEFF * NP(1-p)1/[d2/z2/2*(n-1)+p(1-p)$.
Population size (N):100

Working mothers: 50 Non working mothers:50

SAMPLING TECHNIQUE; Probability sampling technique was used in the study

FINDINGS

Objectives1:To assess the parenting style among working and non working mothers of children with selected demographic data.

From the findings it shows that the majority of working mothers were 25-30 years of age (36%). Most of them were Hindus (74%), belonging to nuclear family (70%). All of the participants were married (100%). Most of them are graduates (38%), private employees (60%) with monthly income of Rs.2500-Rs.5000 (36%). No participants were having any long term health problems (100%). They are all aware about the parenting style (100%). And for non working mothers the maximum age of mother participated in the study were 31-45 years of age (44%). Most of them were Hindus (74%), belonging to nuclear family (72%). All of the participants were married (100%). Most of them are high school education (34%), home maker (100%) with monthly income of less than Rs. 2500 (36%). No participants were having any long term health problems (100%). They are all aware about the parenting style (100%).

Objectives 2: To compare the parenting style among working and non working mothers of children.

From the findings it shows that the majority of working mothers have good parenting style. The mean is 85.89 and the standard deviation is 10.415 and non working mothers also implement good parenting style. The mean is 82.80 and the standard deviation is 12.005

Objectives 3: To associate the parenting style among working and children.

From the findings there is no association between working mothers and non working mothers with demographic data.

DISCUSSION

We have conducted are search on A study to assess the parenting style among working and non working mothers of children.

From the findings it shows that the majority of working mothers were 25-30 years of age (36%). Most of them were Hindus (74%), belonging to nuclear family (70%). All of the participants were married (100%). Most of them are graduates (38%), private employees (60%) with monthly income of Rs.2500 Rs.5000 (36%). No participants were having any long term health problems (100%). They are all aware about the parenting style (100%). And for non working mothers the maximum age of mother participated in the study were 31-45 years of age (44%). Most of them were Hindus (74%), belonging to nuclear family (72%). All of the participants were married (100%). Most of them are high school education (34%), home maker (100%) with monthly income of less than Rs. 2500 (36%). No participants were having any long term health problems (100%). They are all aware about the parenting style (100%). And the majority of working mothers have good parenting style. The mean is 85.89 and the standard deviation is 10.415 and non working mothers also implement good parenting style. The mean is 82.80 and the standard deviation is 12.005. There is no association between working mother and demographic data as well as non working mother is not associated with demographic data.

CONCLUSION:

Parenting is very important. Effective parenting plays

a vital role in whether a child becomes a productive member of society or not. Proper parenting lets the child know what to expect out of life and how to deal with them as well. Parenting styles does not always have to be strict. As long as the parent is consistent with the rules given we believe children may follow them more with any problems.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST: NIL

SOURCE OF FUNDING : SELF

ETHICAL CLEARANCE

The UGC committee clearance and institutional ethical committee clearance was obtained from CARE institution. The study was explained to the participants. The participants were reminded they may withdraw their participation whenever they wishes and the study results will be solely for research purpose.

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