

# Problems of Child Rearing - A Comparative Study on Working and Non Working Women

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**Abstract--***This comparative study was undertaken to study about the problems of child rearing on working and non-working women. The sample of the study consist of 150 working women and 150 non-working women from Kanyakumari district While selecting the sample the weightage was given to factors such as age, location, religion, community and type of family. The normative survey method was used in this study. To collect data the interview technique was used to illiterate women and then questionnaire was given to literate women. The major statistical techniques used for the study are percentage, Arithmetic mean, standard deviation, t- test and ANOVA. The results shows that there existed significant difference between working and non-working women in their problems related with child rearing practises, health of children, educational assistance of their children, leisure time activities of their children. These results highlight that working and nonworking women of Kanyakumari district have problems in child rearing. Working women poses problems related with the educational assistance, leisure time activities. Working women do not possess problem related with the health of their children. Non-working women poses problem related with health of their children, educational assistance. They do not possess problem related with leisure time activities.*

**Key words--** *The normative survey method was used in this study. Statistical techniques used for the study are percentage, Arithmetic mean, standard deviation, t- test and ANOVA.*

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## I. INTRODUCTION

The child passes through a number of stages in its development. Even though a number of agencies liberally contribute towards the development of the child, the significant role played by the family cannot be under estimated. In the words of Elizabeth B Hurlock (1988) "How widespread the influence of the family is on children and on their development cannot be fully appreciated until one realizes what family members contribute to the child". The family is a source of companion ship until the child is old enough to find companion outside the home or when outside companionship is available. A mother is a beloved entity remembered throughout one's life because of the quality, and quantity of love that she given to her child. Mothers are considered to be most important because they are consistently involved in managing, and organising in children's social life. In human societies fathers usually do play a role in their children's development. However, their role is largely determined by their society. Fathers may or may not participate in infant care. The age at which their influence begins to emerge and the degree of their involvement in their children's care varies greatly between cultures. But mothers continued after birth to give their babies that which they require to grow as human themselves. The national institute of child health and human development (NICHD) stressed the importance of maternal care for the children up to three years. They find that the effect of higher quality child care on the child's emerging verbal skill, behaviour compliance and social competence. Children need love, attention and stimulation for normal development than physical care. Mother is the only person who satisfies the children requirements.

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## II. NEED AND SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

Women play a significant role in the family which is the basic unit of society. Mothers lap is the first school of the child. Mother is the best person to teach the basic relationship, manner and moral characters to child. The fulltime mother is one of the highest salaried job, since the payment is pure love. Employed women is becoming an increasingly significant addition to the familial and economic structure of Indian society. Maternal employment not only has positive effect. At the same time, mother's employment can also have negative effects. Mothers who work full time often have less time to spend with their children. Non-working mothers are almost at home the whole day and available to the child. Therefore they tend to provide more care and encouragement all their activities. But now a day's most of the women would not leave their job even if economic pressure were reduced. This type of family aim to earn money more and more and they fail to love and protect their children. When the women did not take attention to the child in young the independent child may grow up with his own interest, taste and aim rather than uphold the family interest. When the working women come back in the home them are fully exhausted to satisfy the psychological needs of their children. The working women are not able to pay full attention to their children so their children so their problems in child rearing must be identified.

This is least explored area and it is found to be an important aspect of our society. Under such circumstances the investigator feels the necessity of undertaking an investigation to study the "problems in child rearing a comparative study on working and nonworking women.

### Objectives

1. To identify the problems of working women in child rearing.
2. To identify the problems of nonworking women in child rearing.
3. To compare the working and nonworking women in their problems in child rearing with regard to the health status of their children.
4. To compare the working and nonworking women in their problems in child rearing with regard to educational assistance of their children.
5. To compare the working and nonworking women in their problems in child rearing with regard to leisure time activities of their children.

### Hypotheses

1. There existed no significant difference between working and non-working women in problems related to the health status of their children.
2. There existed no significant difference between working and non-working women in problems related to educational assistance of their children.
3. There existed no significant difference between working and non-working women in problems related to leisure time activities of their children.

## III. METHODOLOGY

### Method Used

The method used for the study was normative survey method.

### Population

Working and non working women in Kanyakumari district.

