

A Study To Evaluate The Knowledge Of Behavioral Disorders In Preschool Children Among Mothers In Selected Rural Area Of Belagavi

Sanjeev Badli^{1*}, Namrata Devulakar², Veereshkumar Nandgaon³

¹Senior Tutor, Department of Community Health Nursing, KAHER, Institute of Nursing Sciences, Nehru Nagar, Belagavi, Karnataka, India-590010 spbadli@gmail.com

²Assistant Professor & HOD, Department of Community Health Nursing, KAHER, Institute of Nursing Sciences, Nehru Nagar, Belagavi, Karnataka, India-590010 nmdevulkar@gmail.com

³Principal, KAHER, Institute of Nursing Sciences, Nehru Nagar, Belagavi, Karnataka, India- 590010
veereshnandagaon@yahoo.co.in

How to cite this article: Sanjeev Badli, Namrata Devulakar, Veereshkumar Nandgaon (2024). A Study To Evaluate The Knowledge Of Behavioral Disorders In Preschool Children Among Mothers In Selected Rural Area Of Belagavi, 44(3), 12892-12898.

Abstract

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

Behavioral trouble is a negative attitude primarily based on age. Baby everyday behavior relies upon on diverse natural and environmental circumstances. Mother and father are the first to whom a baby makes and develops his worries regarding his needs and wants. Behavioral research talked about masses of stimulants that work as catalyze to initiate trouble behaviors in preschool youngsters and a non-stop practice of such mind-set makes it an necessary part of child's persona. The prevailing examine changed into undertaken to evaluate the level of understanding of behavioral issues in preschool youngsters among mothers.

"A study to evaluate the knowledge of behavioural disorders in preschool children among mothers in selected rural area of Belagavi"

OBJECTIVES:

1. To evaluate the level of knowledge of behavioral disorders in preschool children among mothers
2. To find out the association between level of knowledge of behavioral disorders in preschool children among mothers with socio-demographic variables.

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK: is based on modified Dorothy Johnson's open system model

METHODS

The research design used for the take a look at become descriptive survey design. Purposive sampling technique turned into used to select 30 samples for the observe. The tool used for the study become structured knowledge questionnaire to evaluate the information of behavioral problems in preschool children amongst mothers. The information collected had been analyzed the usage of descriptive and inferential statistics.

RESULTS

The important findings found that:

The mean, SD, and mean percentage of knowledge scores regarding behavioral disorders in pre-school children among mothers were 11 (SD = 5.439), which is 44%. There is a significant association between the knowledge scores of mothers of preschool youngsters and their socio-demographic variables, including age ($X^2 = 10.29$), education ($X^2 = 14.66$), and monthly income ($X^2 = 17.06$), and a significant association was identified with the knowledge score compared to occupation and type of family.

Interpretation and Conclusion

The study concluded that 05 (16%) of mothers of pre-school children had adequate awareness, 05 (16%) had moderately adequate awareness, and 20 (66%) had inadequate awareness regarding behavioral disorders in pre-school children.

Key words: Evaluate, Knowledge, Behavioral disorders, Preschool children, mothers.

INTRODUCTION

Children are the country's most crucial assets. Preschool duration is a superb time for a kid to learn matters. At the same time, they emerge as effortlessly pissed off. A massive wide variety of kids suffer from behavioral issues at one time or the alternative in the course of their improvement.

Everyday kids are wholesome, glad and well adjusted. This adjustment is evolved by means of supplying simple emotional wishes together with bodily and physiological wishes for their mental well-being. The emotional wishes are considered as psychic meals for healthful behavior. The youngsters are dependent on their mother and father, so dad and mom are accountable for fulfillment of the emotional needs.

The preschool years extending from about 3 to five years of age. The causes for all behavioral issues in preschool children are due to parents negligence, poor supervision or bad interest, family conflict and maladjustment e.G., too strict mother and father, rejection, sibling contention, unconscious, anger and defiance in the baby, insecurity, struggle or hostility, aggression, neurotic attitudes of the mothers.

