

**A STUDY TO ASSESS THE LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE OF PARENT'S ON BEHAVIOURAL PROBLEMS OF PRIMARY SCHOOL CHILDREN IN SELECTED COMMUNITY AREA KANCHIPURAM (DIST) TAMILNADU**

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**ABSTRACT**

A descriptive study to assess the level of knowledge of parents on behavior problems of primary school children in Poonchery community area Kanchipuram (dist). The objectives were to assess the level of knowledge of parents on behavior problem of primary school children and to find out the association between levels of knowledge on behavioral problems of parents and the selected demographic variables of parents. The mean value is 8. The study showed that 24.44 % of the samples had moderate knowledge, 24.44% had adequate knowledge and 51.1% had inadequate knowledge.

**KEYWORDS:**

Behavioral Problems,

**INTRODUCTION**

Normal children are healthy, happy and well adjusted. This adjustment is developed by providing basic emotional needs along with physical and physiological needs for their mental well being. The emotional needs are considered as emotional food for healthy behavior. The children are dependent on their parent's, so parents are responsible for fulfillment of the emotional needs. Every child should have tender loving care and sense of security about protection from parent's and family members. They should have opportunity for development of independence, trust, confidence and self respect. There should be adequate social and emotional interaction with discipline (Datta, 2104).

The child should get scope for self expression and recreation. Parent's should be aware of about achievements of their children and express acceptance of positive attitude. Normal behavior in children depends on the child's age, personality, physical and emotional development. A child's behavior may be a problem if it doesn't match the expectations of the family or if it is disruptive. Normal or "good" behavior is usually determined by whether it is socially, culturally and developmentally appropriate. Knowing what to expect from your child at each age will help you to decide whether his or her behavior is normal within the social norms.

The primary school years extending from approximately 6 to 10 years of age Common behavioral problems of childhood are temper tantrum, breath holding spell, thumb sucking, nail biting, enuresis, encopresis, pica, tics, and stuttering or stammering, delayed speech and attention deficit disorder. Today we are passing through a stage where the mental health of youngsters is a matter of much concern for the educationists, psychologists and sociologist. Children under 12 years of age constitute over 40% of India's population and information about their mental health need is a national imperative

A child's coping mechanism is influenced by the individual developmental level, temperament, previous stress experiences, role models, and support of parents, teachers and peers. The dysfunctional behaviors lead to further physical or developmental problems. So behavioral modifications at home and school are teaching family techniques to support clear expectations, consistent routines, positive reinforcement for appropriate behaviors time out for negative behavior and teachers to meet individual needs for remediation or alternate instruction methods if necessary, structure activities to respond to child's needs (Keenan & Wakschlag, 2000).

Arvin, Kalaivani, Sangeetha, et al., (2014), reported that 64% of the samples were 23 -27 years of age, 30% had high school education, 63% were unskilled worker, 83% were from nuclear families, 90% followed Hindu religion, 67% were of consanguineous marriage, 50% of them second birth order and 50% of mothers had normal vaginal

delivery. 80% of the mothers had inadequate knowledge and 20% had moderately adequate knowledge on behavioral problems. There was no significant association between selected demographic variables and level of knowledge on preschool behavioural problems among mothers.

**OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

1. To assess the level of knowledge of parent's on behavior problems of primary school children.
2. To find out the association between level of knowledge of parent's on behavioural problems and the selected demographic variables of parent's.

**RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

Non experimental quantitative descriptive design was used. The study was conducted in Poonchery community area at Kanchipuram District, Tamilnadu. Purposive sampling technique was used. The sample size was 45. Structured self knowledge questionnaire is used to assess the level of knowledge on behavioral problems.

**STUDY FINDINGS:**

Majority of the samples were in the age group of 26-30years (42.2%), had primary school education (42.2%), occupation was coolie (42.2%), income was Rs. 5001-10,000 (55.5%), were from joint family system (55.5%), had two children (57.7%) and child(ren) had health problems (64.4%). Mean Score was 8, mean% was 53% and standard deviation was 3.1029. Majority (51.1%) had inadequate knowledge and equal proportion minority (24.44 %) had moderate and adequate knowledge each. There was no significant association between level of knowledge of parent's on behavioural problems and the selected demographic variables of parent's.

**TABLE 1: KNOWLEDGE OF PARENT'S ON BEHAVIOURAL PROBLEMS OF PRIMARY SCHOOL CHILDREN N= 45**

S. No	Knowledge	No	%
1	Adequate	11	24.44%
2	Moderate	11	24.44%
3	Inadequate	23	51.1%

**CONCLUSION:**

The behavioral problems of children undertake different dimension due to the changes of life style of human beings, these days. It becomes therefore imperative for parent's and teachers to deal with children with a right mix of discipline and love. Identification of behavioral problems and its early intervention will go a long way in improving quality of life of those children. The quality and nature of the parental nurturance that a child receives will profoundly influence his future development. Behavioral problems among children are a deviation from the accepted pattern of behavior on the part of children when they are exposed to an inconsistent social and cultural environment. The

school experiences have an effective role in molding the behavior pattern of children.

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