

A comparative Study to assess the effect of Father's involvement in Child Rearing Practices on the well-being of Mothers from selected Community Health Center, Dausa, Rajasthan

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ABSTRACT

In today's modern and fast changing society, families are becoming nuclear, mother are professionally oriented and having busy job. Father participation in child care is necessary due to progressive involvement of mother in job outside the home. Hence the responsibility of child rearing is extended to father also, Role of parents in upbringing of children is crucial in forming a child's future. In the present generation of increasing nuclear families, father's role in child rearing becomes even more important in deciding the future of a child. Not just "parenting" but "co-parenting" has come into being *i.e.* equal sharing of parenting responsibility by mother and father. But the complete involvement of father in child care will become wild reality only if we encourage and give a chance to fathers to involve themselves in child care. This is beneficial not only for the child but also for the mother and father.

Key words: Father's involvement, child rearing practice, well-being of Mothers.

Introduction

Today, fathers are subject to quite difference expectation to participate actively in their children everyday life than was the case for previous generation. Many fathers today recognize that family life can be rewarding and their children need their involvement. Father play a critical role in development of their children. Today's media frequently publish photograph of father carrying their babies, pushing prams, playing with children, basic care giving, soothing, teaching, diaper changes, healthier relationship with peer group, feeding and supervising.

Father's role is very important in child rearing. It include emotional, social needs, love and security, developing self esteem, biological needs like sleeping, walking, feeding and external exercises. Nowadays father plays an important role in child rearing and well-being of mother. When father is doing care of in infancy period mother is also relieved she get the time for her. Father and child bonding is also improved

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The review of literature will be discussed on the following headings

1. Studies related to child rearing practice.
2. Studies related to father involvement in child rearing practice
3. Studies related to father attitude toward child rearing practice
4. Studies related to well being of mothers due to father involvements in child rearing practice

1. Studies related to child rearing practice

Demaris Alferd, Mohoney Annette, Pargament Kenneth (2014) conducted a study on Fathers' contributions to housework, childcare and parents aggravation among married couples. Data was obtained from 178 using questionnaires method. The study results revealed that married couples parental aggravation was generally low among first time parent (mean 15.9). With respect to spouses' relative contributions to various types of labor, husbands' contributions exceeded wives' in paid labor, but the reverse was true of both childcare and housework.

2. Studies related to father's involvement in child rearing practice

Olga G. Faceto, Carmen L. Fernandes, Cludia Baratojo, Ginglian R.J. (2008) conducted a cross sectional study on factors associated with father involvement in infant care among population in families of 153 infant at 4 month of age in Porto Alegre. The study results revealed that among 78% of the families whose parents lived together, 33% of the fathers reported not actively participating in their children's care. Problematic couple relationship and mother as a housewife were associated with lack of father involvement in infant care.

3. Studies related to father's attitude toward child rearing practice

M.S. Roshin, R. Sujatha(2013) conducted a study on father's knowledge and attitude towards their role in child care in **Mangalore**. Data was obtained from 200 families using self structured questionnaires and attitude scale. The study findings showed that 47% father had average knowledge regarding child care, 34.45% fathers had poor knowledge and 18.5% fathers had good knowledge regarding child care. Majority of fathers, 63.5% had favorable attitude, 35% fathers had highly favorable attitude and 1.5% had unfavorable attitude towards child care. The findings of study indicated the need for educating child care practice

4. Studies related to well being of mothers due to father involvements in child rearing practice

Byrd-Craven J, Massey AR (2013) conducted a study on Pregnant African American women who reported father involvement during pregnancy were more likely to report lower levels of depressive symptoms and higher levels of psychological well-being compared with pregnant African American women who reported no father involvement during pregnancy. Our results suggest that father involvement during pregnancy has a positive impact on pregnant African American women's psychological well-being.

Objectives

- To assess effect of father's involvement in child rearing practice on well-being of mothers at urban Community.
- To assess effect of father's involvement in child rearing practice on well-being of mothers at rural Community.
- To compare effect of father's involvement in child rearing practice on well-being of mothers in between urban and rural Community.

- To find association between fathers's involvement in child rearing practice on well-being of mothers and their selected demographic variables.

Variables under the study

Independent variable: Father's involvement in child rearing practice

Dependent variable: well-being of Mothers

Hypothesis:

H₁: There will be significant relationship between father's involvement in child rearing practice on well-being of mothers

H₂: There will be significant association between father's involvement in child rearing practice on well-being of mothers and their selected demographic variables.

H₀₁: There will be no significant relationship between father's involvement in child rearing practice on well-being of mothers

H₀₂: There will be no significant association between fathers's involvement in child rearing practice on well-being of mothers and their selected demographic variables.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research approach: Quantitative research design

Research design: Descriptive Research Design

Study setting: selected community health centers Dausa, Rajasthan

Study Population: Mothers of under five children who are visiting at selected community health centers

Study sample: Mothers of under five children who are visiting at selected community health centers during data collection period

Sampling technique: Purposive sampling

Sample size: sample size was 100 mothers of under five children in urban area and 100 mothers of under five children in rural area total 200 mothers will be selected by using purposive sampling technique

Criteria for selection of samples-

(A) Inclusion criteria

- Mothers who are willing to participate in the study
- Whose husband living in same house
- Who are visiting at selected health centers (OPD, Immunization)during data collection periods

(B) Exclusion criteria

- Mothers who are not willing to participate in the study
- Mothers who are not having under five children
- Whose husband not staying along with her

Data collection tool and techniques

Based on the objectives and conceptual framework of the study following instrument was developed in order to generate data.

Tool for data collection**Description of the tool.**

Section A: consists of questions to collect baseline data, regarding socio demographic variables of mothers such as age, Educational Status, Occupation, religion, area of residence, Type of family, total family income, Number of children in family , Gender of child, Age of youngest child and fathers such as age, Educational Status, Occupation.

Section B: It includes self-expressed rating scale which was used to collect data regarding Father's involvement in child rearing practices; it includes 26 questions regarding Hygienic care, Feeding, Recreation, and Supporting in daily care, Health and illness, Social support, financial support
The scoring interpretation of the level of Father's involvement in child rearing practices as follows:

Table 1: score revealing Father's involvement in child rearing practices

Categories	Score
Less Involvement	26-60
Moderate Involvement	61-95
High involvement	96-130

Section C: Likert Scale to assess effect of father's involvement in child rearing practice on well-being of mothers. which was used to collect data it includes 24 questions regarding behavioral problems among primary school teachers.