The term conduct refers to the way a child responds to a certain state of affairs or experience. It's miles suffering from temperament, which is made from an person's innate and specific expectations, feelings and ideals. Maximum children learn to alter their reactions and feelings over the years within the early years via emotional connections with significant others. The common kinds of behavior trouble for the duration of the preschool are whining, lying, sleep hassle, problem in removal, aggression and child communicate.

All kids sometimes disobey adults or behave badly or breaks the guidelines normal of their own family and network so there's not anything to worry approximately but if the child is continuously having a few problem or keeps to act badly or pass the boundaries of normal infantile mischief then it comes beneath behavioral troubles and will become a count of notable situation as this sort of behavior can have an effect on a child's development, fulfillment and might intrude with their capacity to lead a regular life with circle of relatives and society.

Each member of the family occupies a essential function within the interaction map of a infant but amongst them the position of mother is very essential and varied as the child spends maximum of his time along with his mother. Mother is the glue that holds a circle of relatives together to provide the loving care and support wished by means of developing youngsters. The nurturing a mother provides is unprecedented and a critical part of baby's care.

The preschool years extending from approximately 3 to five years of age. Common behavioral issues of formative years are temper tantrum, breath retaining spell, thumb sucking, nail biting, enuresis, encopresis, tics, and stuttering or stammering, delayed speech and attention deficit hyperactive disorder.

Principal behavioral troubles are the sizeable deviations from socially accepted ordinary behaviors. Those troubles are specially because of failure in adjustment to outside surroundings and presence of internal struggle. Behavioral troubles always require unique interest.

As stated by using Harris (1980), many "behavioral problems are traits of each the socially and emotionally disturbed kids". The behavioral problems in preschool infant encompass, thumb sucking, nail biting, enuresis, encopresis, sleep on foot, sleep talking, nightmares, tic, breath preserving spells, behind schedule speech and so forth. Those disorders are pretty stable, internalized and difficult to be handled.

Your health Fest (2009), enduring for happy youth of kids and making them affective and advantageous social people is a challenge to perform for higher lives with least behavioral troubles. Behavioral research mentioned masses of stimulants that paintings as catalyzed to initiate troubles behaviors in preschool children and a continuous exercise of such attitude makes it an fundamental part of infant's persona.

The American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) (2005) reports that it's far very hard to pick out everyday and extraordinary behaviors. The child's mind may additionally vary in temperament, development and behavior. The american academy of pediatrics stresses that the mom is reaction plays an vital function whilst a baby reacts in a certain manner.

Mild stage of behavioral issues had been extra common on of non-running moms eighty three.Three%, while 60% of working moms suggested mild level amongst their youngsters revealed with the aid of the comparative take a look at of Mangalore.

There was significance of difference between behavioral issues of pre- faculty youngsters amongst working and non-operating mothers with the unpaired 't' cost ($t=5.177$) at 0.05 degree of importance. This finding revealed that there was good sized distinction within the degree of behavioral troubles of preschool children amongst hired and unemployed mothers with t value 6.348; $p<0.05$ stage.

The giant contributions made in the course of the early ages of an character's lifestyles determines the entire some personality. Preschool age is an important duration wherein the child learns thru a preoperational wondering. The encompassing at domestic and preschool are going to make a tremendous exchange inside the children's emotional and behavioral characteristics. Any other one critical elements is the mother's outside employment which has each high quality and terrible effect on their both bodily and emotional increase.

Therefore the researcher is eager to recognize the awareness on behavioral problems in preschool kids amongst mothers

METHODOLOGY

RESEARCH APPROACH

The descriptive approach was used to conduct the study.

RESEARCH DESIGN

Non experimental descriptive survey design was adopted to assess the knowledge of behavioral disorders in preschool children among mothers in selected rural area of Belagavi

SETTING

Setting refers to the area wherein the observe is carried out. It is the physical location and situation in which information series takes vicinity in a study. The study was conducted at Vantamuri village of Belagavi.

STUDY VARIABLES

- **Socio-Demographic variables** - age, education, occupation, type of family and monthly income
- **Independent variable** - Behavioral disorders
- **Dependent variable** - knowledge of mothers of preschool youngsters

POPULATION

It is the set of people to which findings of a study are to be generalized. In the present study the populations of the study are mothers of preschool children from Vantamuri village.

