

**A STUDY TO ASSESS THE PARENT CHILD RELATIONSHIP AND BEHAVIOUR
PROBLEM AMONG SCHOOL AGE CHILDREN ATTENDING CHILD
DEVELOPMENT CENTER AT SPINPH HOSPITAL, JAIPUR.**

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ABSTRACT

Background of the study: Children of today are the future of tomorrow, this powerful statement assumes special significance in the context as children comprise one third of the total population in India. Every child, on provision of a conducive and an enabling environment, may blossom into an every fragrant flower, to shine in all sphere of their life. Parents play an important role in children mental, physical, social and career development. They help them in every step of their life. Family is the oldest and basic fundamental unit of children life. Favourable family climate, good parent child relationship, good agencies of education, represent a safe heaven for the development of children. It is believed that healthy and sound relationship of family member with their children gives them security and help in proper adjustment with their environment which ultimately bring a success in their life and academics also. Methodology: Methodology is the systematic, theoretical analysis of the methods applied to field of study. In view of the objectives of the present study, a quantitative research approach was found to be suitable to assess the parent child relationship & behaviour problem among school age children attending child development center at SPINPH Hospital, Jaipur. In this study descriptive research design was adopted. In the study the sample size was a total of 50. Reliability of tool modified parent child relationship scale established by Cronbach alfa method & child behavior checklist established by KR 21 method. The Both tool will found to be valid reliable and feasible. Reliability of tool modified parent child relationship scale was established by cronbach alpha Method. The value of reliability coefficient is .779 which proved that the tool is reliable. Reliability of tool child behavior checklist established by K-R 20 method. The value of Reliability coefficient is 0.818 which proved that the tool is reliable. The population referred to as the target population, which represents the entire group or all the elements like individuals or objects that meet certain criteria for inclusion in the study. The population selected for the present study was parents of school age children attending child development center at SPINPH Hospital, Jaipur. In this study sociodemographic variables are parent age, gender, family type, parent educational status, occupation of mother, occupation of father, family income. residential area. The study was conducted at SPINPH Hospital, Jaipur. Result: Major findings of the study: The finding of association "behavior problem and selected

socio demographic variable viz. Informer (parents), Age of informer (parents), Type of family, Informer (parent's) educational status, Occupation of father, Occupation of mother, Family income monthly, and Residential area the obtained chi square value is less than tabulated value at 0.05 level of significance with their respective degree of freedom. So, the association between level of parent child relationship and behavior problem and selected socio demographic variable viz. Informer (parents), Age of informer (parents), Type of family, Informer (parent's) educational status, Occupation of father, Occupation of mother, Family income monthly, and Residential area, is non significant but by chance. Hence, research fail to reject the null hypothesis. It means these sociodemographic variable parent child relationship and behavior problem and selected socio demographic variable viz. Informer (parents), Age of informer (parents), Type of family, Informer (parent's) educational status, Occupation of father, Occupation of mother, Family income monthly, and Residential area.

Keywords: Parent Child Relationship, Behavior Problem, School Age Children.

INTRODUCTION

Parenting is a composite activity that is the sum of many particular behaviors working together or individually, to have an effect on the child's behavior finally. Parenting is categories based on two dimensions, responsiveness and demanding. The responsiveness and demanding create three different kind of parenting style: Parenting is a composite activity that is the sum of many particular behaviors working together or individually, to have an effect on the child's behavior finally. Parenting is categories based on two dimensions, responsiveness and demanding. Authoritative parenting style tend to develop clear guidelines and expectations for their children, while providing lots of nurturing and live. All young children can be naughty, defiant and impulsive from time to time, which is perfectly normal. The child has the right to express his or her views, obtained information and freedom of thoughts. Also it is our responsibility to protect the child from maltreatment by parents or others responsible for the care of the child. Maltreatment of the children reflects the moral sensibilities of society

NEED OF THE STUDY

It is important to note that many children with behavior problems may not receive a formal diagnosis, and the prevalence rates may be underestimated. Additionally, behavior problems can manifest in many different ways, ranging from mild to severe, and can be influenced by various factors, such as genetics, environment, and social factors. Early identification and appropriate intervention can help prevent behavior problems from becoming more severe and can improve children's academic, social, and emotional outcomes.

Estimating the prevalence of poor parent-children relationships can be difficult as it may depend on various factors such as cultural norms, family structures, and socioeconomic status. However, some studies have attempted to quantify the prevalence of this issue.

