

A STUDY TO EVALUATE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF STRUCTURED TEACHING PROGRAMME ON PARENTING STYLES IN CHILD REARING AMONG PARENTS IN SELECTED COMMUNITY, BANGALORE

Author's Name: Mr. G Shivaprasad

Affiliation: Associate Professor, Kiran Nursing College, Surat, Gujarat, India

E-Mail: Prakayath999@gmail.com

DOI No. – 08.2020-25662434

Abstract

Parents in all societies grapple with how to raise their children in a way that prepares them for the complexities of life. In order to accomplish this daunting task, parents rely on their own socialization into parenting, their intuitive sense of right and wrong and their overall cultural beliefs have been examined empirically. It reported that 59% of the Jamaican mothers in their study indicated that they used a belt or stick to beat their children. Grant (Leo-Rhynie, 1997) found that 84% of mothers of preschool children in his study admitted to beating their children. In Smith's (1989) study, 71% of rural parents and 55% of urban parents reported flogging as the most frequent response to perceived misbehavior in their children. To emphasize his point, Smith noted that spanking (a milder form of punishment) was virtually unknown, being practiced in only 3% of families. Walker et al. (1998) noted that 53% of the adolescent girls in their study reported that they had been physically punished by their parents during the previous year. In addition, children complained that adults, especially their parents, often publicly humiliated them.

Keywords: Effectiveness, Parenting styles in child rearing, Parents, Community.

INTRODUCTION

There are many ideas about how to rear children. Some parents adopt the ideas their own parents used. Others get advice from friends. Some read books about parenting. Others take classes offered in the community. No one has all the answers. However, psychologists and other social scientists now know what parenting practices are most likely to lead to positive outcomes for children.

Markedly ineffective parenting, for example, has been associated with child neglect, abandonment, or abuse. The more than 3 million cases of child abuse reported in 1997 attest to the seriousness of the problem. An increasingly important issue for clinicians involves finding suitable ways to identify parents who require assistance, whether in the form of services or information. These challenges are complicated by the diversity of parenting needs. Some parents need only simple advice, for example, on dealing with their toddler's temper tantrums. Other parent's needs may stem from lack of sufficient knowledge about child-rearing and appropriate parenting strategies- gaps that can lead to major disruptions in family functioning. An all-too-common example is the consistency oppositional child with parents who are ill-equipped to deal with his or her problems. Then there are parents with major concerns of their own (e.g., those with chronic depression, or young adolescent mothers), which can divert attention from parenting responsibilities.

Among the different Parenting styles the Authoritarian type of parenting styles is an extremely strict & good which places high expectation on children with little responsiveness which focuses on obedience, discipline, control rather than nurturing of child.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To assess the knowledge of the parents regarding parenting styles in child rearing before the STP.
2. To assess the knowledge of the parents regarding parenting styles in child rearing after the STP.
3. To evaluate the effectiveness of STP on the knowledge of the parents regarding parenting styles in child rearing.
4. To find out the association between pre-test knowledge score among parents regarding parenting styles in child rearing & selected demographic variables.

METHODOLOGY

Research approach	: Evaluative approach
Research design	: quasi experimental one group pre-test, post-test design
Settings	: selected community in Bangalore
Population	: All parents of children age up to 18 years
Sample	: Parents of children age group till 18 years
Sample technique	: Simple random technique
Sample size	: 60
Sampling Criteria	: The study includes parents of children age up to 18 years who able to communicate in Kannada or English and who stays at selected community Bangalore.

DESCRIPTION OF TOOL

1. Section A:

(a) Demographic variable

2. Section B:

Structured Knowledge Questionnaire

Ethical Considerations: Ethical clearance was obtained from the institutional ethical committee of Oriental college of nursing, Bangalore, and informed consent was obtained from study participants.

RESULTS

Section-I Frequency and percentage distribution of subjects based on demographic variables.

N=60

Sr. No.	Demographic Data	Category	Respondents	
			Number	%
1	Gender	Mother	12	20
		Step Mother	18	30
2	Age Group(year)	18-22	18	30
		23-26	12	20
		27-30	7	11.67
		31-35	53	88.33

3	General Education	Secondary	24	40
		High school	21	35
		Puc and above	15	25
4	Religion	Hindu	43	71.67
		Christian	3	5
		Muslim	14	23.33
5.	Family income	1001-3000	31	51.67
		3001-6000	20	33.33
		6001-9000	6	10
		9001-15000	3	5
6	Occupation status of mother	Government sector	1	1.67
		Private sector	12	20
		Coolie	29	48.33
		Business	8	13.33
		Others	10	16.67
7	Type of family	Nuclear family	44	73.33
		Joint family	16	26.67
8	Number of children	1	33	55
		2	20	33.33
		3 and above	7	11.67
9	Source of information about child rearing	Friends	11	18.33
		Family members	24	40
		Media	8	13.33
		Health personal	17	28.33
Total			60	100

