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A Study to Assess the Behavioural Problem of Preschooler Among Mother at Srm Hospital

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ABSTRACT

To assess the level of knowledge on behavioral problems of preschooler among mothers at SRM general hospital in Chengalpattu district, Tamil Nadu. To link with behavioral problems with their specified demographic factors. The study was conducted using a WHO-standardized instrument. The knowledge of behavioral problems was linked to demographic factors such as age, religion income. However, the knowledge was gained to the mother and other demographic factors such as education, employment, family. It concluded that the Mothers had adequate knowledge regarding Knowledge on Behavioral problem.

Keywords: *Assess, Knowledge, behavioral problems, preschooler, mother.*

1. INTRODUCTION

Children's behavior issues are a significant social, educational, and health concern.

These issues are common, stable over time, have a bad prognosis, and are expensive for society and the person, all of which emphasize the need for early, effective treatments and primary prevention.

2. BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

Children have normal demands in addition to their physical and physiological requirements for mental health. Emotional requirements are viewed as emotional nourishment for positive behavior. The kids rely on their parents for care. Therefore, meeting needs falls under the purview of parents. Each youngster should get kind, caring attention and feel secure in their protection from Children who are normal are well-adjusted, joyful, and healthy. By giving parents and other family members basic emotional support, this adjustment is established **(Parul D., 2nd edition)**. Parenting plays a vital part in assisting children in adjusting, and the early years of a child's life are critical in establishing emotional, cognitive, and social functioning patterns that will later affect the child's development, particularly in relation to their mental health. The results of this research offer some evidence in favor of group-based Parenting programs being used to help children under three years old with their emotional and behavioral adjustment. For this reason, parenting programs could help babies and toddlers better integrate emotionally and behaviorally.

According to a research on behavioral issues, 22% of preschoolers in New Delhi experienced behavioral issues **(Rai S, Malik SC, Sharma D., 1993)**. According to the National Survey on Drug Use and Health Report, inpatient care for preschool-aged children with behavioral disorders have seen significant modifications over the previous 20 years**(Perera H, Gunatunge C, 2004)**. Conditions vary from mild to severe, with certain problems being more frequent than others.

Research carried out in industrialized nations has demonstrated that behavioral issues or

child misbehaviour have a detrimental effect on children's future social, academic, and economic success **(Fergusson DM, Horwood LJ, Ridder EM, 2005)**. Problems with conduct in childhood also indicate a likelihood of engaging in antisocial behaviour as an adult **(Kessler RC, et al., 2007).**

According to research, parenting plays a vital part in assisting children in adjusting, and the early years of a child's life are critical in establishing emotional, cognitive, and social functioning patterns that will later affect the child's development, particularly in relation to their mental health. The results of this research offer some evidence in favor of group-based parenting programs being used to help children under three years old with their emotional and

behavioral adjustment. For this reason, parenting programs could help babies and toddlers better integrate emotionally and behaviorally.

AIM

A research at SRM hospital assessed mothers' knowledge of pre-schooler behavioral problems.

OBJECTIVES

To examine moms' understanding of their preschoolers' behavioral difficulties.The study aims to link mothers' knowledge of pre-schooler behavioral problems to specific demographic characteristics.

HYPOTHESIS

Mothers' knowledge of behavioral difficulties in preschoolers is significantly associated with specific demographic characteristics.

DELIMITATION &ASSUMPTIONS

The study is limited to a time of data gathering.Preschool children may exhibit behavioral issues.

Mothers of preschool children may lack awareness about behavioral difficulties.

3. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The review of literature is an important phase in the research process. This study conducts a thorough and systematic review of pertinent recent publications. Before exploring a new topic of study, researchers must first examine their existing knowledge. This contributes to the study's progression. A thorough literature evaluation establishes a foundation for new understanding.The investigator did a comprehensive literature review to establish a broad framework for the topic at hand.

The literature review consists of four elements.Studies on the prevalence of behavioral issues in preschoolers. Research on moms' understanding of behavior problems. preschoolers.

4. METHODOLOGY

The examination of literature allowed the investigator to create a structured questionnaire that allowed to define the study's methodology and prepare for data analysis in the most efficient way possible. The study was conducted using a quantitative methodology and a non-experimental research design at SRM general hospital in Kattankulathur, Chengalpattu district, the study was done among mothers of preschooler-aged children attending in OPD. The primary study involved 100 mothers who visited the pediatric medical ward and pediatric medical opd at SRM general hospital in Kattankulathur, Chengalpattu district. The samples were chosen using a non-probability convenient sampling technique. Descriptive approaches were used to assess the knowledge based on the objectives. The data was collected one week. Part-A is a structured questionnaire used to measure demographic characteristics, and part-b is the WHO knowledge question to assess the knowledge on behavioral problems.