SAMPLE AND SAMPLING TECHNIQUE

The sample of this study comprised of 30 mothers of preschool children. Purposive sampling technique was used to draw the sample.

Criteria for Selection of Sample

Inclusive criteria: Mothers of preschool youngsters those

- who are present during the time of study
- who are interested to take part in the study.
- who can understand Kannada.

Exclusive criteria: Mothers of preschool children those

- who are ill at the time of study.
- who had completed training.

INSTRUMENT AND SCORING PROCEDURE

A) Instruments contains of two sections.

Part - I

Structured knowledge questionnaire which contains socio-demographic variables namely age, education, occupation, family type and family income

Part – II

Structured awareness questionnaire consists of 25 multiple choice questions. Every question has got four choices. It became made overlaying the numerous components concerning behavioural troubles of preschool kids.

B) SCORING SYSTEM

PART – II

Structured awareness questionnaire.

The multiple choice questions were used to evaluate the awareness regarding behavioural issues. A score of 1 (1) become given to each correct reaction. A score of 0 (zero) was given to wrong answer. The total score was 30.

Interpretation

Level of awareness	Percentage
Inadequate	<50%
Moderately adequate	51-69%
Adequate	>70%

VALIDITY AND RELIABILITY OF THE TOOL

Validity

The validity of the tool become hooked up in session with guide. The tool become modified in step with the proposal and advice of the guides.

Reliability

Structured awareness questionnaire

The reliability of knowledge questionnaire was evaluated by testing for stability and internal consistency. Internal consistency was evaluated by using split half method where the spear man's brown prophecy formula was used. The value was located to be reliable ($R=0.9$).

PILOT STUDY

The Pilot study was carried out in honaga village for a length of 7 days after acquiring permission from the Medical Officer, PHC, Vantamuri. The oral consent became obtained from each sample. The objective of the research was explained to the samples before the study. The study was conducted among 03 samples. Samples were chosen through purposive random sampling method. Data was evaluated by using descriptive and inferential statistics. The results of the study showed that mean and standard deviation of knowledge score was 13.6(S.D+3.77). The findings of pilot study states that it was feasible to conduct the main study.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURE

The information collection was finished in vantamuri village of Belagavi. The data was collected for a length of five weeks from 30 samples. Prior to the study, permission was gained from the Medical Officer, PHC, Vantamuri. The objectives of the study was explained to the subjects before the research. Oral consent was taken from the samples. Purposive sampling techniques have been used to chose the samples. The data was collected from Monday to Friday during the working hours.45 minutes was spent for the samples every day for data collection. The same technique was continued for remaining college. Finally the data was evaluated using descriptive and inferential statistics to identify the level of knowledge of the mothers of preschool youngsters on behavioural issues

RESULTS

SECTION A:

Data on socio-demographic characteristics of mothers of preschool children.

SECTION B:

Data on knowledge level on behavioral disorders in preschool children among mothers.

SECTION C:

Data on association between knowledge scores of behavioral disorders in preschool children among mothers with demographic variables

SECTION - A: DATA ON DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF MOTHERS OF PRESCHOOL CHILDREN.

TABLE – 1 Frequency & Percentage distribution according to their demographic variables
N=30

Characteristics	Category	Respondents	
		Number	Percentage
Age group (years)	20 – 25	19	63%
	26 – 30	09	30%
	31 – 35	02	6%
Education	No formal education	03	30%
	1-5 th std	03	30%
	6-10 th std	17	56%
	PUC and above	07	23%
Occupation	Housewife	27	90%
	Employer	01	3.3%
	Self-employer	02	6.67%
Type of family	Nuclear family	12	40%
	Joint family	18	60%
Monthly income	<Rs. 5000	08	26%
	Rs.5001- Rs.10000	11	36.67%
	>Rs.10001	11	36.67%

The table 1 describes that distribution of pre-school mothers according to their socio-demographic characteristics.

The most of the mothers of pre-school children 19 (63%) were belonged to age of 20-25 years, 09(30%) were belonged 26-30 years and 02 (6%) belongs to the age of 31-35 years.

The data revealed that the maximum number 17(56%) pre-school children mothers who had 6th-10th std education, 03 (30%) were with no formal education, 03(30%) pre-school mothers studied 1st – 5th std and 07 (23%) pre-school mothers were PUC and above.

