

More women have entered the job market than ever before. With the current socioeconomic changes and with more women attaining education, the number of **working** women is going to increase rapidly. Most of the **working** women are of childbearing age and have both preschool and school-age **children**. While women have to work, it is becoming rather difficult for them to get good substitutes for **child** rearing. Poor **child** rearing has been associated with poor **child development**. The **effect** of the current **child** rearing practices has not been questioned in Kenyan society. Its **effects** should be of major concern not only to parents but also to employers, educators, and the society at large if **children** are expected to grow normally. Erikson's stages of psychological and cognitive **development** have been used as a yardstick to illustrate the **effect** of the current **child** rearing in Kenya. Kenyan women are being encouraged to enter the job market by current socioeconomic changes and by the education system and this is not expected to change. The role of housemaids, day care centers, and other forms of **child** rearing will remain dominant. It is important therefore to explore all possible compensatory measures that would limit the possible ill **effects** associated with current upbringing of **children** to ensure advantageous and purposed **child** rearing. (Author/ABL)