



A Survey to find out the Knowledge regarding Child Behavioural Problems among Mothers of School age Children at Selected Villages in Nellore, Andhra Pradesh.



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ABSTRACT: Normal children are healthy, happy and well adjusted. This adjustment is developed by providing basic emotional needs along with physical & physiological needs for their mental well being. School-going children form a crucial vulnerable segment of the nation's population. School age is a dynamic period of physical growth and development, where the child undergoes fast mental, emotional, and social changes. Behavior problem is the symptomatic expression of emotional or interpersonal maladjustment especially in children. Childhood behavior issues could ends up in anti-social behavior in adulthood.

Objectives: To assess the level of knowledge regarding child behavioral problems among mothers of school aged children. To find out the association between the level of knowledge regarding child behavioural problems among mothers of school age children with their selected socio-demographic variables. **Methods and materials:** Quantitative approach was adopted for the present study to find out the knowledge regarding child behavioural problems among mother's of school age children. The sample size for the present study was 400 mothers of school age children. structured knowledge questionnaire from 33 mother's of school age child per day. After collecting background data, collected data on knowledge regarding child hood behavioural problems by 30 structured questionnaires. The data were tabulated and analyzed by descriptive statistics like frequency and percentage mean and standard deviation and inferential statistics like chi-square test. **Results:** shows that the child behavioural problems among mothers of school aged children 305 (76.25%) had D grade of knowledge. There was a non-significant association like age of the mother, gender of the child, religion, type of family, birth order of the child, type of diet, Family history of behavioural problems, source of information, Academic performance and significant like age of the child, Education of the mother, income of family, Occupation of the mother are significant. **Conclusion:** school aged children 305 (76.25%) had D grade of knowledge. **Keywords:** Behaviour problems, mothers knowledge, school age children.

Introduction: Now a day in many communities the parents are more anxious towards their school children behavioural problems due to less attention or negligence or ignorance. So, the researcher felt that to study the knowledge of mothers regarding behavioural problems of school children. A study to assess the knowledge regarding behavioural problems

of school children among mothers at Patteswaram rural community in Thanjavur District. A cross-sectional descriptive design was adopted for the study. 100 mothers were selected by using purposive sampling technique. All participants were given questionnaire on behavioural problems administered 10 minutes to complete. The findings revealed that



61% of the mother had inadequate knowledge 37% of mothers had moderately, 2% of mother had adequate knowledge on behavioural problem. In conclusion mothers are having very poor knowledge regarding behavioural problems. The study findings reveal significance of behavioural deviation of a need to educate parents on behavioural of children.

Need for the study: Mental Health of a child is of basic importance to gain the ability to live harmoniously in the changing environment. Child's health is the corner stone of national progress. The community which neglects its children retards its future progress. UNICEF has given great attention to the concept of the whole child which means it is essential to promote their health, as they are the vulnerable segment of the society.

Young people can have mental, emotional and behavioural problems that are real, painful and costly. These problems often can lead to development of disorders if neglected which are the sources of stress for children and their families, schools and communities.

Statement of the problem: A Survey to find out the Knowledge regarding Child Behavioural Problems among Mothers of School age Children at Selected Villages in Nellore, Andhra Pradesh.

Objectives:

- 1.To assess the level of knowledge regarding Child behavioural Problems among Mothers of school age children.
- 2.To find out the association between the level of knowledge regarding child behavioural problems among Mothers of school age children with their selected socio-demographic variables.

Operational definitions:

Survey: It refers to the Procedure for systematically collecting information about knowledge regarding Child behavioural problems among mothers of school age children.

Knowledge: It refers to the level of understanding regarding Child behavioural Problems among Mothers of school age children.

Child Behavioural problems: It refers to the problems of the child which create difficulties in the learning activities like temper tantrum, enuresis, encopresis, separation anxiety, stranger anxiety disorder, negativism, pica, speech problem, thumb sucking, hyperactive disorder.

Mothers: Mothers who have children with age group of 6-12 years.

School age children: It refers to the children age group of 6-12 years who lives in Dakkilivaripalem and Kamakshinagar.

Assumptions: Mother's of school age children may have a little knowledge on child behavioural problems of school age children.

Material and Methods: Quantitative approach was adopted for the present study to find out the knowledge regarding child behavioral problems among mother's of school age children. The sample size for the present study was 400 mothers of school age children. structured knowledge questionnaire from 33 mother's of school age child per day. After collecting background data, collected data on knowledge regarding child hood behavioural problems by 30 structured questionnaires.

Criteria for sample selection:

Inclusion criteria:

Mothers of school aged children who are

1. Residing in selected villages
2. Between 25-35 years of age
3. Able to read and write Telugu and English

Exclusion criteria: Mothers of school age children who are

- Sick at the time of data collection.
- Not cooperative at the time of data collection.