Table 2: score revealing well-being of mothers due to father's involvement in child rearing practice

Categories	well being Score
Poor	27-64
Average	65-91
Good	92-135

Validity:

- Validity has been defined by “the extent to which [a test] measures what it claims to measure” (Gregory, 1992, p.117). A measure is valid if it measures what it is supposed to measure, and does so cleanly – without accidentally including other factors. Validity of content was done using content validity. To assess the content validity, the tool was sent to eighteen experts. However, only twelve experts reverted back with comments. Content validity index was calculated for each Part of the research instrument . After opinions from experts and discussion with the guides, the tool was modified appropriately and finalized.

Reliability

- Reliability of tool was tested by implementing them on 20 mothers of under five children in urban area and 20 mothers of under five children in rural area total 40 mothers will be selected by using purposive sampling technique then the data was collected by using interview schedule from Community Health Center Bhandarej.Dausa, Rajsthan.

Table 3: Reliability of tool by using different methods

Name of the tool	Methods	Reliability
Rating Scale to assess Father's involvement in child rearing practices	Cronbach's Alpha	0.949
	Split-Half	0.93
Likert Scale to assess effect of father's involvement in child rearing practice on well-being of mothers.	Cronbach's Alpha	0.79
	Split-Half	0.70

Ethical consideration:

- The study was approved from Institutional Ethical Committee, National Institute of Medical Sciences (NIMS), NIMS University, Jaipur, Rajasthan.
- Study Permission was taken by the Chief Health Medical Officer, Dausa district prior to the data collection. pilot study was conducted at Community Health Center Bhandarej, Dausa, Rajasthan.
- Informed consent of the participants was also taken prior to data collection

PILOT STUDY ANALYSIS**Table 4: Frequency and percentage distribution among mothers of under five children in urban area rural area**

N=20

SECTION-1		SOCIO	URBAN(%)	RURAL	URBAN(F)	RURAL
DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES				(%)		(F)
Age (in years)	Below than 20 Years		10%	0%	2	0
	20-25 Years		50%	60%	10	12
	26-30 Years		30%	40%	6	8
	31-35 Years		10%	0%	2	0
	> 35 Years		0%	0%	0	0
Age (in years) Husband	Below than 20 Years		0%	0%	0	0
	20-25 Years		40%	10%	8	2
	26-30 Years		50%	50%	10	10
	31-35 Years		0%	40%	0	8
	> 35 Years		10%	0%	2	0
Educational Status	No Formal Education		0%	0%	0	0
	Primary		0%	10%	0	2
	Middle		20%	10%	4	2
	Secondary		40%	70%	8	14
	Senior Secondary		10%	0%	2	0
	Graduation & Above		30%	10%	6	2
Educational Status Husband	No Formal Education		0%	0%	0	0
	Primary		0%	0%	0	0
	Middle		10%	10%	2	2
	Secondary		40%	10%	8	2
	Senior Secondary		10%	20%	2	4
	Graduation & Above		40%	60%	8	12
Occupation	Home Maker/Unemployment		100%	80%	20	16
	Daily Wager		0%	0%	0	0
	Farmer		0%	10%	0	2
	Own Business		0%	0%	0	0
	Govt. Job		0%	0%	0	0
	Private Job		0%	10%	0	2
Occupation	Home		10%	10%	2	2

Husband	Maker/Unemployment				
	Daily Wager	40%	20%	8	4
	Farmer	10%	20%	2	4
	Own Business	10%	30%	2	6
	Govt. Job	0%	0%	0	0
	Private Job	30%	20%	6	4
Religion	Hindu	80%	90%	16	18
	Muslim	20%	10%	4	2
	Sikh	0%	0%	0	0
	Christian	0%	0%	0	0
	Any Other (Specify)	0%	0%	0	0
Area of residence	Rural	0%	100%	0	20
	Urban	100%	0%	20	0
Type of family	Joint	70%	70%	14	14
	Nuclear	30%	30%	6	6
	Extended	0%	0%	0	0
Monthly family income (in Rupees)	Less than 10,000	50%	50%	10	10
	10,000-20,000	30%	10%	6	2
	20,001-30,000	20%	40%	4	8
	30,001-40,000	0%	0%	0	0
	More than 40,000	0%	0%	0	0
Number of children in family	One	60%	40%	12	8
	Two	0%	40%	0	8
	Three & Above	40%	20%	8	4
Gender of child	Male	40%	60%	8	12
	Female	60%	40%	12	8
Age of child	0-1 Years	60%	60%	12	12
	1-2 Years	30%	20%	6	4
	2-3 Years	10%	0%	2	0
	3-4 Years	0%	0%	0	0
	4-5 Years	0%	20%	0	4

Table 4 depicts that majority of mothers of under five children in urban area and rural area were of age 20-25 years (50% and 60%), majority of fathers of under five children in urban area and rural area were of age 26-30 years (50% and 50%), majority of mothers of under five children in urban area and rural area were having secondary level education (40% and 70%), majority of fathers of under five children in urban area and rural area were having graduate and above (40% and 60%), most of mothers of under five children in urban area and rural area were home maker/unemployed (100% and 80%), majority of fathers of under five children in urban area doing daily wages(40%) and rural area were own business(30%) religion wise most of mothers of under five children in urban area and rural area were Hindu (80% and 90%), majority of mothers of under five children in urban area and rural area were living in joint family (70% and 70%), half of mothers of under five children in urban area and rural area monthly income was less than 10,000/month, majority of mothers of under five children in urban area and rural area have 1-2 children (60% and 40%), majority of mothers of under five children in urban area have more female child (60%)and rural area have more male child (60%) , majority of mothers of under five children in urban area and rural area have equal(60%) 0-1 year child.