ETHICAL APPROVAL

Before beginning data collecting, the research committee of the project was approved by SRM College of nursing, SRM institute of science and technology, kattankulathur, Chengalpattu district. The Dean of the SRM College of Nursing granted permission, and each participant gave informed consent. The subjects were assured that their identity would be preserved and that they may withdraw from the research at any moment.

5. DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

Table 1: The frequency and percentage distribution of the mothers of preschool aged children's demographic data. N = 100

Demographic Variables	Frequency	Percentage
Age in years		
20 – 30	49	49.0
30 – 40	35	35.0
Above 40	13	13.0
Other	3	3.0
Religion		
Hindu	73	73.0
Christian	17	17.0
Muslim	10	10.0
Others	-	-
Monthly income		
<5,000	-	-
5,000 – 10,000	45	45.0
10,000 – 20,000	44	44.0
20,000 – 1,00,000	11	11.0
Educational status of father		
No formal education	5	5.0
Primary and secondary education	76	76.0
Graduate	19	19.0
Educational status of mother		
No formal education	7	7.0
Primary and secondary education	82	82.0
Graduate	11	11.0
Occupation of father		
Farmer	10	10.0
Manager	51	51.0
Accountant	23	23.0
Business analyst	16	16.0
Occupation of mother		
Housewife	60	60.0
Designer	33	33.0
Accountant	7	7.0

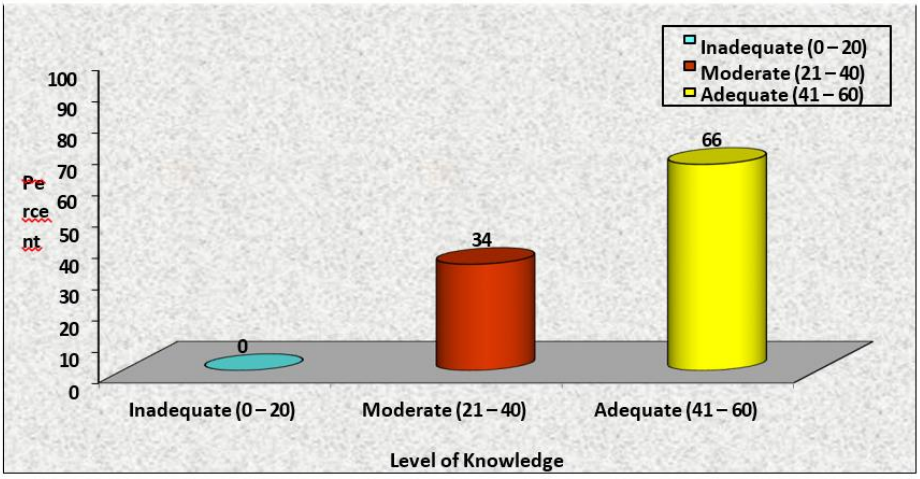
Business analyst	-	-

The table 1 shows that most of the mothers of preschool children, 49(49%) were aged between 20 – 30 years, 73(73%) were Hindus, 45945%) had monthly income of 5,000 – 10,000, 76(76%) of fathers had primary and secondary education, 82(82%) of mothers had primary and secondary education 51(51%) of father were Managers and 60(60%) of mothers were housewives.

Table 2: Frequency and percentage distribution of level of knowledge on behavioral problems of preschooler among mother's N = 100

Level of Knowledge	Frequency	Percentage
Inadequate (0 – 20)	0	0
Moderate (21 – 40)	34	34.0
Adequate (41 – 60)	66	66.0

The table 2 shows that among the mothers of preschool children, 66(66%) had adequate knowledge and 34(34%) had moderate knowledge on behavioral problems of preschoolers.



Percentage distribution of level of knowledge on behavioral problems of preschooler among mothers

Table 3: Assessment of knowledge scores on behavioral problems of preschooler among mothers.

N = 100

Knowledge	Score
Minimum	29.0
Maximum	60.0
Median	51.50
Mean	48.61
Standard Deviation (S.D)	12.36

The table 3 shows that the mean score of knowledge was 48.61±12.36. The median score was 51.50 with minimum score of 29.0 and maximum score of 60.0.