VARIABLES: Variables of the study are selected socio demographic variables and research variables.



Demographic variables: The socio demographic variables such as age of the mother, age of the child, gender of the child, religion, type of family, education of mother, occupation of mother, income of family, Birth order of child in the family, type of diet, family history of behavioral problems, academic performance, source of information.

Research variables: The level of knowledge regarding child behavioral problems among mothers of school age children.

Description of the tool: The tool was developed with the help of extensive review from various text books, journals, internet and curriculum.

The tool consists of two parts

Part - I: Deals with socio demographic variables such as age of the mother, age of the child, Gender of the child, religion, type of family, education of mother, occupation of mother, income of family, birth order of child in the family, type of diet, family history of behavioral problems, academic performance, source of information.

Part - II: It consist of 30 structured questionnaires to assess the knowledge regarding child behavioral problems among mothers of school aged children. The questionnaire includes 30 questions to assess the knowledge related to selected behavioral problems like temper tantrum, enuresis, encopresis, separation anxiety, stranger anxiety disorder, negativism, pica, speech problem, thumb sucking, hyperactive disorder.

Score interpretation:

Grades	Scores	PERCENTAGE %
A+	28-30	91-100
A	25-27	81-90
B+	22-23	71-80
B	19-21	61-70
C	16-18	51-60
D	<15	<50

DATA COLLECTOIN PROCEDURE

The data collection procedure was carried out after taking Formal written permission from the concerned authority. The data was collected for two weeks, between 10 am to 4 pm with the help of the structured knowledge questionnaire from 33 mother's of school age child per day. After collecting background data, collected data on knowledge regarding child hood behavioural problems by 30 structured questionnaires. It took 10-20 minutes for each sample to complete the questionnaires. The data were tabulated and analyzed by descriptive statistics like frequency and percentage mean and standard deviation and inferential statistics like chi-square test.

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS

The data was analyzed in terms of objectives of the study using descriptive and inferential statistics. The plan for data analysis as follows

Data Analysis	Method	Remarks
Descriptive Statistics	Frequency, Percentage distribution Mean and SD	To find out the level of knowledge regarding child behavioral problems
Inferential Statistics	Chi-Square test	To find out the association between the level of knowledge regarding child behavioral problems among mothers of school age children with the socio demographic variables

Table No:-1: Frequency and percentage distribution based on knowledge regarding child behavioral problems among mothers of school aged children (N=400)



Level of knowledge	Fre (F)	Per (%)
B	4	1
C	91	22.75
D	305	76.25
Total	400	100

Table no:-1: with regard to level of knowledge regarding child behavioral problems among mothers of school aged children 4(1%) had B grade knowledge, 91(22.75%) had C grade knowledge and 305 (76.25%) had D grade of knowledge.

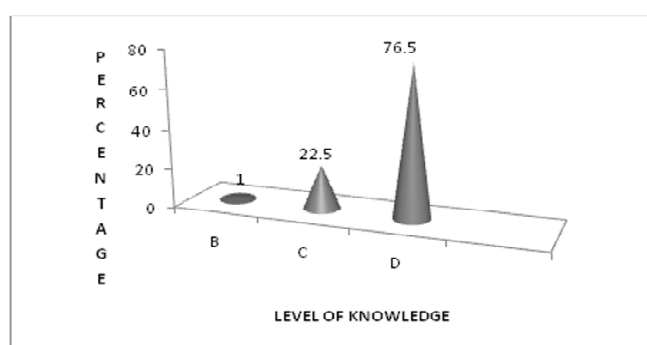


Fig no.1: Percentage distribution of mothers based on level of knowledge.

Table - 2: Mean and standard deviation of knowledge score regarding child behavioral problems among mothers of school age children.

Categories	Mean	Standard deviation
Knowledge	10.16	3.86

Table no:-15: Refers that the mean and standard deviation of knowledge regarding childhood behavioral problems, the mean score is 10.16 and standard deviation is 3.86. This indicates that there was a inadequate knowledge on childhood behavioural problems among mother's of school age children.

Table No - 3: Association between level of knowledge regarding child behavioral problems among mothers of school age children with their socio-demographic variables.