OBJECTIVES

1. To assess parent child relationship among school age children attending child development center at SPINPH hospital, Jaipur.
2. To assess behavior problem among the school age children attending child development center at SPINPH hospital, Jaipur.
3. To find out the relation between parent child relationship and behavior problems among school age children attending child development center at SPINPH hospital, Jaipur.

4. To assess the association between parent child relationship with their selected demographic variable among school age children attending child development center at SPINPH hospital, Jaipur.
5. To assess the association between behavior problems with their selected demographic variable among school age children attending child development center at SPINPH hospital, Jaipur

HYPOTHESES

H1 - There will be a significant relationship between parent child relationship and behavior problem among school age children attending child development center of SPINPH Hospital at 0.05 level of significance.

H2 - There will be significant association between parent child relationship and behavior problem among school age children attending child development center SPINPH Hospital with their selected socio- demographic variables at 0.05 level of significance.

H3 – There will be significant association between behavior problem among & parent child relationship among school age children attending child development center of SPINPH Hospital with their selected demographic variables at 0.05 level of significance.

H01 - There will be a no significant relationship between parent child relationship and behavior problem among school age children attending child development center of SPINPH, Hospital at 0.05 level of significance.

H02 – There will be no significant association between parent child relationship and behavior problem among school age children attending child development center of SPINPH, Hospital with their selected socio – demographic variables at 0.05 level of significance.

H03 – There will be no significant association between behavior problem & parent child relationship among school age children attending child development center of SPINPH, Hospital with their selected demographic variables at 0.05 level of Significance.

METHODOLOGY

Research methodology is the systematic way to solve the research problem. This part deals with the methodology followed by assessing the parent child relationship and behavior problem among school age children attending child development center of SPINPH hospital, Jaipur.

Research approach:

A research approach tells the researcher as to what data to collect and how to analyze it. It is the Overall plan or blue print chosen to carry out the study. It also suggests the possible conclusion

to be drawn from the data.”

In view of the objectives of the present study quantitative research approach was found to be Suitable to assess the parent child relationship and behavior problem among school age children attending child development center of SPINPH hospital, Jaipur.

Research design:

The research design refers to the researcher’s overall plan for obtaining answer to the research questions and it spells out strategies that the researcher adopted to develop information that is accurate, objective and interpretable. Research design is a blue print for conducting the study that maximizes control over factors that could interfere with the validity of the findings. The research design guides the researcher in planning and implementing the study in a way that is most likely to achieve the intended.

For the present study, based on the statement of the study and the objectives, a descriptive research design was adopted as in a situation that naturally happens.

Variables:

“A variable is a measurable or potentially measurable component of an object of event that may fluctuate in quantity and quality of that may be different in quantity and quality from one individual object of event to another individual object or event of same general class.”

“Variables are qualities, properties or characteristics of person, things or situation that change or vary.”

Two types of variables are identified in this study. They are:

- Research Variable
- Demographic Variable
- RESEARCH VARIABLES: In this study first research variable is parent child relationship and second is child behavior problem.
- DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES: Parent age, gender, family type, parent educational status, occupation of mother, occupation of father, family income, residential area.

Setting of the Study: The study was conducted at SPINPH Hospital, Jaipur.

Population: The population selected for the present study was parents of school age children attending child development center at SPINPH hospital, Jaipur

Sample and sampling technique:

A sample is a subset of a population selected to participate in a research study.

[Polit and Hungler, 1999]

Sampling refers to the process of selecting a portion of the population to represent entire

population. In this study the total enumeration sampling technique will be adopted.

Sample size:

In this study the sample size will be a total number of 50.

Data collection tools and techniques:

Data collection tools are the devices that researcher used to collect the data. A valid and reliable data collection instrument is considered important to yield high quality data. Data collection tools are the procedures and instruments used by the researcher to observe or measure the key variables in the research problem. In this study modified parent child relationship scale & child Behavior checklist used for data collection & total enumeration technique adopted.

Development & Description of Tool

Tool 1 : Modified Parent Child Relationship Scale

Section A : Socio-Demographic variables

Section B : Modified Parent Child Relationship Scale

Tool 2 : Child Behavior Checklist

1. Sociodemographic Data

It describe the socio demographic variables. It comprises of informer [parent], age of Informer [parent], type of family, informer [parent] educational status, occupation of father, occupation of mother, family income monthly, residential area.