## Sample

The sample was selected by using simple random sampling technique. The sample for the present investigation consisted of 150 working women and 150 nonworking women from Kanyakumari district.

## Tools Used

The major tools used for the study are

1. Questionnaire developed and validated by Ida Malar and SreeLatha (2008) was used to find out the problems of working and nonworking women in child rearing.
2. General data sheet prepared by the investigator.
3. Interview schedule was prepared by the investigator.

## Statistical Techniques Used

The major statistical technique used for the study were

- Percentage
- Arithmetic mean
- Standard deviation
- 't' – test

## IV. ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

The data were subjected to statistical treatment leading to the findings which may satisfy the requirements of the objective of the study.

1.To identify the problems of working women in child rearing

**Table 1**Problems of working women in child rearing

Category	Mean	Above mean		Below mean	
		N	%	N	%
Problems in child rearing	37.53	92	61.3	58	38.7

From this table it is clear that the scores of 61.3%of the sample fall above the mean value and 38.7 of the sample fall below the mean value. This indicates that 61.3 % working women of Kanyakumari district have problems in child rearing.

2. To identify the problems of non-working women in child rearing

**Table 2**Problems of non-working women in child rearing

Category	Mean	Above mean		Below mean	
		N	%	N	%
Problems in child rearing	30.04	91	60.7	59	39.3

From this table it is clear that the scores of 60.7% of the sample fall above the mean value 39.3 of the sample fall below the mean value. This indicates that 60.7 non-working women of Kanyakumari district have problems in child rearing.

3. There existed no significant difference between working and non-working women in problems related with related health of their children.

**Table 3** Difference between problems working and non-working women with regard to the health of their children

Category	Mean	S.D	N	't' value	Remarks at 1 % level of significance
Health of children					
Working Women	7.26	0.76	150	11.27	S
Non-Working Women	5.47	1.79	150		

From the table it is revealed that the calculated t value is 11.27 which is significant at 0.01 level. Therefore the null hypothesis is rejected. That is the working and non working women differ in their problems of child rearing related with health of their children. While comparing the mean values it is evident that the working women have more problems in child rearing related with health of their children compared to non working women.

4. There existed no significant difference between working and non-working women in problems related with educational assistance of their children.

**Table 3** Difference between problems working and non-working women with regard to the educational assistance of their children

Category	Mean	S.D	N	't' value	Remarks at 1 % level of significance
Educational assistance					
Working Women	7.42	0.77	150	11.61	S
Non-Working Women	5.83	1.49	150		

From the table it is revealed that the calculated 't' value 11.61 which is significant at 0.01 level. Therefore the null hypothesis is rejected. That is the working and non working women differ in their problems of child rearing related with educational assistance of their children. While comparing the mean values it is evident that the working women have more problems in child rearing related with educational assistance of their children compared to non working women.

5. There existed no significant difference between working and non-working women in problems related with leisure time activities of their children.

**Table 3** Difference between problems working and non-working women with regard to the leisure time activities of their children

Category	Mean	S.D	N	't' value	Remarks at 1 % level of significance
Leisure time activities					
Working Women	7.55	0.80	150	10.81	S
Non-Working Women	6.15	1.37	150		

From the table it is revealed that the calculated t value is 10.81 which is significant at 0.01 level. Therefore the null hypothesis is rejected. That is the working and non working women differ in their problems of child rearing related with leisure time activities of their children. While comparing the mean values it is evident that the working women have more problems in child rearing related with leisure time activities of their children compared to non working women.

### Findings

- 61.3 % working women of Kanyakumari district have problems in child rearing.
- 60.7 non-working women of Kanyakumari district have problems in child rearing.
- There existed significant difference between working and non-working women in problems related with health of children.
- There existed significant difference between working and non-working women in problems related with educational assistance.
- There existed significant difference between working and non-working women in problems related with leisure time activities.

### V. CONCLUSION

Working and non-working women of Kanyakumari district have problems in child rearing. Working women possess problems related with the educational assistance, leisure time activities. Working women do not possess problems related with the health of their children. Non- working women possess problems related with health of their children and educational assistance of their children. Non- working women do not possess problems related with leisure time activities.

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