

## HOME ENVIRONMENT OF PREGNANT WOMEN IN RELATION TO PARTICIPATED AND NON-PARTICIPATED AT TAPOVAN CENTRE OF CHILDREN'S

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### ABSTRACT

**Purpose:** Pregnancy is a joyful phase in the life of any woman. But due to various physical and mental changes during this phase, all the members of his family have a great impact on his behaviour. Therefore, the aim of the present research was to study the participation of pregnant women in Tapovan centres and type of family on their home environment.

**Methods :** This research was an ex-post facto type of research. In which 120 pregnant women were selected through a Probability Purposive Sampling Technique. The Home Environment scale for Married Women (HEMW) Scale developed by Dr A.N. Prajapati and Vrunda Thakar (2024) was used for data collection. The 'f-test' has been used to statistically analyse the data.

**Finding:** At the end of the present study, it was found that the pregnant women who were participated in the Tapovan Centre had an increase in home environment compared to the non-participated pregnant women. While no significant difference was observed in terms of type of family.

**Keywords:** Children's Research University, Tapovan Centre, Pregnant woman, type of family & Home Environment

### Introduction:

Pregnancy is a very important phase in every woman's life. Pregnant women go through many changes in their physical, mental, social, psychological, and all other aspects. Every woman needs love, care, support, happiness, mental health, and everything else during this period. However, this can be a confusing, frightening, frustrating, anxious, stressful, and frustrating period for many women. The purpose of the present study was to determine what the home environment of pregnant women needs. The environment plays an important role in a person's personal life. Home is the primary environment for a person. The home environment of pregnant women plays an important role during pregnancy. A key aspect of the present study was the focus on the role played by the home environment of pregnant women at the Tapovan Centre run by the Children's Research University.

**Pregnant Woman:** According to the WHO, the nine months or so for which a woman carries a developing embryo and foetus in her womb are, for most women, a time of great happiness and fulfilment. However, during pregnancy, both the woman and her developing child face various health risks. For this reason, it is important that all pregnancies be monitored by skilled care providers.

**Tapovan Center's:** Prenatal education is a part of the cultural way of life in Indian tradition. It is necessary that the education of a child's excellence begins from its conception and continues all through life. During pregnancy, the child's well-being is affected by the physical, psychological, and spiritual well-being of the mother. We need to authenticate this knowledge through a series of research studies. Children's University has taken initiative with the help of a two-dimensional concept of a center. These

two dimensions are: (1) research on eugenics; and (2) guidance and education of pregnant mothers for giving birth to the best of the children. (Thanki)

**Participation of the Tapovan Center's:** Those pregnant women who regularly participate in daily activities performed by the Tapovan Centre of Children's University are termed to be participated in the Tapovan Center. When pregnant women do not take regular part in the daily activities performed by the Tapovan Centre of Children's University, they are termed non- participated in the Tapovan Centre.

Prajapati and Patel (2019) studied that there is significant effect of happiness on pregnant women involvement in Tapovan research Centre and spouse education of pregnant women whenever pregnant woman involved in Tapovan research center.

Prajapati and Thaker (2019) research shows that Prayer and Grabhdhyan on anxiety of pregnant women significantly found whenever pregnant women involved in tapovan research Centre.

Prajapati, A. N. (2015). The results of the study showed that there was a significant difference in the mental health of pregnant women whenever they were involved in Tapovan Research Center activities. In contrast, no significant difference was observed with respect to education.

Prajapati, A. N. (2018) the study's results show that involvement plays an important role in the psychological wellbeing of pregnant women, with involved pregnant women having better psychological wellbeing as compared to not-involved pregnant women in the Tapovan Research Centre. It means that the activities carried out by the Tapovan Research Centre were effective for psychological wellbeing.

### Objectives of this Study:

1. To investigate the main effect of Participation on Home Environment among participated and non-participated pregnant women in Tapovan Centre.
2. To investigate the main effect of type of family on Home Environment among pregnant women in joint and nuclear family.
3. To investigate the interaction effect of Participation and type of family on Home Environment among pregnant women.

