

“Knowledge Regarding Behavioral Problem Among the Mothers of School Going Children”

Nikhil Ingawale^{1a*}, Prerna Thorat^{2b}, Aishwarya Remaje^{3b}, Omkar Baravkar^{4b}

^aClinical Instructor, Bharati Vidyapeeth (DU) College of Nursing, Pune.

^bP.B.B.SC Nursing, Bharati Vidyapeeth (DU) College of Nursing, Pune.

*Corresponding Author

Abstract

Introduction: A behavior disorder may be diagnosed when these disruptive behaviors are uncommon for the child's age at the time persist over time or are severe. The World Health Organization estimates those neurological mental and behavioral disorders and self harm contribute 12% of the global burden of disease. Behavioral problem among school going children are a growing concern in today's society.

The present study title: “A study to assess the knowledge regarding behavioral problems among mothers of school going children in selected areas of Pune city.”

Material and Method: In present study researcher adopted descriptive design. It was carried out on 200 samples. The Non-Probability purposive sampling method was used to data was collected using demographic profile and self –structured questionnaire. Data analysis was done mainly using descriptive statistics.

Result: Result revealed that majority 86.5% of sample had average knowledge; 9.5% had poor knowledge and 8% had good knowledge. The means score was 10.11 along with 2.13 SD.

Conclusion: The mothers had overall good knowledge about the behavioral problems in children but the need is to improve about the different behavioral problems faced by the children.

Keywords: assess; knowledge; behavioral problems; mothers

Introduction

Normal children are healthy; happy and well adjusted. This adjustment is developed by providing basic emotional needs along with physical and physiological needs for their mental wellbeing. The World Health Organization estimates that neurological. Mental and behavioral disorders and self-harm contribute 12% of the global burden of diseases. The mothers who are young relate lively inexperienced unsatisfied in themselves may make a school children more vulnerable to psychological male development. Many behaviors which are probably undesirable but a normal occurrence at an early stage of development can be considered pathologically when they present later stage. In the young child many behavior which are probably the result of anger and frustration. In contrast to the abundance of studies exploring the impact of maternal employment on children's behavior hardly any attention has been paid to the possible impact of children's behavior problems.

Women employment rate increased very rapidly over the last several years. Entry of women in the field of salaried jobs was a result of number of factor such as economics needs; spread of education among women social and national reform moments attracted the attention of the people towards women empowerment; search of identity freedom to women all over world by recognizing equality as fundamental rights irrespective of sex; race etc. Behavior problem may occur due to over protection rejection; or pampering over discipline and disturbed parents child interaction because of broken family (single family; divorced). Parents should follow middle path in providing guidance and emotional support to their children; unrealistic discipline modalities are likely to cause behavioral problems.

Children sometimes argue are aggressive or act angry or defiant around adults. A behavior disorder may diagnose when these disruptive behaviors are uncommon for the child's age at the time persist overtime or are severe young children can be naughty defiant .

Objective:

1. To associate the knowledge level regarding behavioral problems among mothers of school going children.
2. To associate the knowledge finding with selected demographic variables.

Need of the Study

Behavioral problems can be more challenging than attendance or performance problems with this types of problems a gradual problems or progressive process to get improvement can be successful. The emotional environment of a young child consist of an entire relationship of the child with their parents and family members behavioral problems are less common when the child loved; accepted and who is living in favorable environmental condition children acquire many skill as they grow. Some skills such as controlling urine and stool ; depend mainly on the level of maturity of the child's nerves and brain. Others such behavioral appropriately at home and in school are result of a complicated interaction between the child's physical intellectual development ; health temperament and relationships with parents ; caregivers ;teachers .

PP Panda (2016) a cross sectional observational study was carried out in primary school children of the slum dwelling area of Kathmandu Valley which included 454 students. The aim of the study was to find out morbidity inhabit disorders in the age group of 6-10 years so that early detection will be helpful to correct them prevent it from further personality maladjustment. There was no statistical difference in gender wise habit disorder.

Aim of the Study

Understanding behavioral issues among mothers of school-going children.

Research Methodology

In this study Quantitative research approach and Descriptive research design was designed. Total 200 sample mothers included in the study. Sample of were selected through Non Probability sampling technique. Tool was given to 5 experts from different department; validation was done received from 5 experts with their valuable suggestion and comments on the study. Total sample were 20 taken reliability .Informed consent was taken from participants. The R value for Knowledge Questionnaires tool was 0.81 thus the tool was reliable for the study. Total 20 samples were selected for pilot study no any major problems were face to investigators.