Table No:5 score revealing Father’s involvement in child rearing practices of Both Group Urban and rural area

CRITERIA MEASURE OF INVOLVEMENT SCORE		
Category Score	URBAN (%)F	RURAL (%)F
High involvement (96-130)	6(30%)	10(50%)
Moderate Involvement (61-95)	12(60%)	10(50%)
Less Involvement (26-60)	2(10%)	0(0%)

Maximum = 130 Minimum = 26

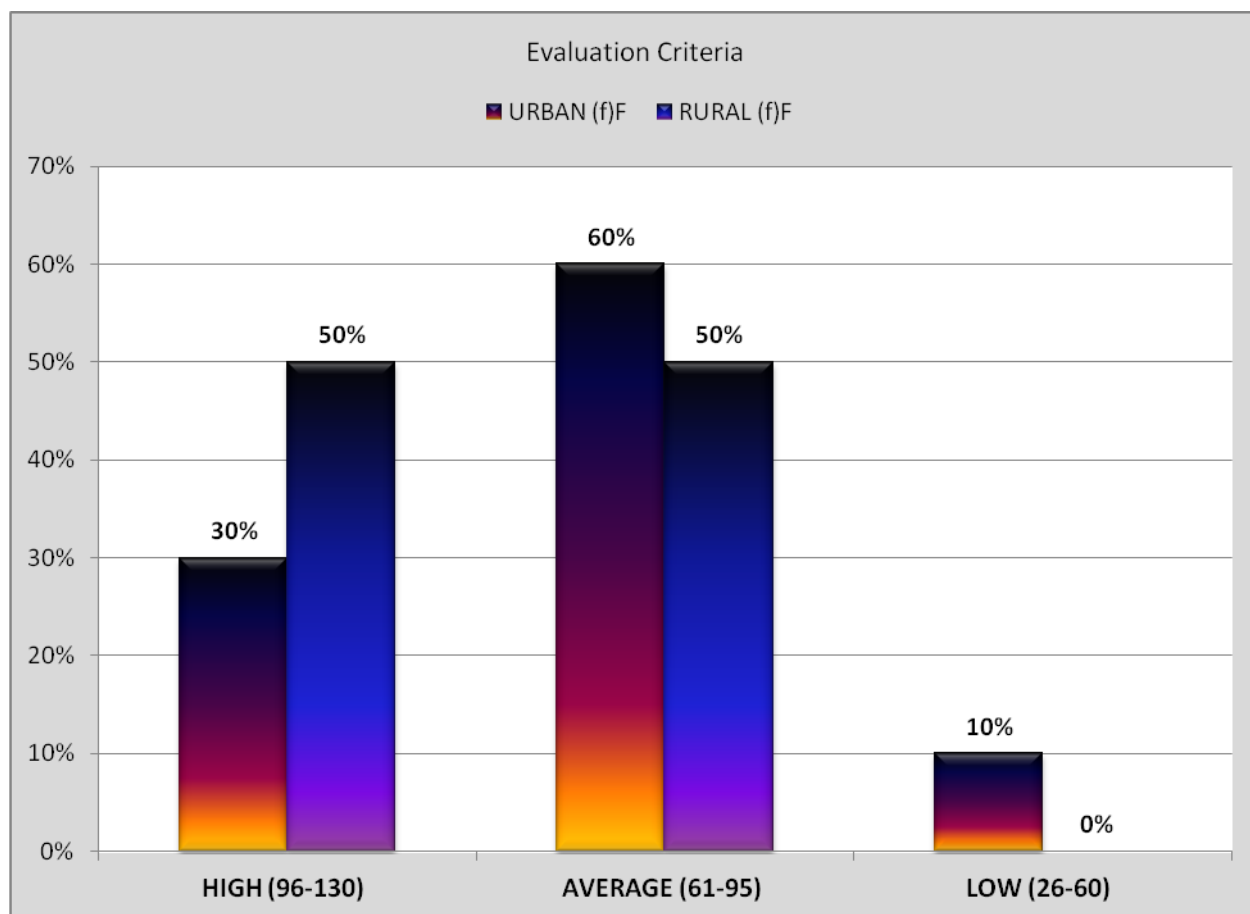


Fig. no. 1. Diagram Showing frequency percentage of Level of Score of Father’s involvement in child rearing practices of Both Group Urban and rural area

Table No:6 score revealing mother well being due to Father’s involvement in child rearing practices of Both Group Urban and rural area

CRITERIA MEASURE OF WELLBEING SCORE		
Category Score	URBAN (%)F	RURAL (%)F
GOOD (100-135)	0(0%)	2(10%)
AVERAGE (64-99)	18(90%)	18(90%)
POOR (27-63)	2(10%)	0(0%)