Most of the mothers of pre-school children 20(90%) were housewife, 02(6.67%) were self-employer and 01(3.3%) was employer.

Maximum number of mothers of pre-school children 12(40%) belonged to nuclear family, 18 (60%) of the pre-school mothers belong to joint family.

There were 11(36%) mothers of pre-school children family earnings belongs to the group of Rs.5001-10,000, 11(36%) belongs to the income of Rs.>10001, 08 (26%) belongs to the income of Rs.<5000

SECTION B: DATA ON KNOWLEDGE ON BEHAVIOURAL DISORDERS IN PRESCHOOL CHILDREN AMONG MOTHERS.

Table 2: Frequency and percentage of knowledge level on behavioural disorders in preschool children among mothers

Level of awareness	F	%
Adequate	05	16.6%
Moderately Adequate	05	16.6%
Inadequate	20	66.6%
Total	30	100%

Table 2 depicts that 05 (16%) of mothers of pre-school children had adequate awareness, 05 (16%) had moderately adequate awareness and 20 (66%) had inadequate awareness regarding behavioral disorders in pre-school children.

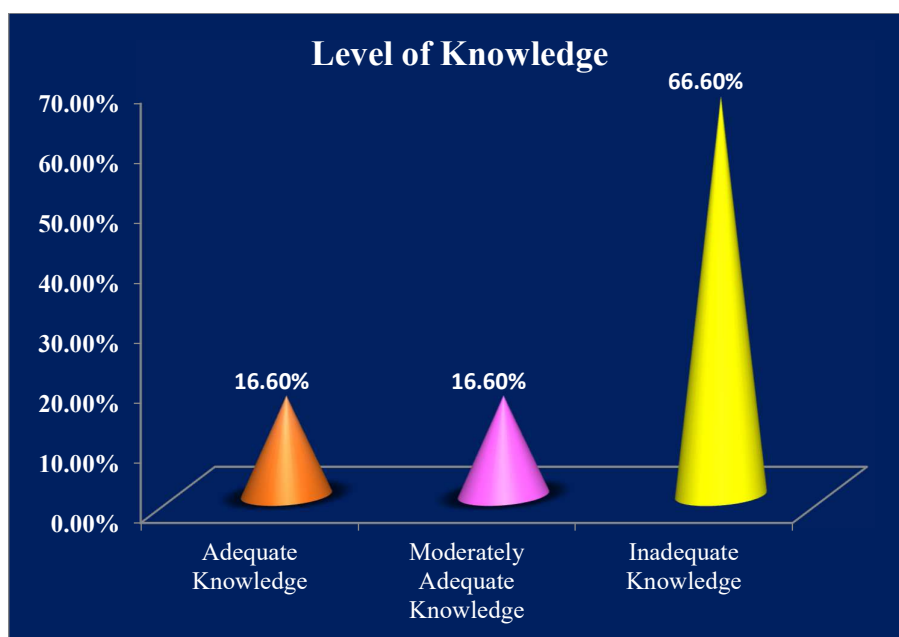


Figure 7: Percentage distribution of mothers of preschool children according to their level of awareness

Table 3: Mean, Standard Deviation and Mean percentage of knowledge scores regarding behavioral disorders in pre-school children among mothers.

S.No	Study Variable	Meanscores	Standard deviation	Mean Percentage
1	Knowledge	11	5.439	44%

Table: 3 Showed that the mean, SD, mean percentage of knowledge score of behavioural disorders in pre-school children among mothers was 11(SD+5.439) which is of 44%.

SECTION D: Data on association of awareness level on behavioral disorders with their selected demographic variables.

