



Knowledge on Selected Behavioural Problems Among Mothers of Under Five Children

KEYWORDS

Knowledge, Behaviouralproblem , Mothers of under fivechildrens , Inferential statistics

Mrs.Kogila.P

Associate professor, Chettinad College of Nursing,
Tamil Nadu India

Ms.A.Johncymonisha

Third year B.Sc (N) student, Chettinad College of
Nursing, Tamil Nadu, India

Ms.A.Daisy

Third year B.Sc (N) student, Chettinad College of
Nursing, Tamil Nadu, India

Mr.S.Dineshkumar

Third year B.Sc (N) student, Chettinad College
of Nursing, Tamil Nadu, India

ABSTRACT

The infant is a dynamic, ever-changing being who undergoes an orderly and predictable sequence of neuro developmental and physical growth. This sequence is influenced continuously by intrinsic and extrinsic forces that produce individual variation and make each infant's developmental path unique. Parents need to understand the behavioural problems in order to monitor child's progress, to identify changes or abnormalities in development. Therefore a descriptive study to assess the level of knowledge on behavioural problem among the mothers of under five children at pediatric department Chettinad Hospital and Research Institute, Kelambakkam, Tamilnadu, India. Was undertaken with the objectives: 1) To assess the existing level of knowledge on behavioural problems among mothers of under five children , 2) To associate the existing level of knowledge on behavioural problem among mothers of under five children with selected demographic variables. A non-experimental, descriptive study was conducted. The study sample consisted of total 62 mothers of under five children . Data was analyzed by inferential statistics and presented through tables and figures. Findings revealed that Variables like, age of mother, age of child, sex of child, educational status, occupation status , Types of family, Source of knowledge, and number of children and religion were found to be non significant. The number of mothers of under five children having moderate knowledge were 31(50%), inadequate knowledge was 25(40.3%) and adequate knowledge was 6(9.6%). Mean value(7.73), and standard deviation (SD) (2.72%) are as follows.

INTRODUCTION

Children are considered as the most potential unit of our future human resources in a country like ours, which relies great deal on its human resource strength. Therefore, it is necessary in the interest of our country to look after the health and welfare as they form the most vulnerable segment of the population. A better tomorrow depend much on the well being, safety and development of children today.

Research suggests that parenting has an important role to play in helping children to become adjusted and that the 1st few months and years of a child's life are especially important in establishing patterns of emotional, cognitive and social functioning which will in turn influence the child's future development and in particular, their mental health. The finding of this review provides some support for the use of group-based parenting programmes to improve the emotional and behavioural adjustment of children under the age of 3 years. Parenting programmes may therefore have a role to play in improving the emotional and behavioural adjustment of infants and toddlers.

Behavior problems in children are an important social, educational, and health issue. The prevalence of these problems, their stability over time, their poor prognosis, and their costs to both individuals and the society, all point to the need for primary prevention and early effective interventions

TITLE

A Descriptive study to assess the level of knowledge on selected behavioural problems among mothers of under five children at peadiatric department Chettinad Hospital and Research Institute, Kelambakkam , Kanchipuram Dis-

trict ,Tamilnadu ,India.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

To assess the level of knowledge on selected behavioural problems among mothers of under five children .

To associate the level of knowledge on selected behavioural problems among mothers of under five children with selected demographic data.

RESEARCH HYPOTHESES

H0: There is no significant difference in level of knowledge on selected behavioural problems among mothers of under five children and selected demographic variables.

METHODOLOGY

In this study as a researcher want to assess the level of knowledge of behavioural problem among mothers of under five childrens, the descriptive type of evaluative approach seem to be the most appropriate approach for this study.

A. Inclusion criteria

Mothers who are willing to participate in the study

Mothers who are having under five children

Mothers who can interact in Tamil/English.

B. Exclusion criteria—

Mothers of children who are having illness during data collection period.

SELECTION AND DEVELOPMENT OF STUDY INSTRUMENTS

As the study aimed at evaluating the existing level of knowledge on behavioural problem among mothers of under five children the research constructed demographic variable perform and interview schedule to assess the demographic characteristics and the level of knowledge on behavioral problem .

SCORING AND INTERPRETATION

If score is 0-7 percentage is <50% the level of knowledge is Inadequate knowledge

If score is 8-11 percentage is 51-73% the level of knowledge is Moderately adequate knowledge

If score is 11-15 percentage is >74% the level of knowledge is Adequate knowledge

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURE

In this study the researcher planned to assess the level of knowledge on selected behavioural problems among mothers of under five children. In demographic characteristics of mothers of under five childrens were assessed with the help of demographic variable perform and level of knowledge were assessed with the help of structured interview schedule on behavioural problem of under five childrens will be assessed with the help of structured interview

schedule.

RESULT

The maximum score for the knowledge were moderate level 31 (50%). Majority of the others of under five children 28(45.16%) with in the age group of <25Years. Majority of the under five child 28(45.16%) were in the age group of 1Year-3Year.Majority of number of child 32(51.62%) were 1.Majority of mothers of under five children are 24(38.70%) were Graduate. Majority of mothers of under five children are 49(79.05%) home maker. Majority of mothers under five children 32(51.61%) are from small family. Majority of mothers of under five children 42(67.74%) are Hindu.

Figure:.1 Frequency distribution of the mothers of the under five children on behavioural problems according to the sex of the child by demographic variables.

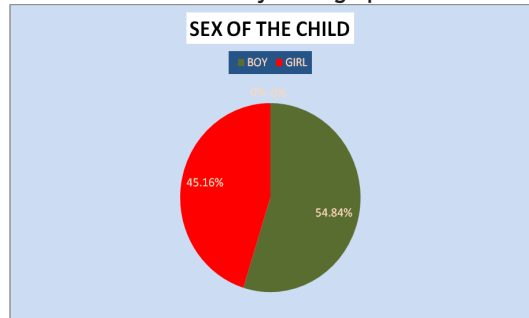


TABLE 1: Over all knowledge aspects of knowledge of mothers of under five childrens among behavioural problems

Si. no	Level of knowledge	No .of mothers of under five children	Total no of question	Score range	Total score	Mean	Mean%	Standard deviation Individual	Knowledge %		
									Total		
1	Adequate	62	15	11-15	6	461	7.43	11%	2.72	9.6%	100%
2	Moderate			8-11	31					50%	
3	Inadequate			0-7	25					40.3%	

DISCUSSION

The association between demographic variables in relation with the knowledge aspects of mothers of under five children, The findings shows that there was no association between demographic variables (age ,religion ,age of mother, educational status of mother ,types of family ,number of children long term health problem ,age of child, gender ,educational status of the child)and level of knowledge of under five children. The findings also shows that the demographic characteristics of religion, marital status of the mother ,occupation of mother ,source of knowledge.

CONCLUSION

Thus the mother must be aware about behavioural problems ,just because this method is easy to identify behavioural problems among their childrens.