

# A COMPARATIVE STUDY ON BEHAVIORAL PROBLEMS AMONG PRESCHOOL CHILDREN OF WORKING AND NON-WORKING MOTHERS

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## *Abstract*

This study was conducted to assess behavioral problems among pre-school children of working and non-working mothers. A quantitative non-experimental research approach was used to evaluate the behavioral problem of preschool children and find out association between knowledge in working and non-working mother with their selected demographic variables. The target population for the study was mother of pre-school children in UPUMS Saifai. Sample size was 60 and sampling technique used for this study was purposive sampling. The interview method was used for collecting data from the mothers. Data analysis was done by both descriptive and inferential statistics on the basis of objectives and hypothesis of the study and to computer data, master data sheet was prepared, and the association between demographic variables and knowledge level was determined by chi square test. Total behavioral problems of pre-school children of working mother were 83.3% , out of which 80% were hostile-aggressive behavior, 20% anxious- fearful behavior and 10% were hyperactive- distractible behavior and total behavioral problems of pre-school children of non- working mothers were 10%, out of which only 3.3% preschool children were of anxious behavior. Association of behavioral problems in pre-school children of working mothers was only significant with birth order at level of  $P < 0.02$ . t- test score shows that pre-school children of working mothers represents significant behavioral problems than non-working mother's children at  $P < 0.001$  level of significance. This study result indicated as the need to be aware of behavioral problems of preschool children, special attention should be given in children of working mother.

**Key Words:- Behavioral problems, preschool children, working and non-working mother.**

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The prosperity of the nation depends upon the health of future citizens. Children with sound mind in sound body are essential for the future development of the country. Preschool period is a fantastic time for a child to learn things at the same time; they children suffer from behavioral problems at one time on the other during their some time for their children to make them feel loved and special. Mothers should be able to detect any behavior changes at the earliest<sup>1</sup>.

## 2. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

A comparative study on behavioral problems among preschool children of working and non-working mothers at residential campus of U.P. University of medical science, Saifai , Etawah.”

## 3. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To assess the behavioral problem among preschool children of working mothers.
2. To assess the behavioral problem among preschool children of non- working mothers.
3. To compare the behavioral problem among pre -school children of working and non -working mothers.
4. To find out the association between behavioral problems among preschool children of working

mothers with their selected demographical variables<sup>7</sup>.

## 4. Hypotheses

**H1-** There is a significant difference in the behavioral problems among preschool children of working and non – working mothers.

**H2-** There is a significant association in the behavioral problem among pre – school children of working mothers with their selected demographic variables.

## 5. Methods and Material:

Quantitative non-experimental research approach was used to assess the knowledge of working and non-working mother of pre-school children. The study was undertaken in residential area of UPUMS, Saifai. Due to geographical feasibility and availability of samples. Target population for the study includes working and non-working mother of pre-school children in UPUMS, Saifai. The sample for the study is working and non-working mothers of pre-school children in selected urban area in UPUMS, Saifai, The sample size for the present study is 30 working and 30 non-working mother of pre-school children. The sample technique used for selecting the sample is purposive sampling technique<sup>2</sup>.

## 6. Method of Data Collection:-

Identification of subjects and the precise, systematic gathering of information (data) relevant to the research purpose or the specific objectives, questions or hypotheses of the study. The Study approval by the ethical committee, researcher taken permission by the higher authorities of residential area of UPUMS, Saifai i.e. Vice Chancellor of university. Research sample was selected by purposive sampling i.e. total 60 samples (30 working and 30 non-working mothers) of residential campus, UPUMS, Saifai. The aim of the study is to assess behavior of preschool children of age 3-6 years in three categories i.e. hostile-aggressive, anxious - fearful and hyperactive-distractible behavior. Researcher was taken signature and prior concern from mothers regarding this study. Researcher was maintained confidentiality and trustworthiness towards their data collection and result of research. In this study, behavioral problems among preschool children of working & non-working mothers demographic variables was assessed by preschool behavior questionnaires. This procedure of data collection was taken 10-20 minute with each sample<sup>3</sup>.