Result

- SECTION I :- Analysis of Demographic Data
- SECTION II:- Analysis of association findings with selected Demographic Variables

Section I:

Distribution of samples according to Demographic Variables

Demographic variables	Frequency	Percentage
1) Age: -		
22-30	92	46
31-35	67	33.5
36-40	37	18.5
>40 years	4	2

2) Education: -		
Illiterate	5	2.5
Primary	28	14
High School	17	8.5
Higher Secondary	44	22
3) Number of children		
1	93	46.5
2	107	53.5
4) Previous history of Behavioural problem in children		
Yes	13	6.5
No	187	93.5
5) Attended Counselling session		
Yes	13	6.5
No	187	93.5

Table shows that majority 46% of subjects belongs to 22 to 30 years of age group, 33.5% belongs to 31-35 years of age group, 18.5% belongs to 36 - 40 years of age group and 2% of subjects belongs to >40 years of age group.

Section II :-Distribution Of Data As Per Knowledge Regarding Behavioral Problem Among School Going Children

Knowledge	Frequency	Percentage	Mean	SD
Poor	19	9.5	10.11	2.13
Average	173	86.5		
Good	8	4		

The majority 86.5% of samples had Average knowledge, 9.5% having poor knowledge and 8% have good knowledge. Mean score was 10.11 along with 2.13 SD.

SECTION III: -Association of Findings with Selected Demographic Variables

Demographic Variables	Average	Good	Poor	D F	Chi Tabl e value	Chi calculat ed	P value	Remark
1. Age								
a. 22-30 years	78	6	8	6	12.592	7.969	0.24	No Associati on
b. 31-35 years	56	5	6					
c. 36-40 years	27	8	6					
d. Above 40 years	0	0	0					

2.Education of Mother								
a.Illiterate	0	0	0	8	15.507	1.956	0.982	No Association
b.Primary education	20	4	4					
c.high school education	15	2	0					
d.Higher secondary education	37	4	5					
e.Graduate	89	9	11					
3. Number of children								
a.Only one	80	6	7	4	9.488	3.422	0.49	No Association
b.Two	81	13	13					
c.Three or more	0	0	0					
4. Have you attended any counselling session?								
a.Yes	13	0	0	2	5.991	0.833	0.659	No Association
b. No	148	19	20					
5.Previously identified the child with problems of behavioral problems								
a. Yes	13	0	0	2	5.991	0.833	0.659	No Association
b. No	148	19	20					

The above table shows findings related to the association with selected demographic variables like age education of mother number of children, have you attended any counselling session previously identifies the child with problems there was no association.

Discussion

The study conducted by James et al. employed a cross-sectional descriptive design to investigate mothers' knowledge of behavioral problems in children. They utilized purposive sampling to select 100 mothers as participants. Each mother received a questionnaire on behavioral problems, which they were given 10 minutes to complete. The results of the study indicated a concerning lack of knowledge among mothers regarding behavioral issues. The findings revealed that 61% of the mothers possessed inadequate knowledge, while 37% demonstrated moderate knowledge, and only 2% exhibited adequate understanding of behavioral problems. This suggests a significant gap in awareness and understanding among mothers regarding their children's behavioral issues.

In conclusion, the study underscores a critical need for parental education on behavioral problems. The results highlight the urgency of interventions aimed at improving mothers' awareness and knowledge in this area. Educating parents about behavioral deviations in children is essential for early detection and intervention, ultimately contributing to better outcomes for children's mental health and well-being. This study underscores the importance of targeted educational programs and resources for parents, especially mothers, to enhance their capacity to recognize and address behavioral issues in children. By empowering parents with knowledge and understanding, healthcare professionals and educators can facilitate timely interventions and support for children experiencing behavioral challenges.

Conclusion

A quantitative research approach employing a descriptive research design was conducted involving 200 mothers. A non-probability sampling technique was utilized for participant selection. The research tool was validated by five experts from various departments, who provided valuable suggestions and comments. The reliability of the tool was confirmed with an R value of 0.81, demonstrating its suitability for the study. Informed consent was obtained from all participants. A pilot study was conducted with 20 participants, revealing no major issues for investigators. Findings indicated that 86.5% of participants had average knowledge, while 9.5% exhibited poor knowledge and 8% demonstrated good knowledge. The mean score on the knowledge questionnaire was 10.11, with a standard deviation of 2.13.

The study recommends increased health education efforts by healthcare professionals to raise awareness about behavioral issues in school-going children's vision within the community. This underscores the importance of targeted interventions to enhance knowledge and address potential gaps in understanding among mothers regarding children's vision and associated behavioral concerns.

Acknowledgement

Mostly sincerely convey our deep sense gratitude to **My Guide Mr. Nikhil Ingawale** for remarkable guidance and academic support during this study. At last we are grateful about the support and help we got throughout study from our principal and participation contribution to accomplishing the research study successfully.

Conflict of Interest: The authors certify that they have no involvement in any organization or entity with any financial or non-financial interest in the subject matter or materials discussed in this paper.

Funding Source: There is no funding Source for this study.

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