

A Comparative study of Parenting Style of Professional and Non – Professional Women

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Abstract—Parenting Style differs from family to family, from society to society, from culture to culture, from religion to religion and from one geographical region to another geographical region. Within-culture differences in parenting are often larger than between-culture differences (Deater -Deckard et al., 2018). Within-culture differences can be a function of socioeconomic status (SES), parent or child gender, parent or child age, urban/rural residence, and other factors. To illustrate, social safety nets may make SES differences in parenting less pronounced in some countries than others by reducing the stress parents experience, and harsh parenting that can stem from stress, in the face of food or housing insecurity in the absence of social safety nets (Kotchick et al., 2021). Sociocultural factors are the larger scale forces within cultures and societies that affect the thoughts, feelings and behaviors. Such factors include: Attitudes, Child rearing practices and Cross-cultural differences. Parenting styles are affected by a group of factors that could be referred to as socio-cultural factors –values, norms and attitudes. Its describing people’s behavior and mental processes as shaped in part by their social and cultural contact, including race, gender and nationality (Sanderson, 2010)

Index Terms—Parenting style, professional women, non - professional women

I. INTRODUCTION

It's important to ensure that parenting style supports healthy growth and development because the way you interact with a child and how you discipline them will influence them for the rest of their life. The relationship of parents with children or parenting style serves multiple purposes. Moral and psychological training, identification, growth and development of children's talents, skills, familiarizing with the rules and norms of the society from the perspective of parents are among these purposes. So,

it seems that parents’ parenting styles are likely to affect children's personality traits. Parents play an important role during adolescence period and have great impact on their mental health. Proper parenting can lead to positive effect on the mental health of children.

II. OBJECTIVES OF THE RESEARCH

1. To study the parenting style of professional women
2. To study the parenting style of non-professional women
3. To compare the parenting style of professional and non-professional women.

Research Hypotheses

1. The parenting style of professional women is poor.
2. The parenting style of non - professional women is good.
3. The parenting style of non - professional women is better than professional women.

III. METHODOLOGY

Research Design

This is a cross-sectional descriptive comparative study design which aimed at describing the perceived parenting styles of non - professional women and professional women. .

Respondents and Sampling

Convenience sampling is one of the non - probability sampling methods employed when there is a group of people easy to contact or reach. The respondents were 1000 students from different schools of Aurangabad City. distributed to the 1000 adolescent students. The researcher made sure that she was present on the appointment day of the floating of the questionnaires to the respondents of the study for

easy access on any clarifications or queries that may be raised. The researcher gave a brief introduction to the respondents by explaining the aims and purpose of the study, and written consent was obtained from all the schools.

IV. FINDINGS

1. The parenting style of professional women is poor.
2. The parenting style of non - professional women is good.
3. The parenting style of non - professional women is better than professional women.

Table No.1 shows Descriptive Statistics for Parenting style of Professional and Non-Professional adolescents.

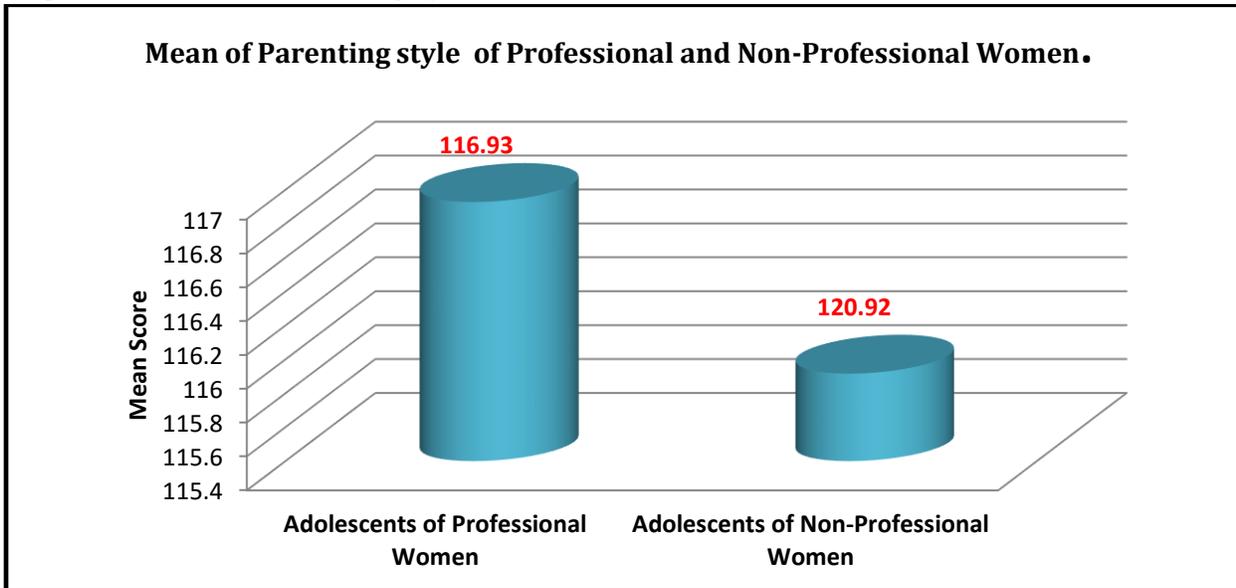
Nature of Type Profession	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	't' Test	Significance level
Adolescents of Professional Women	500	116.93	24.883	0.68	0.01
Adolescents of Non-Professional Women	500	120.92	27.331		
Total	1000	118.422	25.100		

Interpretation:

The above table shows the mean value of parenting style of Professional and Non-Professional Women. The mean value of Professional Women is 116.93 and SD is 24.88 and of Non-Professional Women mean is 120.92 its SD is 27.33 The obtained t value is

0.68, which is significant. Here there is significant difference in the values of Non-Professional Women and Professional Women on parenting style. Hence, it is concluded that there is significant difference between the parenting style of non- professional Women and professional women.

Graph No.1 shows mean of Parenting style of Professional and Non-Professional Women.



Interpretation:

Above graph shows the mean value of parenting style of Professional and Non-Professional Women. The mean value of Professional Women is 116.93 and of Non-Professional Women mean is 120.92. Here there is significant difference between the mean values of

Non-Professional Women and Professional Women on parenting style.

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