2. Modified Parent Child Relationship Scale

Modified parent child relationship scale is a scale to measure the parent & child relationship among school age children [6-12] years of age. In this scale we use 20 items & scoring of the tool divided into 5 numbers such as strongly agree[1], disagree[2], neutral[3], agree[4], strongly agree[5]

3. Child Behaviour Checklist

Child behavior checklist is use for measure behavior problems among school age children age [6-12] Years. In this checklist we use 21 items yes & no If response yes we give 1 No. & response no we give 0 No. divided into followings categories:

1. BEHAVIOR IN ACADEMICS: ITEM NO 1 TO 5
2. EMOTIONAL BEHAVIOR: ITEM NO 6 TO 8
3. SOCIAL BEHAVIOR: ITEM NO 9 TO 11
4. COMMUNICATION BEHAVIOR: ITEM NO 12 TO 14
5. ATTENTION & CONCENTRATION: ITEM NO 15 TO 17
6. FAMILY DYNAMICS: ITEM NO 18 TO 19
7. BEHAVIORAL CHALLENGES: ITEM NO 20 TO 21

RESULTS

Section-I Socio-Demographic Variables

Table No. 1

Description of Frequency And Percentages Distribution of Socio-Demographic Variables

SR	DEMOGRAPHICAL VARIABLES	CATEGORIES VARIABLES	FREQUENCIES {F}	PERCENTAGE {%}
1	INFORMER (PARENTS)	FATHER	30	60
		MOTHER	20	40
2	AGE OF INFORMER (PARENTS)	21 TO 25 YEARS	33	66
		26 TO 30 YEARS	6	12
		31 TO 35 YEARS	8	16
		36 YEARS & MORE	3	6

3	TYPE OF FAMILY	NUCLEAR FAMILY	27	54
		JOINT FAMILY	12	24
		EXTENDED FAMILY	11	22
4	INFORMER (PARENT’S) EDUCATIONAL STATUS	ILLITERATE	15	30
		PRIMARY EDUCATION	24	48
		SECONDARY EDUCATION	3	6
		GRADUATE& ABOVE	8	16
5	OCCUPATION OF FATHER	GOVERNMENT JOB	8	16
		PRIVATE JOB	27	54
		UNEMPLOYED	12	24
		OWN BUSINESS	3	6
6	OCCUPATION OF MOTHER	GOVERNMENT JOB	8	16
		PRIVATE JOB	11	22
7	FAMILY INCOME MONTHLY	BELOW 10,000	8	16
		10,001 -20,000	11	22
		20,001 - 30,000	15	30
		ABOVE TO 30,000	16	32
8	RESIDENTIAL AREA	URBAN	16	32
		RURAL	34	68

Section II : Findings related to parent child relationship & behavior problem among school age children attending child development center at SPINPH, Hospital Jaipur.

Part I: Frequency and Percentage distribution level of parent child relationship

Table No. 2

1	Parental Child Relation score	20-47.Poor	10	20.0
		48-74.Average	16	32.0
		75-100.High	24	48.0
			50	100.0

Fig-1

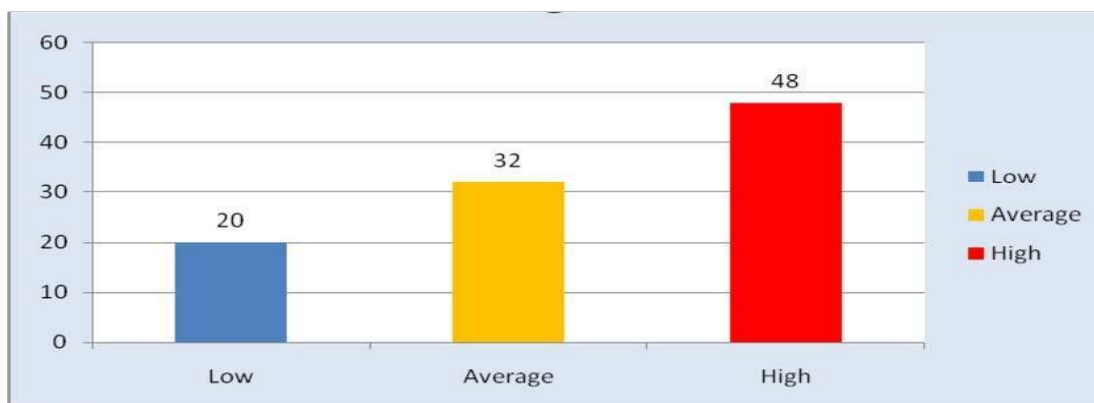


Figure No-1 Frequency and Percentage distribution of parent child relation

Table No 2 and Figure 1 showing that Majority 16(55%) of sample are High group, 16(55%) of sample are Average group and 16(55%) of sample are low group.