### Hypotheses of This Study:

1. There will be no significant main effect of participation on Home Environment among participated and non-participated in Tapovan Centre of pregnant women.
2. There will be no significant main effect of type of family on Home Environment among urban and rural area pregnant women.
3. There will be no significant interaction effect of Participation and type of family on Home Environment in pregnant women.

### Variables:

**Table no 01** The following variables were treated as independent and dependent variables:

No	Type of variable	Name of variable	Level of variable	Name of level of variable
1	Independent Variables	Participation in Tapovan Centers	2	1. Participated 2. Non Participated
2	Independent Variables	Type of Family	2	1. Joint 2. Nuclear
3	Dependent	Home Environment	1	1. Home Environment

	Variables			
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**Research Design:**

In the present study to examine the main and interaction effects of two variables, i.e., participation in the Tapovan Centre and type of family, a 2x2 factorial design was used for collecting the data.

**Research Sample:**

The sample of the study was comprised of 120 pregnant women who were participated and non-participated in Tapovan Centre in children's research university, Gujarat. The sample was selected by Probability Purposive Sampling Technique from various locations of Gujarat as per the requirement of research design of this study. Pregnant women who regularly participate and non-participated in daily activities performed by Tapovan Centre of Children's Research University was selected.

**Research Tools:****(1) Personal Data Sheet:**

Personal data sheet developed by investigator was used to collect information about types of family, Number of Pregnancy, Spouse's Education, education, area, age, income per month and participation in Tapovan center.

**(2) Home Environment scale for Married Women (HEMW):**

This tool was developed by A. N. Prajapati and Vrunda Thakar as part of the requirement of the doctoral study. It contains 40 items. Each item is positive. This test was specially developed & used for married women. These options are Always, often, Sometimes, Rarely and never respectively. Home Environment scale for Married Women scale has areas such as 1) Protectiveness 2) Family Involvement 3) Academic Stimulation 4) Rewards 5) Parental Warmth 6) Participation in home affairs 7) Permissiveness 8) Family expectations. The reliability of the scale was calculated on the basis of split-half method. This was found to be 0.91. The validity of the presented scale has been discovered by experts at a high level.

**Statistic Tool:**

The obtained data from 120 pregnant women has been analysed with adequate statistical techniques of Analysis of variance (ANOVA).

**Result Discussion:**

**Table No.: 02 Showing Analysis of Variance for Home Environment in relation to Participation in Tapovan centre and Type of Family**

Variable	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Sum of Square	F	Significance
Participation (A)	18290.104	1	18290.104	63.45	0.01
Type of Family (B)	101.804	1	101.804	0.35	NS
Participation x Type of Family (AxB)	270.300	1	270.300	0.94	NS
SSW	33436.263	116	288.244		
SST	52210.00	119			
Signification Level 0.05 = 3.92 , 0.01 = 6.84					

**Main Effects:**

It could be seen from Table No. 02 that the one main variable, i.e., participation in tapovan center ( $F = 63.45$ ), is significantly influencing home environment, while the type of family ( $F = 0.35$ ) variable are not found to be significant. The participation in tapovan center and type

of family were found to be not significant ( $F = 0.94$ ).

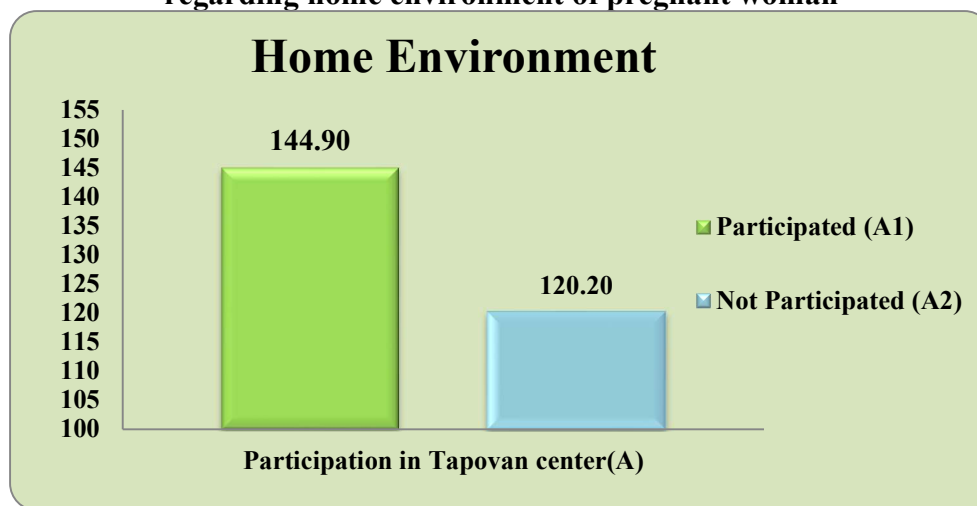
The null hypothesis regarding the participation in tapovan variable can be stated in the following manner:

*H<sub>01</sub> There will be no significant main effect of Participation on Home Environment among participated and not participated in Tapovan Centre of pregnant women.*

**Table: 3 Showing mean score on home environment for pregnant women with regards to participation in Tapovan Centre (A)**

Variables	N	M	F	Sig.
Participated in Tapovan Centre (A1)	60	144.90	63.45	0.01
Not participated in Tapovan Centre (A2)	60	120.20		
Signification Level 0.05 =3.92 0.01 =6.84				

**Graph: 01: Showing bar chart of mean scores on participation in tapovan center with regarding home environment of pregnant woman**

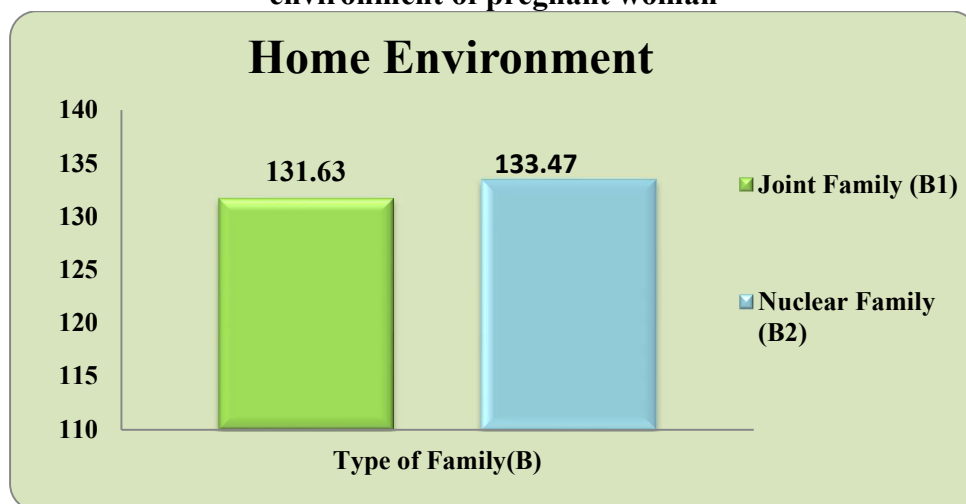


It is observed that the mean scores in Table No.03 and Graph No. 01 revealed that pregnant Women who were participated in tapovan Centre acquire more score ( $M=144.90$ ) than the not participated ( $M=120.20$ ) on home environment . For testing hypothesis F test has been calculated. The F value is 63.45 which are significant at 0.01 levels. It proves that null hypothesis no. 1 is not accepted.

*H<sub>02</sub> There will be no significant main effect of type of family on home environment among joint and nuclear family pregnant women.*

**Table: 4 Showing means score on home environment for pregnant women with regards to type of family (B)**

Variables	N	M	F	Sig.
Joint Family (B1)	60	131.63	0.35	NS
Nuclear Family (B2)	60	133.47		
Signification Level 0.05 =3.92 0.01 =6.84				

