



A CO-RELATIONAL STUDY BETWEEN THE FACED LIFE EVENTS AND BEHAVIOURAL PROBLEMS OF THE CHILDREN ATTENDING OUT PATIENT DEPARTMENT (OPD) OF THE SELECTED PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL, KOLKATA

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ABSTRACT Certain life events play major role leading behavioural problems in children. A co-relational study was undertaken to identify behavioural problems, faced life events, the relationship between faced life events and behavioural problems of the children. The conceptual framework was based on modified "Life Stress Model" (Ensel and Lin, 2000). Data were collected by non-probability purposive sampling technique from 100 children aged between 6-12 years, attending OPD with parents using semi-structured interview schedule, Child Psychopathological Measurement Schedule, Life Event Scale for Indian Children. Study findings revealed that 20% of children were at clinically significant level of maladjustment. 47%, 43% and 10% of children had relatively low, moderate and high amount of life change respectively. There was moderately positive correlation ($r=0.51$) between faced life events and behavioural problems of the children at clinically significant level of maladjustment, which is statistically significant ($t=12.72$, at 0.01 level of significance). Statistically significant association was found between behavioural problems with number of sibling and type of family. Study concluded that children faced more life events lead behavioural problems. Considering the findings, recommendations were offered for future research such as conducting study on large sample and other age group.

KEYWORDS :

Objectives of the Study

1. To identify the behavioural problems of the children.
2. To identify the faced life events of the children.
3. To find the relationship between behavioural problems of the children and the faced life events.
4. To find the association between behavioural problems of children and the selected socio- demographic variables.

0.517499 which indicated that there was a moderately positive correlation between the faced life events of the children and behavioural problems of the children as evident from t value of 12.72 at df 18 at 0.001 level of significance which was higher than the table value 3.6105 at df 18 at 0.001 level of significance, which meant it was also statistically significant at the level of 0.001 level of significance. This meant children who had more faced life events leads to behavioural problems and vice versa.

Major Findings

Table 1 Frequency and Percentage distribution of Faced Life Event of Children between 6-12 Years

Grading of Life Changing Unit in Children	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
A relatively low amount of life change and a low susceptibility to stress induced health breakdown (<150)	47	47
A moderate amount of life change and 50% chance of a major health breakdown in next 2 years (150 – 300)	43	43
A high amount of life change and 80% chance of a major health breakdown (>300)	10	10

Data presented in the table 1 showed that the 47% of children had a relatively low amount of life change and a low susceptibility to stress induced health breakdown, 43% of children had a moderate amount of life change and 50% chance of a major health breakdown in next 2 years and the rest 10% of children had a high amount of life change and 80% chance of a major health breakdown.

Table 2 Frequency and Percentage distribution of Behavioural Problems of Children between 6- 12 Years n = 100

Grading of Behavioural Problems in Children	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
Normal (<10)	80	80
Clinically significant level of maladjustment (≥ 10)	20	20

Data presented in Table 2 showed that 80% of children were found normal and 20% of children were found at clinically significant level of maladjustment.

Table 3 Correlation coefficient value showing the relationship between faced life events and behavioural problems of children with the clinically significant level of maladjustment.

Variables	Mean	r value	t value
Faced life event of children	310.57	0.517499	12.72***
Behavioural problems of children	11.48		

t value at df(18) 3.6105, $p < (0.001)$

Data presented in Table 3 depicted that the obtained value of r was