Sl.No	Demographic Variables	B		C		D		Chi-Square
		F	%	F	%	F	%	
1.	Age of the mother							Cv=0.83 Tv=5.99

2.	a.25-30 years	2	0.5	44	11	164	41	df=2
	b.31-35 years	2	0.5	47	11.75	141	35.25	P<0.05NS
3.	Age of the child							Cv=20.99
	a)6-8 years	1	0.25	30	7.5	157	39.25	Tv=9.49
	b) 8-10 years	1	0.25	50	12.5	130	32.5	df=4
	c)10-12 years	2	0.5	11	2.75	18	4.5	P<0.05S*
4.	Gender of the child							Cv=0.14
	a. Boys	2	0.5	41	10.25	144	36	Tv=5.99
	b Girls	2	0.5	50	12.5	161	40.25	df=2 P<0.05NS
5.	Religion							Cv=1.63
	a.Christian	2	0.5	47	11.75	137	34.25	Tv=9.49
	b.Hindu	2	0.5	40	10	156	39	df=4
	c.Muslim	-	-	4	1	12	3	P<0.05NS
6.	Type of family							Cv=1.48
	a.Nuclear family	2	0.5	68	17	208	52	Tv=5.99
	b.Joint family	2	0.5	23	5.75	97	24.25	df=2 P<0.05NS
7.	Education of the mother							Cv=23.99
	a.Illiterate	-	-	-	-	9	2.25	Tv=12.59
	b.Primary education	1	0.25	50	12.5	100	25	df=6
	c.secondary education	2	0.5	18	4.5	135	33.75	P<0.05
	d.Under graduate	1	0.25	23	5.75	61	15.25	S*
8.	Occupation of the mother							Cv=28.14
	a. Unemployee	1	0.25	49	12.25	235	58.75	Tv=24.99
	b. Daily wager	1	0.25	13	3.25	32	8	df=6
	c. Private emp.	2	0.5	28	7	38	9.5	P<0.05
	d. Govt. emp.	-	-	1	0.5	-	-	S*
9.	The income of Family							Cv=103.24
	a.Rs.<5000	-	-	-	-	1	0.25	Tv=24.99
	b.Rs.5001-10,000	1	0.25	59	14.75	165	41.25	df=6
	c.Rs.10,001-15,000	2	0.5	32	8	139	34.75	P<0.05S*
	d.Rs.>15,000/-	1	0.25	-	-	-	-	
10.	Birth order of child							Cv=2.762
	a.1 st child	2	0.5	38	9.5	157	39.25	Tv=9.49
	b.2 nd child	2	0.5	52	13	146	36.5	df=4
	c.Last child	-	-	1	0.25	2	0.5	P<0.05NS
11.	Type of diet							Cv=1.67
	a.Vegetarian	-	-	4	1	-	2.25	Tv=5.99
	b.Non veg	4	1	87	21.75	296	74	df=2 P<0.05NS
12.	Family history of behavioural problems							Cv=0.55
	a.Yes	-	-	9	2.25	28	7	Tv=5.99
	b.No	4	1	82	20.5	277	69.25	df=2 P<0.05NS
13.	Academic performance							Cv=9.520
	a.Excellent	-	-	-	-	2	0.5	Tv=12.59
	b.Very good	-	-	6	1.5	21	5.25	df=6
	c.Good	2	0.5	16	4	48	12	P<0.05NS
	d.Average	2	0.5	69	17.25	234	58.5	



13.	Source of information							
	a.Friends and relatives	4	1	62	15.5	239	59.75	Cv=5.235
	b.Mass media	-	-	13	3.25	26	6.5	Tv=9.49
	c.Health personnel	-	-	16	4	40	10	df=4 P<0.05NS

Note: NS – Non significant, S-Significant. Tv-Table Value, df-Degree of Freedom, Cv-Calculated Value, df=(r-1) (c-1)

Table No. 3: There was a non-significant association like age of the mother, gender of the child, religion, type of family, birth order of the child, type of diet, Family history of behavioural problems, source of information, Academic performance and significant like age of the child, Education of the mother, income of family, Occupation of the mother are significant.

Discussion: With regard to level of knowledge regarding child behavioural problems among mothers of school aged children 4(1%) had B grade knowledge, 91(22.75%) had C grade knowledge and 305 (76.25%) had D grade of knowledge. knowledge regarding childhood behavioural problems, the mean score is 10.16 and standard deviation is 3.86. non-significant association like age of the mother, gender of the child, religion, type of family, birth order of the child, type of diet, Family history of behavioural problems, source of information, Academic performance and significant like age of the child, Education of the mother, income of family, Occupation of the mother are significant at P=0.05.

Conclusion: The study concluded that most of the mothers of school age children have inadequate knowledge regarding child behavioral problems.

Nursing implications: The most effective way to improve the compliance is to provide education to the mothers regarding prevention of child behavioral problems.

Recommendations: Based on the findings of the study the following recommendations are made.

- 1) A similar study can be conducted among school teachers and public.
- 2) A similar study may be conducted in other backward districts, talukas, villages etc,
- 3) Manuals, information booklets and self-instruction module may be developed.

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