Maximum = 135 Minimum = 27

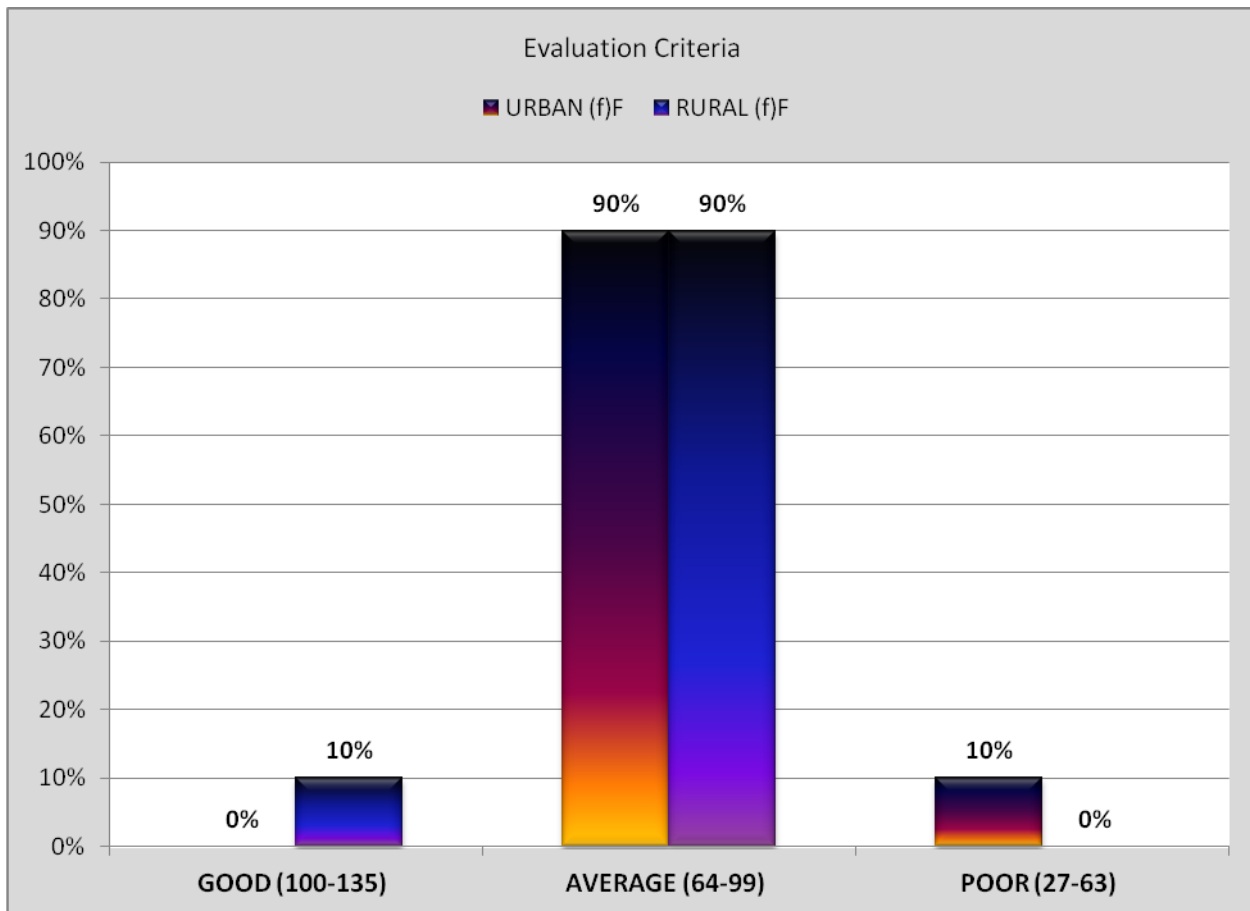


Fig. no. 2. Diagram Showing frequency percentage of Level of Score of mother well being due to Father’s involvement in child rearing practices of Both Group Urban and rural area

Table No:7 Comparison of Scores revealing mother well being due to Father’s involvement in child rearing practices of Both Group Urban and rural area

Unpaired T Test		Mean Score	S.D.	N	Mean F	Unpaired Test	P value	Table Value at 0.05	Result
Mother well being Score	URBAN	82.20	12.063	20	60.89	1.195	0.248	2.101	Non Significant
	RURAL	87.70	8.152	20	64.96				

Maximum=135 Minimum=27

N= 20

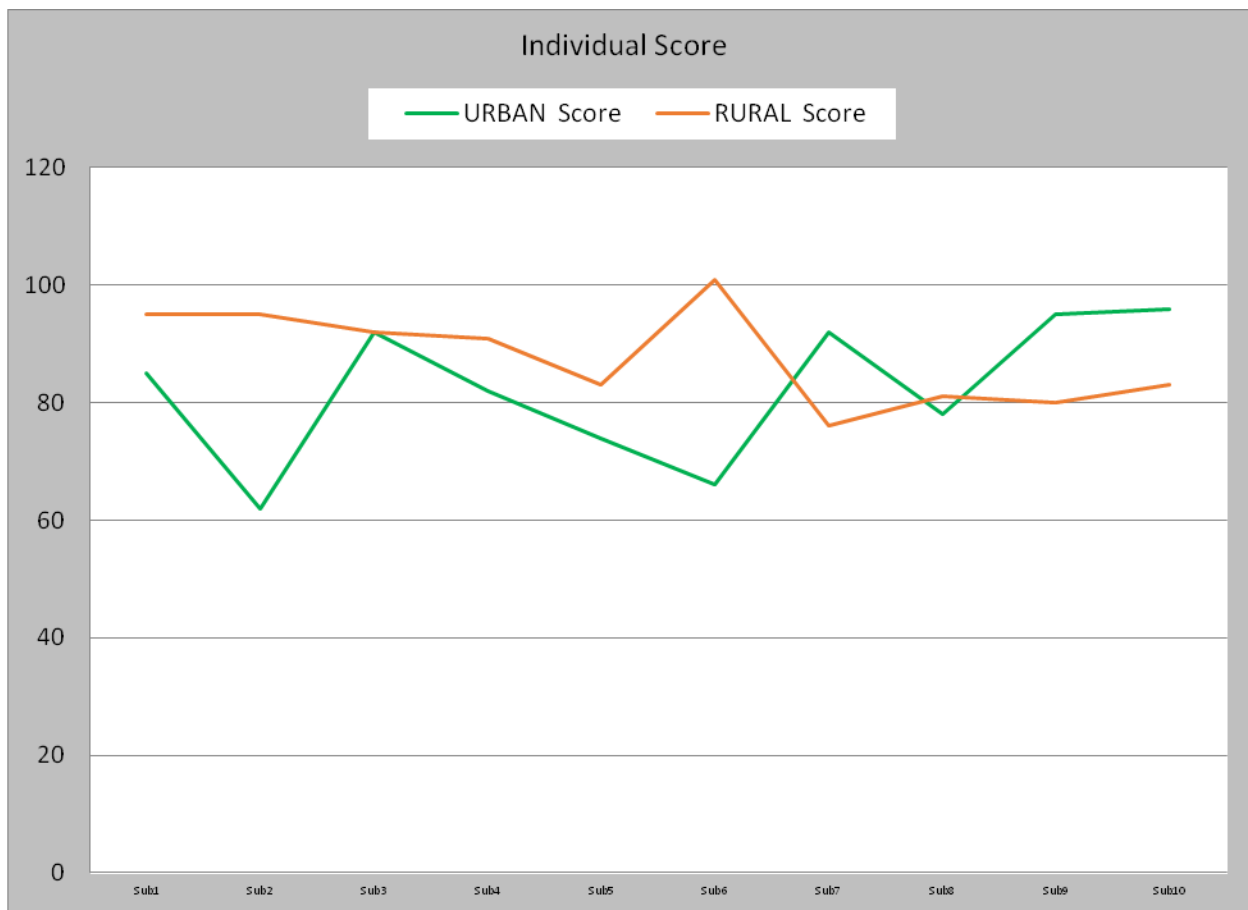


Fig. no. 3. Diagram Showing Comparison of Scores revealing mother well being due to Father’s involvement in child rearing practices of Both Group Urban and rural area

Table No:8 Comparison of Scores revealing Father’s involvement in child rearing practices of Both Group Urban and rural area

Unpaired T Test		Mean Score	S.D.	N	Mean F	Unpaired Test	P value	Table Value at 0.05	Result
Father’s involvement Score	URBAN	89.80	21.607	20	69.08	0.228	0.822	2.101	Non Significant
	RURAL	91.80	17.345	20	70.62				

Maximum=130 Minimum=26

Figure No:

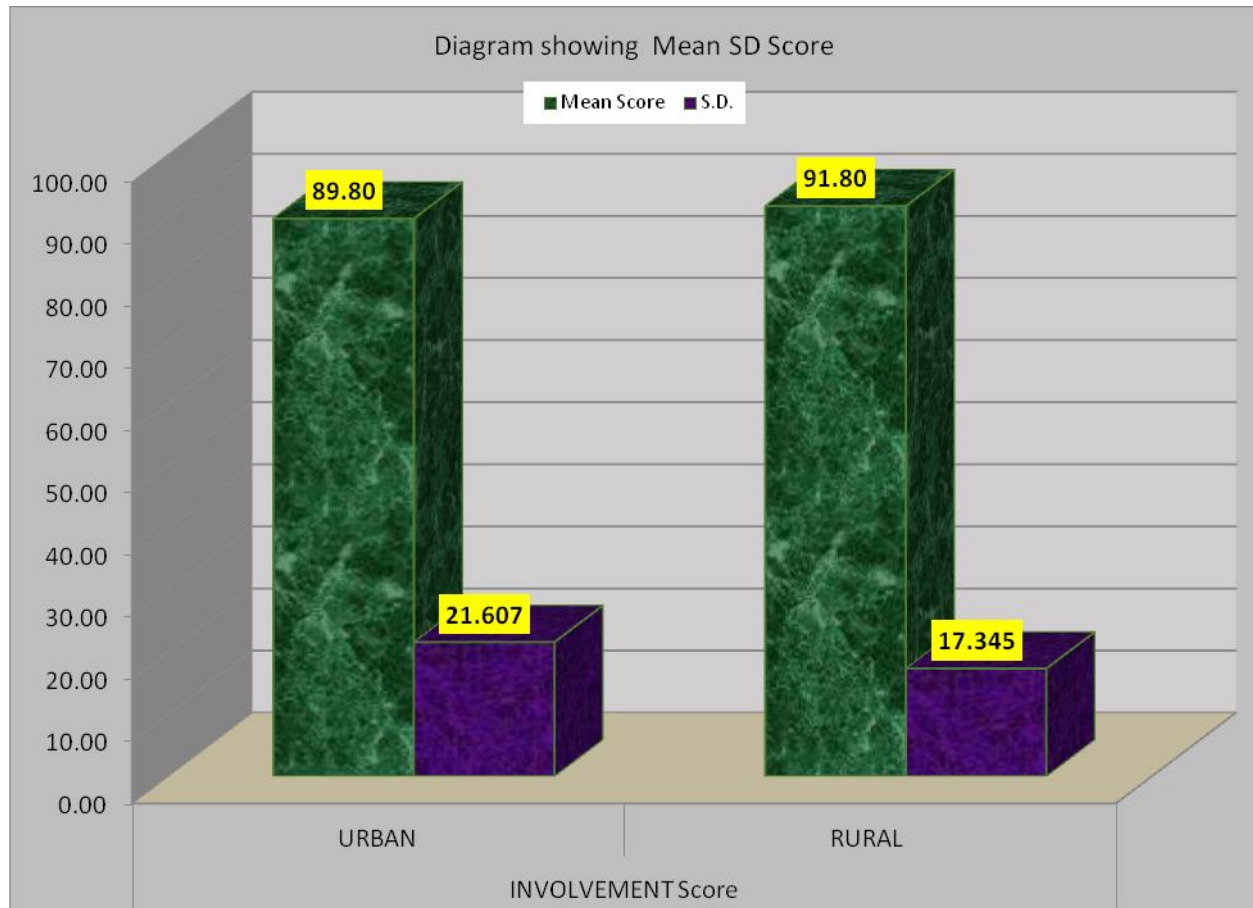


Fig. no. 4. Diagram Showing Comparison of Scores revealing Father’s involvement in child rearing practices of Both Group Urban and rural area

Association with Demographic Variables

This section deals with the findings related to the association between score and selected demographic variables. The chi-square test was used to determine the association between the score levels and selected demographic variables

Table No:9 Association between Father's involvement in child rearing practices with Demographic Variables of Both Group Urban and rural area

N=20

Demographic Data		Level of Involvement			Association with URBAN Score				
Variables	opts	Low	Average	High	Chi Test	P Value	df	Table Value	Result
Age (in years)	Below than 20 Years	0	2	0	4.000	0.677	6	12.592	Not Significant
	20-25 Years	0	6	4					
	26-30 Years	2	2	2					
	31-35 Years	0	2	0					
	> 35 Years	0	0	0					
Age (in years) Husband	Below than 20 Years	0	0	0	2.333	0.675	4	9.488	Not Significant
	20-25 Years	0	4	4					
	26-30 Years	2	6	2					
	31-35 Years	0	0	0					
	> 35 Years	0	2	0					
Educational Status	No Formal Education	0	0	0	2.500	0.868	6	12.592	Not Significant
	Primary	0	0	0					
	Middle	0	2	2					
	Secondary	2	4	2					
	Senior Secondary	0	2	0					
	Graduation & Above	0	4	2					
Educational Status Husband	No Formal Education	0	0	0	3.333	0.766	6	12.592	Not Significant
	Primary	0	0	0					
	Middle	0	2	0					
	Secondary	0	4	4					
	Senior Secondary	0	2	0					
	Graduation & Above	2	4	2					
Occupation	Home Maker/Unemployment	2	12	6	NA				
	Daily Wager	0	0	0					
	Farmer	0	0	0					
	Own Business	0	0	0					
	Govt. Job	0	0	0					
	Private Job	0	0	0					
Occupation Husband	Home Maker/Unemployment	0	2	0	11.250	0.188	8	15.507	Not Significant
	Daily Wager	2	6	0					
	Farmer	0	2	0					
	Own Business	0	2	0					
	Govt. Job	0	0	0					
	Private Job	0	0	6					
Religion	Hindu	2	12	2	5.833	0.054	2	5.991	Not Significant
	Muslim	0	0	4					
	Sikh	0	0	0					
	Christian	0	0	0					
	Any Other (Specify)	0	0	0					

Area of residence	Rural	0	0	0	NA				
	Urban	2	12	6					
Type of family	Joint	2	10	2	2.857	0.240	2	5.991	Not Significant
	Nuclear	0	2	4					
	Extended	0	0	0					
Monthly family income (in Rupees)	Less than 10,000	2	8	0	4.833	0.305	4	9.488	Not Significant
	10,000-20,000	0	2	4					
	20,001-30,000	0	2	2					
	30,001-40,000	0	0	0					
	More than 40,000	0	0	0					
Number of children in family	One	0	6	6	3.750	0.153	2	5.991	Not Significant
	Two	0	0	0					
	Three & Above	2	6	0					
Gender of child	Male	0	6	2	0.972	0.615	2	5.991	Not Significant
	Female	2	6	4					
Age of child	0-1 Years	2	6	4	1.389	0.846	4	9.488	Not Significant
	1-2 Years	0	4	2					
	2-3 Years	0	2	0					
	3-4 Years	0	0	0					
	4-5 Years	0	0	0					

Table 9 shows that the association between the level of Father’s involvement in child rearing practices and demographic variable. The Chi-square value shows that There is no significance association between the level of scores and demographic variables. The calculated chi-square values were less than the table value at the 0.05 level of significance.