The table 1 describes the demographic data of the sample. Regarding age 30 percent of the samples [18] were in the age group of 23-26 years, 30 percent [18] were in the age group of 27-30 years and 20 percent [12] were in the age group of 18-22 years, 20 percent [12] were in the age group of 31-35 years. In 60 participants 88.33 percent [53] were mothers and 11.67 percent [7] were step mothers. Among 60 samples 40 percent [24] were studied upto Secondary, 35 percent [21] were studied upto high school, and 25 percent [15] were studied upto Puc and above. The majority of the participants 71.67 percent [43] were Hindus, and the remaining 23.33 percent [14] were Muslims, rest of them 5 percent [3] were belongs to Christian category. 51.67 percent [31] were from the income group of 1001-3000, 33.33 percent [20] were from the 3001-6000, 10 percent [6] were from the 6001-9000, and 5 percent [3] were from the 9001-15000, occupation of mother 48.33 percent [29] were collie,

20 percent [12] were in private sector, 16.67 percent [10] were belongs to others, 13.33 percent [8] were business, and 1.67 percent [1] are in government sector. 73.33 percent [44] were in nuclear family and 26.67 percent [16] are in joint family. Coming to number of children 55 percent [33] were having 1 children, 33.33 percent [20] having 2 children, 11.67 percent [7] were having 3 and above. 40 percent [24] got information about child rearing by family members, 28.33 percent [17] got by health personnel, 18.33 percent [11] got by friends and 13.33 percent [8] received by media.

Section II: Classification of respondents on aspect wise pre-test knowledge on parenting styles in child rearing.

N=60

SL.No :	Knowledge aspects	Inadequate		Moderate		Adequate	
		Sample	%	Sample	%	Sample	%
I	General information on Parenting Styles	53	88.33	5	8.33	2	3.33
II	Types and its characteristics	56	93.33	4	6.66	0	0
III	Characteristics of parents and children	58	96.66	1	1.66	1	1.66
IV	Effect of Parenting Styles on children	56	93.33	4	6.66	0	0
V	Difference between employed & non employed mothers	57	95	0	0	3	5

The above table classifies the respondents on the aspect wise pre-test knowledge. It is clear from the table that section I has 83.33%, 8.33%, 3.33% have inadequate, moderate and adequate knowledge respectively. Section II has 93.33%, 6.66%, have inadequate, moderate knowledge and no one has adequate knowledge. Section III has 96.66%, 1.66%, 1.66% have inadequate, moderate and adequate knowledge respectively. Section IV has 93.33%, 6.66%, have inadequate, moderate knowledge and no one has adequate knowledge. Section V has 95%, 5%, have inadequate, adequate knowledge and no one has moderate knowledge respectively.

Section III: Classification of respondents on aspect wise post-test knowledge level on parenting styles in child rearing guidelines.

N=60

No :	Knowledge aspects	Inadequate		Moderate		Adequate	
		Sample	%	Sample	%	Sample	%
I	General information on Parenting Styles	3	5	14	23.33	43	71.66

II	Types and its characteristics	0	0	26	43.33	34	56.66
III	Characteristics of parents and children	2	3.33	16	26.66	42	70
IV	Effect of Parenting Styles on children	0	0	20	33.33	40	66.66
V	Difference between employed & non employed mothers	13	21.66	0	0	47	78.33

The above table classifies the respondents on the aspect wise post-test knowledge. It is clear from the table that section I has 5%, 23.33%, 71.66% have inadequate, moderate and adequate knowledge respectively. Section II has 0%, 43.33%, 56.66% have inadequate have inadequate, moderate and adequate knowledge respectively. Section III has 3.33%, 26.6%, 70% have inadequate, moderate and adequate knowledge respectively. Section IV has 0%, 33.33%, 66.66% have inadequate, moderate, adequate knowledge. Section V has 21.66% 0%, 78.33%, have inadequate, moderate, adequate knowledge respectively.

Section IV: Mean, Standard deviation, Mean percentage and gain in mean score percentage of knowledge of the respondents regarding parenting styles in child rearing before and after administering STP.