Table 4: Association of awareness scores on behavioral problems among mothers of under five children with their selected socio-demographic variables

N=30

DemographicVariables	Level of awareness	X ²	Table Value	Inference
----------------------	--------------------	----------------	-------------	-----------

		Adequate		Moderately Adequate		Inadequate				
		No	%	No	%	No	%			
1	Age									
1.1	20-25 yrs	01	5.26%	02	10.5%	16	84.2%	10.29 df=4	9.49	(S)
1.2	26-30yrs	04	44.4%	02	22.2%	03	33.3%			
1.3	31-35yrs	00	0%	01	50%	01	50%			
2	Education									
2.1	No formal education	01	33.3%	00	0%	02	66.6%	14.66 df=6	12.59	(S)
2.2	1 st to 5 th std	01	33.3%	00	0%	02	66.6%			
2.3	6 th to 10 th std	02	11.76%	03	17.64%	12	70.5%			
2.4	PUC and above	01	14.2%	02	28.57%	04	57.14%			
3	Occupation									
3.1	Housewife	04	14.8%	04	14%	19	17.3%	4.53 df=4	9.49	(N.S)
3.2	Employer	00	0%	00	0%	01	100%			
3.3	Self-employer	01	50%	01	50%	00	0%			
4	Family Type									
4.1	Nuclearfamily	02	16.66%	02	16.66%	08	66.6%	0 df=2	5.99	(N.S)
4.2	Joint family	03	16.66%	03	16.66%	12	66.6%			
5	Monthly income									
5.1	<Rs.5000	01	12.5%	02	25%	05	62.5%	17.06 df=04	9.49	(S)
5.2	Rs.5001-	00	0%	10	90.9%	01	9.09%			
5.3	Rs.10000 >Rs.10001	04	36.3%	03	27.2%	04	36.3%			

NS = Not Significant, S – Significant P < 0.05

Table 4 displays the Chi-square values of the association between the mothers of preschool-aged children's knowledge of behavioral disorders and their demographic characteristics, including age, family type, income, and educational attainment in addition to occupation.

The results showed that there was a significant correlation between the mothers' knowledge scores and the demographic variables of their preschool-aged children, including age ($X^2 = 10.29$), education ($X^2 = 14.66$), and monthly income ($X^2 = 17.06$). There was also a significant correlation between the mothers' knowledge scores and the type of family and occupation.

DISCUSSION

The majority of mothers of preschool-age children (19) (63%) belonged to the 20–25 age group, followed by mothers in the 26–30 age group (09–30%) and mothers in the 31–35 age group (two–6%).

The percentage distribution of moms with preschool-aged children by educational status was as follows: 17 (56%) of the mothers were in the sixth to tenth grade, 03 (30%) had no formal education, 03 (30%) studied from the first to the fifth grade, and 07 (23%) studied PUC and above.

The occupation-specific percentage distribution of mothers with preschool-aged children. The majority of women of preschool-aged children—27, or 90%—are housewives, followed by 02, or 6.67%, who work for themselves, and 01, or 3.3%, who work for an employer.

Mothers of preschool-aged children's percentage distribution by family type The majority of moms of preschool-aged children—18, or 60%—belonged to joint families, whereas only 12 (or 40%) did so for nuclear families.

The percentage distribution of moms with preschool-age children by household income shows that 11 (36%) of them earn between Rs. 5001 and Rs. 10,000, 11 (36%) earn more than Rs. 10,000, and 8 (26%) earn less than Rs. 5000.

The data analysis revealed that, the assessment of knowledge of behavioral disorders of among mothers pre-school children 05(16.67%) had adequate knowledge, 05 (16.67%) had moderately adequate awareness and 20(66.6%) had inadequate knowledge of behavioral disorders . The mean, SD, mean percentage of knowledge score regarding behavioral disorders in pre-school children among mothers was 11(SD+5.439) which is of 44%.

According to the study, there was a significant correlation between the mothers' knowledge scores and their demographic variables, including age ($X^2=10.29$), education ($X^2=14.66$), and monthly income ($X^2=17.06$). There was also a significant correlation between the mothers' knowledge scores and their occupation and family type.

CONCLUSION

The purpose of the study was to determine how well-informed moms in particular rural Belagavi districts were about behavioral abnormalities in preschool-aged children.

The Non experimental descriptive design was implemented for the current research. The study samples were chosen through purposive sampling method and were evaluated for level of knowledge of behavioural disorders in pre-school children among mothers using self-administered questionnaire.

The data were assessed using descriptive statistics and inferential statistics. The outcomes of the study describes that there was inadequate knowledge of behavioural disorders in pre-school children among mothers.