Table No:10 Association between Father’s involvement in child rearing practices with Demographic Variables of rural area.

N=20

Demographic Data		Level of Involvement			Association with RURAL				
Variables	opts	Low	Average	High	Chi Test	P Value	df	Table Value	Result
Age (in years)	Below than 20 Years	0	0	0	1.667	0.197	1	3.841	Not Significant
	20-25 Years	0	8	4					
	26-30 Years	0	2	6					
	31-35 Years	0	0	0					
	> 35 Years	0	0	0					
Age (in years) Husband	Below than 20 Years	0	0	0	1.200	0.549	2	5.991	Not Significant
	20-25 Years	0	2	0					
	26-30 Years	0	4	6					
	31-35 Years	0	4	4					
	> 35 Years	0	0	0					
Educational Status	No Formal Education	0	0	0	3.143	0.370	3	7.815	Not Significant
	Primary	0	0	2					
	Middle	0	2	0					

	Secondary	0	6	8					
	Senior Secondary	0	0	0					
	Graduation & Above	0	2	0					
Educational Status Husband	No Formal Education	0	0	0	2.667	0.446	3	7.815	Not Significant
	Primary	0	0	0					
	Middle	0	0	2					
	Secondary	0	0	2					
	Senior Secondary	0	2	2					
	Graduation & Above	0	8	4					
Occupation	Home Maker/Unemployment	0	8	8	2.000	0.368	2	5.991	Not Significant
	Daily Wager	0	0	0					
	Farmer	0	0	2					
	Own Business	0	0	0					
	Govt. Job	0	0	0					
	Private Job	0	2	0					
Occupation Husband	Home Maker/Unemployment	0	2	0	3.333	0.504	4	9.488	Not Significant
	Daily Wager	0	2	2					
	Farmer	0	0	4					
	Own Business	0	4	2					
	Govt. Job	0	0	0					
	Private Job	0	2	2					
Religion	Hindu	0	10	8	1.111	0.292	1	3.841	Not Significant
	Muslim	0	0	2					
	Sikh	0	0	0					
	Christian	0	0	0					
	Any Other (Specify)	0	0	0					
Area of residence	Rural	0	10	10	NA				
	Urban	0	0	0					
Type of family	Joint	0	8	6	0.476	0.490	1	3.841	Not Significant
	Nuclear	0	2	4					
	Extended	0	0	0					
Monthly family income (in Rupees)	Less than 10,000	0	4	6	2.200	0.333	2	5.991	Not Significant
	10,000-20,000	0	0	2					
	20,001-30,000	0	6	2					
	30,001-40,000	0	0	0					
	More than 40,000	0	0	0					
Number of children in family	One	0	6	2	3.000	0.223	2	5.991	Not Significant
	Two	0	4	4					
	Three & Above	0	0	4					
Gender of child	Male	0	8	4	1.667	0.197	1	3.841	Not Significant
	Female	0	2	6					
Age of child	0-1 Years	0	6	6	4.000	0.135	2	5.991	Not Significant
	1-2 Years	0	4	0					
	2-3 Years	0	0	0					
	3-4 Years	0	0	0					
	4-5 Years	0	0	4					

Table 10 shows that the association between the level of Father's involvement in child rearing practices and demographic variable of rural area. The Chi-square value shows that There is no significance association between the level of scores and demographic variables. The calculated chi-square values were less than the table value at the 0.05 level of significance.

Table No:11 Association between mother well being due to Father's involvement in child rearing practices of Urban area.

N=20

Demographic Data		Level of WELLBEING			Association with URBAN Score				
Variables	opts	POOR	AVERAGE	GOOD	Chi Test	P Value	df	Table Value	Result
Age (in years)	Below than 20 Years	0	2	0	2.593	0.459	3	7.815	Not Significant
	20-25 Years	0	10	0					
	26-30 Years	2	4	0					
	31-35 Years	0	2	0					
	> 35 Years	0	0	0					
Age (in years) Husband	Below than 20 Years	0	0	0	1.111	0.574	2	5.991	Not Significant
	20-25 Years	0	8	0					
	26-30 Years	2	8	0					
	31-35 Years	0	0	0					
	> 35 Years	0	2	0					
Educational Status	No Formal Education	0	0	0	1.667	0.644	3	7.815	Not Significant
	Primary	0	0	0					
	Middle	0	4	0					
	Secondary	2	6	0					
	Senior Secondary	0	2	0					
	Graduation & Above	0	6	0					
Educational Status Husband	No Formal Education	0	0	0	1.667	0.644	3	7.815	Not Significant
	Primary	0	0	0					
	Middle	0	2	0					
	Secondary	0	8	0					
	Senior Secondary	0	2	0					
	Graduation & Above	2	6	0					
Occupation	Home Maker/Unemployment	2	18	0	NA				
	Daily Wager	0	0	0					
	Farmer	0	0	0					
	Own Business	0	0	0					
	Govt. Job	0	0	0					
	Private Job	0	0	0					
Occupation Husband	Home Maker/Unemployment	0	2	0	1.667	0.797	4	9.488	Not Significant
	Daily Wager	2	6	0					
	Farmer	0	2	0					
	Own Business	0	2	0					
	Govt. Job	0	0	0					