Knowledge aspects	Respondents knowledge								Paired 't' test
	Pre-test			Post-test			Enhancement		
	Mean	Mean %	SD	Mean	Mean %	SD	Mean %	SD	
General information on Parenting Styles	2.31	38.5	1.04	4.81	80.16	0.74	41.66	0.7	15.171
Types and its characteristics	4.23	38.45	0.80	8.61	78.27	1.02	39.82	0.29	21.655
Characteristics of parents and children	2.21	36.83	0.67	4.75	79.16	0.65	42.33	0.03	21.234
Effect of Parenting Styles on children	1.8	36	0.59	3.75	75	0.56	39	0	18.103
Difference between employed & non employed mothers	0.38	19	0.57	1.75	87.5	0.51	68.5	0.07	13.996
Combined	10.91	36.36	3.17	23.6	78.66	2.04	42.3	0.79	26.75

The value was computed to determine the effectiveness of STP on parenting styles in child rearing. The following hypothesis was stated.

H1-There is an increase in knowledge regarding parenting styles in child rearing among mothers after structured teaching programme than before structured teaching program.

The data in table illustrates that the mean post-test knowledge score [23.6] is higher than

the pre-test knowledge score [10.91]. The mean difference between pre-test & post-test score [12.85] of knowledge is significant at $p < 0.05$ level, as the $t = 26.97$. Hence the research hypothesis H1 is accepted.

Section V: [a] Association between pre-test knowledge and all selected demographic variables of respondents on parenting styles in child rearing.

N=60

Demographic variable	Category	Sample	Respondent knowledge				X ² value	Df
			Inadequate		Moderate			
			N	%	N	%		
Age Group (years)	18-22	12	10	83.3	2	16.7	1.67#	3
	23-26	18	16	88.8	2	11.2	NS	
	27-30	18	18	100	0	0		
	31-35	12	12	100	0	0		
Gender	Step mother	7	7	100	0	0	0.155	1
	Mother	53	49	92.5	4	7.5	NS	
General education status	Secondary	24	21	87.5	3	12.5	2.54	2
	High school	21	20	95.3	1	4.7	NS	
	Puc & above	15	15	100	0	0		
Religion	Hindu	43	39	90.7	4	9.3	6.08*	2
	Christian	3	3	100	0	0		
	Muslim	14	14	100	0	0		
Family income	1001-3000	31	29	93.6	2	6.4	5.23#	3
	3001-6000	20	18	90	2	10	NS	
	6001-9000	6	6	100	0	0		
	9001-15000	3	3	100	0	0		

The following variables have shown the significant association with knowledge, i.e. religion [6.08] and df 2. The remaining variables includes age (1.67), gender (0.15), educational status (2.54), family income (5.23), had shown no association with knowledge level.

Section V: [b] Association between pre-test knowledge and all selected demographic variables of respondents on parenting styles in child rearing.

Demographic variable	Category	Sample	Respondent knowledge				X ² value	Df
			Inadequate		Moderate			
			N	%	N	%		
Occupational status of mother	Government sector	1	1	100	0	0	0.39# NS	4
	Private sector	11	10	90.9	1	9.1		
	Coolie	29	27	93.1	2	6.9		
	Business	9	9	100	0	0		
	Others	10	9	90	1	10		
Type of family	Nuclear family	47	42	80.9	5	10.1	0.74	1
	Joint family	13	13	100	0	0	NS	
Number of children	1	32	30	93.8	2	6.2	1.48	2
	2	20	18	90	2	10	NS	
	3 and above	8	8	100	0	0		
Source of information about	Friends	11	10	90.9	1	9.1	4.89#	
	Family members	26	22	84.7	4	15.3		

child rearing	Media	8	8	100	0	0	NS	
	Health personal	15	14	93.3	1	6.7		3

The following variables have shown that not association with knowledge, i.e. occupation status of mother [0.39] and df 4. Type of family (0.74) and df 1, Number of children (1.48) and df 2, Source of information about child rearing (4.89) and df 3.

IV INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSION

The overall findings of the study clearly showed that among the different types of parenting styles we observed the authoritarian type of parenting style is the best method of rearing the child.