REFERENCES

1. Nalini, M. S. Comparative analysis of preschoolers' behavioral changes in Manglore among working and non-working moms. 2014;2(1):559–74; J Int Acad Res Multidiscip [Internet]. accessible at www.jiarm.com
2. OCD. Young Children's Behaviors. 2005; accessible at www.oed.pitt.edu/Files/PDF/sr2005-07.pdf
3. MBK, Munilalitha. Determine the parents' attitudes and level of knowledge on behavioral issues with young children in specific Madhugiri neighborhoods in order to gather data. Rajiv Gandhi University, Madhugiri, 2009.
4. Ranjan S. The impact of a mother's employment status on the behavioral issues that primary school students face. An International Journal of Education SPIJE, ISSN 2231-2323 (Print), 2231-2404 Vol3, Shaikshik Parisamvad. 2013;3(2):36–41.
5. Discipline Techniques for the Most Typical Child Behavior Issues, Amy Morin L. revised on August 20, 2017;
6. Asst. Prof. Chouhan DR, Renu72_shekhawat@yahoo.com, Regional Institute of Ajmer R E-. Research on the emotional quotient of educated working and non-working women's senior secondary school students. 2016;4(4):17–30.
7. Dunifon R, Kalil A, Crosby DA, Jessica H. Night work by mothers and behavioral issues in their kids. 49(10): 1874–1855, 2013.
8. Aggarwal S. Characteristics of Offspring of Employed and Unemployed Moms: An Analytical Analysis. 2212;(June 2016):3-24. accessible at www.srjis.com
9. Mrs. Ancy Alexander, 2 Dr. Asha P. Shetty *. A Comparison of Working and Non-Working Mothers' Behavioral Issues with Their Preschoolers [Internet]. 2014; Vol. 3, p. 35–8; IOSR Journal of Nursing and Health Science (IOSR-JNHS). The article is accessible at <http://www.iosrjournals.org/iosr-jnhs/papers/vol3-issue6/Version-1/G03613538.pdf>.
10. Yeleswarapu Krishna, Bharani Rao Nallapu Samson S. A Study of Differences in the Nutritional Conditions of Preschoolers of Working and Unemployed Women in Guntur's Urban Slums. Journal of Clinical & Diagnostic Research, Vol. 6, [Internet], 2012, pp. 1718–21. The following URL is accessible: 10.0.30.180/JCDR/2012/4395.2629%0Ahttp://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?site=ehost-live&scope=site;direct=true;db=a9h;AN=86377444
11. Vada N. Maternal Occupation's Effect on Preschoolers' Health and Nutritional Status. (In Srinagar City). Humanit Soc Sci IOSR J. 2013;7(1):9–12.
12. TG, Sunder Gujral, Rita Abbi, and Parul Christian. The effect of a mother's employment position on her children's health and nutrition [Internet]. accessible at <http://unu.edu>
13. Yaacob N, Siew HS, Rosila N. Physical aggression in children and the job position of their mothers in Malaysia. 2010;
14. Almani AS, Kazi E, Old C. An investigation into how working mothers affect their children's development at Pakistan's Faculty of Education Cadet College Petaro. 2012;2(11):164–71.
15. Nelson, 1996. Pediatric textbook (15th edition). published in Bangalore by Prism Book Pvt Ltd.
16. Pathhasarathy (2007). Third Edition of the IAP Pediatric Textbook. Published in New Delhi by the Jaypee Brothers.
17. Parulduitta (2007). 17. Second Edition of Pediatric Nursing. New Delhi: Jaypee Brothers Medical Publication (P) LTd.
18. Wong's. (2003). The seventh edition of Nursing Care for Infants and Children. Missoua, published by Mosby.
19. Piyush Gupta (4th ed.), Essential Pediatric Nursing. Publications, CBS, New Delhi.
20. K.P. Neeraja, 2006. First edition nursing student's growth and development textbook. Medicine Publications, Jaypee Brothers. New Delhi.
21. Card D., Berkowitz (1999) A Primary Care Approach to Pediatric Nursing (2nd ed.). Mosby Publishing.
22. Sodocks and K. Alpan, "Synopsis of Psychiatry," (8th ed.), 1998. New Delhi's B.I. Waverly Pvt. Ltd.