	Private Job	0	6	0					
Religion	Hindu	2	14	0	0.278	0.598	1	3.841	Not Significant
	Muslim	0	4	0					
	Sikh	0	0	0					
	Christian	0	0	0					
	Any Other (Specify)	0	0	0					
Area of residence	Rural	0	0	0	NA				
	Urban	2	18	0					
Type of family	Joint	2	12	0	0.476	0.490	1	3.841	Not Significant
	Nuclear	0	6	0					
	Extended	0	0	0					
Monthly family income (in Rupees)	Less than 10,000	2	8	0	1.111	0.574	2	5.991	Not Significant
	10,000-20,000	0	6	0					
	20,001-30,000	0	4	0					
	30,001-40,000	0	0	0					
	More than 40,000	0	0	0					
Number of children in family	One	0	12	0	1.667	0.197	1	3.841	Not Significant
	Two	0	0	0					
	Three & Above	2	6	0					
Gender of child	Male	0	8	0	0.741	0.389	1	3.841	Not Significant
	Female	2	10	0					
Age of child	0-1 Years	2	10	0	0.741	0.690	2	5.991	Not Significant
	1-2 Years	0	6	0					
	2-3 Years	0	2	0					
	3-4 Years	0	0	0					
	4-5 Years	0	0	0					

Table 11 shows that the association between the mother well being due to Father's involvement in child rearing practices of Urban area. The Chi-square value shows that There is no significance association between the level of scores and demographic variables. The calculated chi-square values were less than the table value at the 0.05 level of significance.

Table No:12 Association between mother well being due to Father's involvement in child rearing practices of rural area.

Demographic Data		Level of WELLBEING			Association with RURAL				
Variables	Opts	POOR	AVERAGE	GOOD	Chi Test	P Value	df	Table Value	Result
Age (in years)	Below than 20 Years	0	0	0	0.741	0.389	1	3.841	Not Significant
	20-25 Years	0	10	2					
	26-30 Years	0	8	0					
	31-35 Years	0	0	0					
	> 35 Years	0	0	0					
Age (in years) Husband	Below than 20 Years	0	0	0	1.111	0.574	2	5.991	Not Significant
	20-25 Years	0	2	0					
	26-30 Years	0	8	2					
	31-35 Years	0	8	0					
	> 35 Years	0	0	0					
Educational Status	No Formal Education	0	0	0	0.476	0.924	3	7.815	Not Significant
	Primary	0	2	0					
	Middle	0	2	0					
	Secondary	0	12	2					
	Senior Secondary	0	0	0					
	Graduation & Above	0	2	0					
Educational Status Husband	No Formal Education	0	0	0	4.444	0.217	3	7.815	Not Significant
	Primary	0	0	0					
	Middle	0	2	0					
	Secondary	0	2	0					
	Senior Secondary	0	2	2					
	Graduation & Above	0	12	0					
Occupation	Home Maker/Unemployment	0	14	2	0.278	0.870	2	5.991	Not Significant
	Daily Wager	0	0	0					
	Farmer	0	2	0					
	Own Business	0	0	0					
	Govt. Job	0	0	0					
	Private Job	0	2	0					
Occupation Husband	Home Maker/Unemployment	0	2	0	4.444	0.349	4	9.488	Not Significant
	Daily Wager	0	4	0					
	Farmer	0	4	0					
	Own Business	0	6	0					
	Govt. Job	0	0	0					
	Private Job	0	2	2					
Religion	Hindu	0	16	2	0.123	0.725	1	3.841	Not Significant
	Muslim	0	2	0					
	Sikh	0	0	0					
	Christian	0	0	0					
	Any Other (Specify)	0	0	0					
Area of	Rural	0	18	2	NA				

residence	Urban	0	0	0					
Type of family	Joint	0	12	2	0.476	0.490	1	3.841	Not Significant
	Nuclear	0	6	0					
	Extended	0	0	0					
Monthly family income (in Rupees)	Less than 10,000	0	8	2	1.111	0.574	2	5.991	Not Significant
	10,000-20,000	0	2	0					
	20,001-30,000	0	8	0					
	30,001-40,000	0	0	0					
	More than 40,000	0	0	0					
Number of children in family	One	0	8	0	1.667	0.435	2	5.991	Not Significant
	Two	0	6	2					
	Three & Above	0	4	0					
Gender of child	Male	0	10	2	0.741	0.389	1	3.841	Not Significant
	Female	0	8	0					
Age of child	0-1 Years	0	10	2	0.741	0.690	2	5.991	Not Significant
	1-2 Years	0	4	0					
	2-3 Years	0	0	0					
	3-4 Years	0	0	0					
	4-5 Years	0	4	0					

Table 12 shows that the association between the mother well being due to Father's involvement in child rearing practices of rural area. The Chi-square value shows that There is no significance association between the level of scores and demographic variables. The calculated chi-square values were less than the table value at the 0.05 level of significance.

Table No:13 Correlation between Father's involvement in child rearing practices and well being of mother in urban area.

Pearson's Correlation	URBAN	
	INVOLVEMENT	WELLBEING
Mean	82.2	89.8
SD	12.063	21.607
N	20	
Correlation	0.710	
Table Value	0.632	
P Value	0.017	
Result	Significant	