REFERENCE

1. LANNELLI.V: Parenting tips on child rearing, Publications of 2004. AvailableURL://Pediatrics.about.com/.../infantparenting/.../04_pntg_styles.htm.
2. Halpern.k : parents are the best scarcity of quality child care. Available at: URL:www.commonwealthfund.org/osr-doc/kopp.
3. LANDRY H.S: The role of parents in early childhood learning. University of Texas health science center Pun;ished 14th feb. 2008 Available at: www.child-encyclopedia.com/documents/candryangxp.PDF
4. D Joseph:[A sociological study of families of children with](http://www.autismindia.org/A_Sociological_Study.pdf) parenting styles of earlier generations, and 'folk wisdom' like boys being ,Publication of 2001 [www.autismindia.org/A Sociological Study.pdf](http://www.autismindia.org/A_Sociological_Study.pdf)
5. D'Souza [Anxiety of Adolescents in India](http://www.newcastle.edu.au.../Research%20Centres/SORTI/.../V10_deb_et_l) In previous empirical research, anxiety has been linked to parenting ... Delhi (Census of India). Availableat: www.newcastle.edu.au.../Research%20Centres/SORTI/.../V10_deb_et_l.
6. Gupta and Martin; [The Effects of the Mother's Employment on the Family and the Child](http://www.parenthood.library.wisc.edu/Hoffman/Hoffman.html) Vol. 1. 2002. www.parenthood.library.wisc.edu/Hoffman/Hoffman.html
7. Swiss Anush; Does family income affect the healthy development of children? Publication of 2005 Vol, 2 56(3) 34-39. <http://www.ccsd.ca/perception/211/p211fi.htm>
8. S Binoy, W Kanbur; Effect of employment status of mothers on conception skills. 2005 vol. Jan. 72(1):35-8 URL www.krepublishers.com
9. Harsh Xavis: [The Influence of Parent Education and Family Income on Child](http://www.mikemcmahon.info/ParentEducationIncome.pdf) www.mikemcmahon.info www.mikemcmahon.info/ParentEducationIncome.pdf
10. Queendom : [Queendom Releases Results of Parenting Style Study](http://www.queendom.com/about/.../pr_queendom_parenting_style_test.html) Queendom's parenting study 6 May 2011 www.queendom.com/about/.../pr_queendom_parenting_style_test.html
11. FLETCHER: Parenting styles has been found to predict child well-being publication of 1999. Available at: www.athralth.com/practitioner/ceduc/parenting_syles.html
12. Normann; [The influences of parenting styles on children's](http://www.athralth.com/practitioner/ceduc/parenting_syles.html). sreview of literature Descriptive

- Statistics of Mothers' Authoritarian Parenting Style 27. 2. etd.lsu.edu/docs/available/etd-0712102-125121/.../Cramer_thesis.pdf
13. Louis Frank [Perceived Parental Behaviour as Related to Student's Academic](#) : A decade review of research. Journal of medind.nic.in medind.nic.in/jak/t06/i1/jakt06i1p53.pdf
 14. [Influence of parenting styles on adolescent](#) Asian Indian parenting practices typically include authoritarian ... parental rearing styles of children www.ajol.info
www.ajol.info/index.php/ejc/article/viewFile/52682/41286
 15. Lawman Khasi Perceived Parental Rearing Style and Personality among Khasi, vol 6, 2001.medind.nic.in/jak/t09/s1/jakt09s1p57.pdf
 16. Hawins paul: Promoting Healthy Parenting Practices Across Cultural Groups
Research staff completed an extensive review of the literature on cultural/ethnic group ... ics/Latinos, publications of 1998.
www.cdc.gov [www.cdc.gov/ncipc/pub-res/Healthy Parenting RIB a.pdf](http://www.cdc.gov/ncipc/pub-res/Healthy%20Parenting%20RIB%20a.pdf)
 17. Hellin and Riveria:[Does parenting behaviour impacts delinquency? A comparative ...](#)
Crime and Justice: An annual review of research (Vol . 7, (pp.
www.sascv.org
 18. BAUMRIND.D: Parental disciplinary patterns and social competence in children. Published on 1978. p, 239-251, www.sascv.org/ijcjs/pdfs/moitramukherjee2010iind.pdf
 19. Sherlin: [Work Conditions, Parenting Styles and Children's School Achievement](#)
International Review of Business Research Papers. Volume 6. ...
www.bizresearchpapers.com , www.bizresearchpapers.com/37.%20Johari-FINAL.pdf
 20. TILLER.E.A and GARRISON.B.E.M : The influence of parenting styles on children's cognitive development. Published at Louisiana state university A.center-2000; Available at:
www.kon.org/urc/tiller.pdf
 21. Wenlin Mathew: [Parents' Perspectives on Parenting Styles and Disciplining Children](#).www.tcd.ie
www.tcd.ie/childrensresearchcentre/.../Parents' Perspectives on parenting styles.pdf
 22. Salwin Hook: [investigating the relationships between parenting ...](#)www.ijar.lit.az, vol,13th
[.288\(5\) www.ijar.lit.az/pdf/11/2011\(11-121\).pdf](http://www.ijar.lit.az/pdf/11/2011(11-121).pdf)
 23. Baumrinds; Associations Between General Parenting Styles and Specific Food.
Publications of 2008 <http://ajhpcontents.com/doi/pdf/10.4278/ajhp.07061355>
 24. Peter :[Everyday Children's Learning Opportunities Institute: Characteristics](#)
everydaylearning.info everydaylearning.info/lov2-1.php