Table No.3

Mean, Percentage and Standard Deviation of Parent Child Relationship

		Maximum scores	Mean	Median	Mean %	S.D.
1	Parent Child Relationship	100	71.22	77.00	79.13	13.914

The above represents Mean, Median, Mean % and standard deviation of Modified Parent Child Relationship Scale development center of SPINPH among children. The present study show that the highest mean score is 71.22 with SD of 13.914 and was obtained for attending child development center of SPINPH score. This indicated that Modified Parent Child Relationship Scale data deviated from the mean value (79.13).

Part II: Frequency and Percentage distribution level of Child Behavior

Table No. 4

		Level of score	Frequencies	Percentage
1	Child Behavior Checklist	0-7. Poor	8	16.0
		8-11.Average	14	28.0
		15-21.High	28	56.0
			50	100.0

Fig.-2

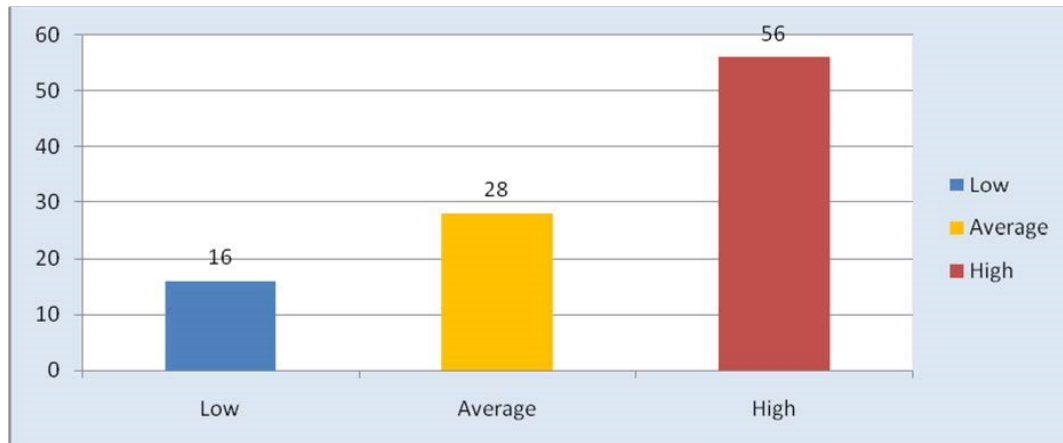


Figure No-2 Frequency and Percentage distribution of Child Behavior

Table No.4 Figure 2 showing that Majority 28(56.0%) of sample are High group, 14(28.0%) of sample are Average group and 8(16.0%) Of sample are low group.

Table No. 5

Mean, Percentage and Stan dard Deviation of child behavior

		Maximum scores	Mean	Median	Mean %	S.D.
1	Child Behavior	20	12.46	14.40	69.22	4.518

The above represents Mean, Median, Mean % and standard deviation of child development center of SPINPH among children. The present study show that the highest mean score is 12.46 with S.d. of 4.518 and was obtained for attending child development center of SPINPH score. This indicated that Data deviated from the mean value (69.22).

Section III: Relationship between parent child & behavior problem among school age children attending child development center at SPINPH, Hospital Jaipur.

TABLE NO. 8

N=50

Tabulated value	Calculated value	L.O.S@ 0.05	Correlation value	Type of Correlation
5.99	22.41	0.05	.658	Significant positive Correlation

The calculated value of chi-square is 22.41 more than tabulated value 5.992 for d.f. 3 at 0.05 level of significance hence the association between sample characteristic informer (parents) and level of attending child development center at SPINPH is significant but not chance. So, the researcher rejects the null hypothesis and accept the research hypothesis (H2)

DISCUSSIONS & CONCLUSIONS

The present study was undertaken “A study to assess the parent child relationship and behavior problem among school age children attending child development center of SPINPH hospital, Jaipur”.

The following conclusions were drawn on the basis of the findings of the study. According to distribution of parent child relationship level of score 20% parent child relationship poor, 32% parent child relationship average & 48% parent child relationship is high & according to child behavior level of score 16 % child behavior is poor, 28 % percent child behavior is average & 56 % child behavior is high. Analysis showed that there is association between level of parent child relationship and behavior problem and selected socio demographic variable viz. Informer (parents), Age of informer (parents), Type of family, Informer (parent’s) educational status, Occupation of father, Occupation of mother, Family income monthly, and Residential area, is no significant but by chance. Hence, research fail to reject the null hypothesis.

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Conflict of Interest: There are no conflicts of interest

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