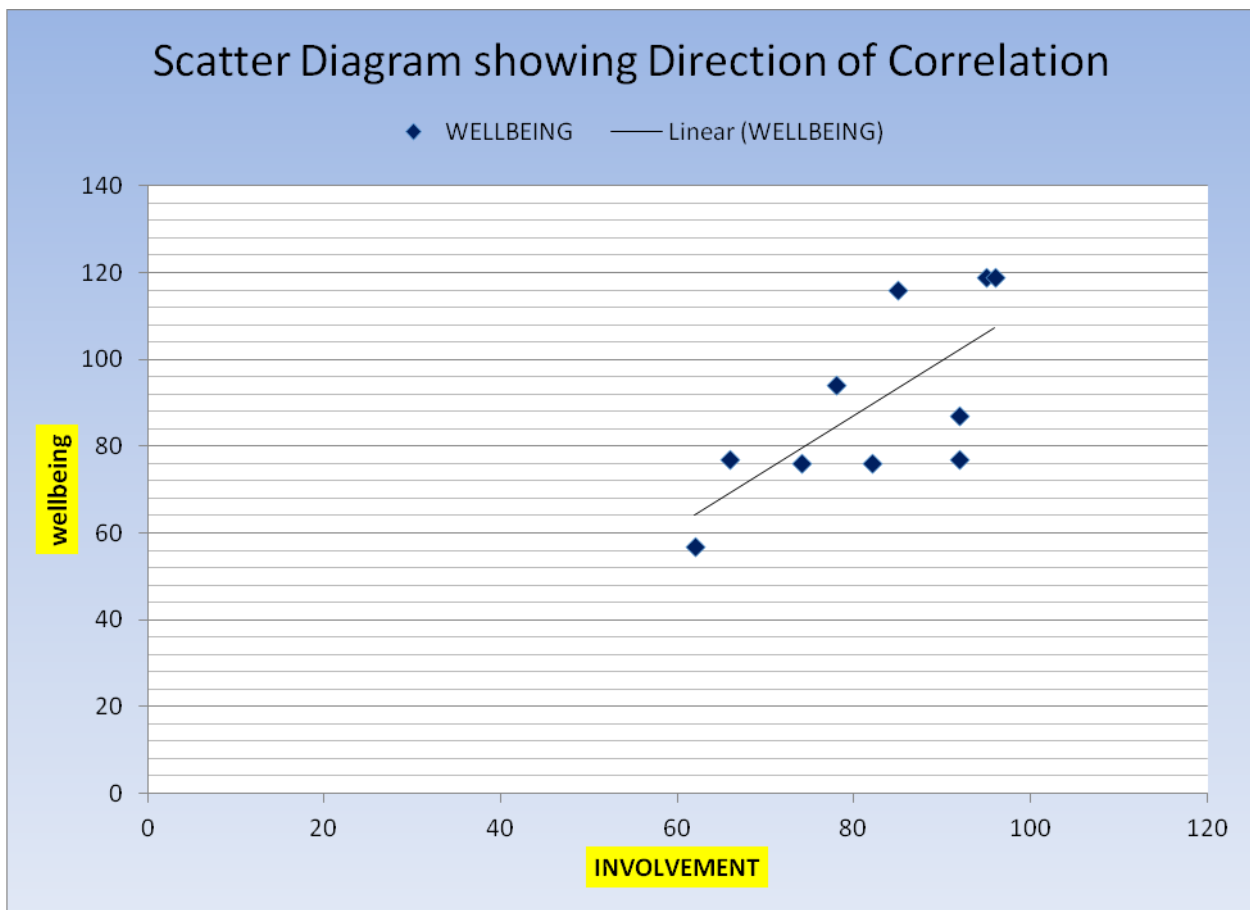


Fig. No. 5. Diagram Showing Correlation between Father’s involvement in child rearing practices and well being mother in urban area.

Table No:13 Correlation between Father’s involvement in child rearing practices and well being of mother in rural area.

Pearson's Correlation	RURAL	
	INVOLVEMENT	WELLBEING
Mean	87.7	91.8
SD	8.152	17.345
N	20	
Correlation	0.030	
Table Value	0.632	
P Value	0.934	
Result	Not Significant	

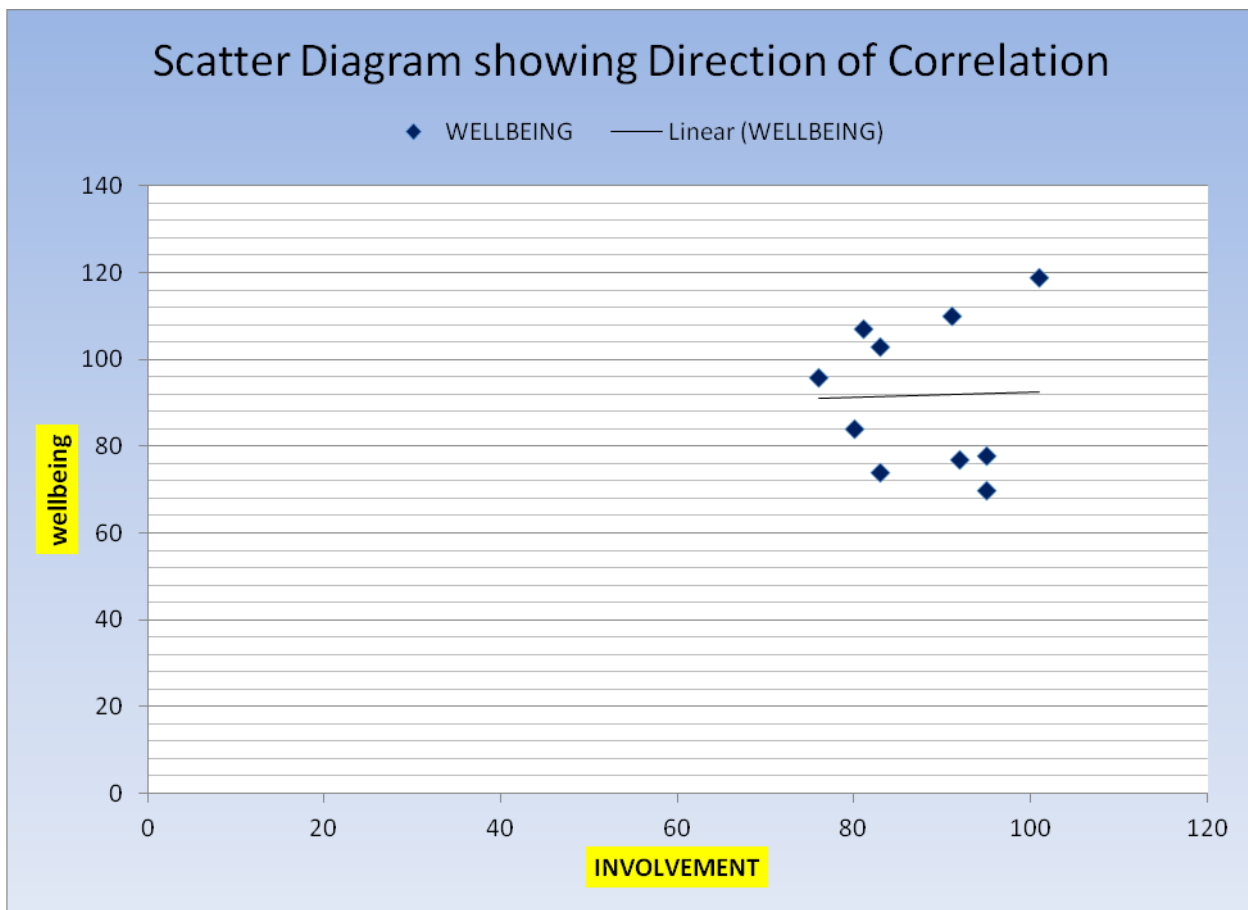


Fig. No. 6. Diagram Showing Correlation between Father's involvement in child rearing practices and well being of mother in rural area.

Delimitations:

Study will be limited to mothers:-

- having under five year old child
- willing to participate in study
- available during time of data collection

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