## 8. MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

Majority of 40% working and 33% non-working mothers were belongs to 30-33 year's age group, 93.33% working and 30% non-working mother were graduate. 97% working and 100% non-working mothers were Hindu, 100% working mothers were from upper class whereas 73% non-working mothers belonged to upper middle class, 73% working mothers had elder children whereas 36.66% non-working mothers had younger children, 93.3% working mother's children were living in nuclear family whereas 100% living in nuclear family, 53.33% working mothers had female child whereas 56.66% non-working mothers had male children, 93.33% working & 100% non-working mother's children not living with the grandparents, 100% working & 73% non-working mothers spend 10-15 hours with their child, 100% working & 100% non-working mother's children spend 10-15 hours with their father, 97% working and 73% non-working mother's children were school going, 90% working & 100% non-working mothers children like to play at home and outside both, 73% working & 93% non-working mother's child had more than 3 friends, 83% working & 100% non-working mothers children accompanying with Aaya or caretaker<sup>8</sup>.

Total behavioral problems of preschool children of working mother were 83.3% (25), out of which 80% (24) were hostile-aggressive behavioral, 20% (6) anxious behavior and 10% (3) were hyperactive-distractible behavior. Total behavioral problems of preschool children of non-working mothers were 10%

(03), out of which only 3.3% (1) preschool children were of anxious behavior.

Association of behavioral problems in preschool children of working mothers was significant with birth order at level of  $p < 0.02$  other selected demographic variables i.e. age, sex, child education status, no. of friends of child, Aaya or care taker were found non-significant at  $p = 0.05$  level of significance.

Working mother's preschool children mean score is 21.46 with SD 27.78 & non-working mother's children mean is 3.73 with SD 12.43 in total behavioral problems. t-test score i.e. highly significant ( $p < 0.001$ ) in total behavioral problem score, hostile-aggressive behavioral score, anxious behavioral score and hyperactive-distractible behavioral score in preschool children of working & non-working mothers.

## 9. Discussion:-

Assessment of behavioral problem of preschool children among working mothers revealed that mothers according to the working status showed that there were equal number ( 50%) of working and non-working mothers ( 50%)..consistent findings were found in study conducted by Mrs. Ancy alexander majority of working mothers ( 63%) were working in private sector. Assessment of behavioral problems of preschool children among working mother revealed that 40% were having mild level of behavioral problems and majority, 60% were having moderate level of behavioral problems. The mean percentage of behavioral problems of preschool children among working mothers was 44.11 with a mean  $110.27 \pm 17.710$ . Assessment of behavioral problems of preschool children among non-working mothers revealed that 83.3% were having mild level of behavioral problems and majority, 16.7% were having moderate level of behavioral problems. The mean percentage of behavioral problems of preschool children among working mothers was 33.59 with a mean  $83.97 \pm 21.458$ .

According to our findings result shows that total behavioral problems of preschool children of working mothers were 83.3% out of which 80% were hostile-aggressive behavior, 20% anxious behavior and 10% were hyperactive-distractible behavior. Total behavioral problems of preschool children of non-working mothers were 10% out of which only 3.3% preschool children were of anxious behavior.

Association of behavioral problem in preschool children of working mothers was significant with birth order al level of  $p < 0.05$ . Other selected demographic variables i.e. age, sex, child education status, no. of friends of

child, Aaya of care taker were found non-significant at represents t- test . i.e. highly significant (  $p < 0.05$ ) in total behavioral problem score, hostile-aggressive score, anxious behavioral score and hyperactive-distractible behavioral score in preschool children of working and non-working mothers<sup>9</sup>.

T-test score shows that preschool children of working mother represents significant behavioral problems than non- working mother's children.  $p = 0.05$  level of significant with their behavioral problem score.

#### 10. Conclusion:

- Preschool children of working mothers have significant behavioral problems than preschool children of non-working mothers. Hence Hypothesis  $H_1$  is accepted.
- Hypothesis  $H_1$  is accepted in case of birth order and in other demographic variables i.e. age, sex, child education status, no. of friends of child, Aaya or care taker hypothesis  $H_2$  is rejected.

#### 11. Recommendations:

- Research recommends further study regarding exploration of factors related to behavioral problems of preschool children
- Further study related to needs required by pre-school children
- Education program to parents regarding diminish behavioral problems in children.
- Education program to teachers of preschool children to diminish behavioral problems in child<sup>20</sup>.

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