Table 4: Association of level of knowledge on behavioral problems of preschooler among mothers with their selected demographic variables. N = 100

Demographic Variables	Frequency	Knowledge Chi-Square & p-value
Age in years		
20 – 30	49	□2 =2.207 d.f=3 p=0.531 N.S
30 – 40	35	
Above 40	13	
Other	3	
Religion		
Hindu	73	□ □2 =4.464 d.f=2 p=0.107 N.S
Christian	17	
Muslim	10	
Others	-	
Monthly income		
<5,000	-	□ 2 =0.271 d.f=2 p=0.873 N.S
5,000 – 10,000	45	
10,000 – 20,000	44	
20,000 – 1,00,000	11	
Educational status of father		
No formal education	5	□ 2 =6.136 d.f=2 p=0.047 S*
Primary and secondary education	76	
Graduate	19	
Educational status of mother		
No formal education	7	□ 2 =1.539 d.f=2 p=0.463 N.S
Primary and secondary education	82	
Graduate	11	
Occupation of father		
Farmer	10	□ 2 =3.354 d.f=3
Manager	51	
Accountant	23	

Business analyst	16	p=0.340 N.S
Occupation of mother		□ 2 =1.915 d.f=2 p=0.384 N.S
Housewife	60	
Designer	33	
Accountant	7	
Business analyst	-	

*p<0.05, S – Significant, N.S – Not Significant

Table 4 demonstrates a statistically significant correlation between the father's educational status ($\chi 2$=6.136, p=0.047) and mothers' degree of awareness regarding behavioral difficulties in pre-schoolers at the p<0.01 level. The other demographic factors had not demonstrated a statistically significant correlation with moms' degree of understanding about behavioral

issues with pre-schoolers.

6. DISCUSSION

This chapter discusses data analysis results based on the study's objectives. The study aimed to measure mothers' understanding of behavioral problems in pre-schoolers at SRM hospital.

To examine moms' understanding of their preschoolers' behavioral difficulties.This study aims to link mothers' knowledge of pre-schooler behavioral problems to demographic characteristics.

The study found that the majority of preschool mothers (49%) were between 20 and 30 years old, 73%) were Hindus, 45945% had a monthly income of 5,000 to 10,000, 76%) had primary and secondary education, and 82%) had Primary and secondary schooling. 51% of fathers were managers, while 60% of moms were housewives.

The first objective was the knowledge on behavioral problems of preschooler among mothers. The analysis revealed in table 2 shows that among the mothers of preschool children, 66(66%) had adequate knowledge and 34(34%) had moderate knowledge on behavioral problems of preschoolers. The findings presented in table 3 showed that the mean score of knowledge was 48.61±12.36. The median score was 51.50 with minimum score of 29.0 and maximum score of 60.0. The research's results were found to be in line with those of a 2017 study by Jayshree Godara and Sunita Chouhan that evaluated moms who were not employer's understanding of behavioral issues in children between the ages of three and six. Forty women

who were chosen at random (by lottery) from four residential colonies in Bikaner city made up the sample size for this study. In a lottery, ten moms without jobs were chosen at random from each chosen colony. The majority of working moms had more understanding regarding preschool behavioral issues than did non-employed mothers, according to the evaluation of non-employed mothers' knowledge. There was also a very significant difference in knowledge between employed and non-employed mothers.

The second aim was to establish a correlation between certain demographic characteristics and mothers' degree of awareness regarding behavioural problems of pre-schoolers. Table 4's analysis reveals that there is a statistically significant correlation between the father's educational status ($\chi 2$=6.136, p=0.047) and mothers' degree of awareness about behavioral issues in pre-schoolers, with a p-value of less than 0.01. The other demographic factors had not demonstrated a statistically significant correlation with moms' degree of understanding about behavioural issues with pre-schoolers. Hence the research hypothesis H1 that stated earlier "There will be significant association of knowledge on behavioral problems of preschooler among mothers with selected demographic variables" was accepted for the demographic variable educational status of father and not accepted for all other demographic variables.

7. CONCLUSION

The study concluded that the mothers of preschool children had adequate to moderate knowledge on behavioral problems and necessary education can be imparted to the mother on various factors leading to behavioral problems among the preschool children. this diagram, shows that among the mothers of preschool children, 66(66%) had adequate knowledge and 34(34%) had moderate knowledge on behavioral problems of preschoolers.

Nurse researchers should urge clinical nurses to discuss the results of the current study in order to develop fresh, cutting-edge teaching strategies that will raise the moms of preschool-aged children's level of understanding regarding behavioral

issues. Effective dissemination of research findings through conferences and professional publications is crucial for the successful application of such discoveries.

Based on the study findings, the recommendations were The study can be conducted for a larger group in different setting for better generalization of the findings.A comparative study can be conducted among mothers of preschool children residing in rural and urban settings.A study can be conducted on various factors leading to behavioral problems among preschool children.

8. ACKNOWLEDMENT

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CONFLICT OF INTEREST

There are no conflicts of interest. Furthermore, this research was not sponsored.

STATEMENT OF INFORMED CONSENT

All study participants gave their informed permission before being included in the study.

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