**Graph: 02: Showing bar chart of mean scores on type of family with Regarding home environment of pregnant woman**

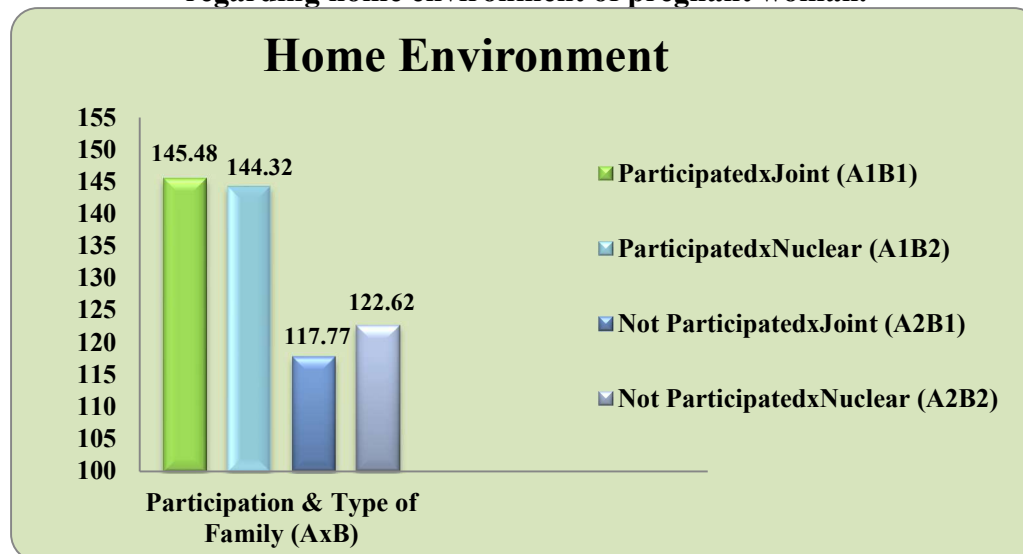
It is observed that the mean scores in Table No.04 and Graph No. 02 revealed that the pregnant Women of nuclear family acquire more score ( $M=133.47$ ) than the joint family pregnant women ( $M=131.63$ ) on Home Environment. For testing hypothesis F test has been calculated. The F value is 0.35 which is not significant. It proves that null hypothesis no. 2 is not rejected.

***H<sub>03</sub>*** There will be no significant interaction effect of participation and type of family on home environment in pregnant women

**Table: 5 Showing means score on home environment for pregnant women with regards to participation & type of family (A x B)**

Participation & type of family (F x B)				
Type of Family	Participation		'F'	Sig.
	Participated	Not Participated		
Joint	145.48	117.77	0.94	NS
Nuclear	144.32	122.62		
Signification Level 0.05 =3.92 0.01 =6.84				

**Graph: 03: Showing bar chart of mean scores on participation and type of family with regarding home environment of pregnant woman.**



It is observed that the mean scores in Table No.05 and Graph No. 03 revealed that the pregnant women of participated in tapovan and joint family were more score ( $M=145.48$ ) than the pregnant women of not participated and joint family ( $M=117.77$ ) on home environment. For testing hypothesis F test has been calculated. The F value is 0.94 which is not significant. It proves that null hypothesis no. 3 is not rejected.

#### Conclusion:

The different between Pregnant Women participated and not participated in Tapovan Centre on home environment is found to be Significant on 0.01 level ( $F = 63.45$ ); the Pregnant women participated in Tapovan Centre have High level of home environment ( $M = 144.90$ ) then the Pregnant women did not participated ( $M=120.20$ ). Therefore, null hypothesis no. 1 is not accepted. Which proves that the activities like Garbhadhyaan, Garbhavsanvad, prayer, Music, yoga embroidery, reading, discussion etc. activities conducted at Tapovan Centre increases home environment of pregnant women. The different between Pregnant Women of joint and nuclear family on home environment is found to be non-significant ( $F=0.35$ ); the Pregnant women of nuclear family have slightly High level of home environment ( $M = 133.47$ ) then the Pregnant women of joint family ( $M = 131.63$ ). Therefore, null hypothesis no. 2 is not rejected. The interaction effects regarding participation in Tapovan Centre and type of family on home environment of pregnant women is found to be non-significant ( $F= 0.94$ ); Therefore, null hypothesis no.3 is not rejected.

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