

Thesis Title      Paternal Roles in Rearing Infant As Perceived  
by the Fathers Themselves

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### Abstract

The purposes of this research were to study paternal roles in rearing infant as perceived by the fathers themselves and to compare such perception of paternal roles with different family types, ages, educational levels and the infant's order. The research samples were 201 fathers who took their infants for well baby follow up at 4 Bangkok Metropolis Administration Health Centers. The structured interview was developed by the researcher. The data were analyzed by using percentage, t-test, F-test and S-Method. The analysis of data indicated the following conclusions.

1. According to the score in each role and each item among roles, the most of fathers perceived paternal roles in rearing infant.

2. There were statistically significant difference in their perception between the fathers with different type of family and ages at the .01 and .05 level respectively.

The fathers from extended families perceived better than the fathers from nuclear families. The fathers with over 30 years of age perceived better than the younger fathers which accepted hypothesis. There were statistically significant difference at the .01 level in their perception between the fathers who had primary education and had secondary education, between the fathers who had primary education and had higher education.

There was no statistically significant difference at the .01 level between the fathers with different infant's order.

3. There were statistically significant difference at the .01 level in the areas of "Provider role", "Protector role" and "Instrumental role". In the area of "Provider role", the fathers from nuclear families hold better scores than the fathers from extended families, and the area of "Instrumental role" the fathers from nuclear families hold less scores than the fathers from extended families.

There were statistically significant differences at the .01 level in the area of "Provider role" and "Caretaker role" in ages. The fathers with over 30 years of age hold better scores than the younger fathers.

There were statistically significant differences as the

.01 level between the fathers who had primary education and

had higher education and the fathers who had primary education

and had secondary education respectively. The fathers who had primary

education hold the least scores in the area of "Provider role",

"Caretaker role", "Protector role" and "Instrumental role".

There were statistically significant difference at the

.05 level respectively between the fathers who had primary education

and had higher education, and between the fathers who had secondary

education and had higher education in the area of "Player role".

4. There were no statistically significant differences at

the .01 level between the fathers who had different infant's

order in all areas.

5. There were statistically significant difference at

the .05 level between the fathers with different type of family

in the area of "Protector role".