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A COMPARATIVE STUDY TO ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE ON BEHAVIORAL PROBLEMS AMONG EMPLOYED AND UNEMPLOYED MOTHERS OF UNDER FIVES CHILDREN AT HISAR DISTRICT

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Abstract

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. It was concluded that the fewer amounts and the shorter duration of breastfeeding are risk factors for behavioral problems in children aged 4-5 years. **Aim of the study:** - The aim of the study is to compare the knowledge on Behavioral problem among employed and unemployed mothers of Under five year children. **Methodology** A comparative study conducted to assess the knowledge on Behavioral problem among employed and unemployed mothers of Under five year children at District Hisar. Total 100 samples (50 employed & 50 unemployed mothers) were selected by random sampling and structured demographic, knowledge & practice based questionnaire for the both mothers of areas. **Results** In unemployed knowledge score, Level of knowledge of mothers in the test showed that 74% of mothers were having average knowledge regarding behavioral problem and 26% of the mothers were having poor knowledge and no one mother was having good knowledge regarding behavioral problem. In employed knowledge score, Level of knowledge of mothers in the test showed that 58% of mothers were having average knowledge regarding behavioral problem and 2% of the mothers were having poor knowledge and 40% mother was having good knowledge regarding behavioral problem. It is observed from the present study that the knowledge mean score (12.84) in unemployed mothers and in employed mothers knowledge mean score (20.14). The calculated P value (0.001) is significant at 1.98 levels. Hence H2 hypothesis is accepted. Hence, knowledge of the unemployed and employed mothers was found to be comparative.

Key Words: - Behavioral Problem, Under Five, Employed Mothers, Unemployed Mother

INTRODUCTION

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. Behavioral problems have a high prevalence among children and parenting practices have been shown to be strongly associated with their development. Some common problems of pre-school children are temper-tantrums, sleep problems, feeding problems, pica, reactive attachment disorder etc. Many studies reveal that parenting practices are the major reason for the most of the behavioral problems of children.

The behavioral characteristics commonly observed during the toddler period include negativism, temper tantrums, ritualistic behavior, and ambivalence. Some of the common behavioral problems in children are resistance to feed or impaired appetite, breath holding spell, temper tantrums, thumb sucking, nail biting, masturbation, unclear speech, stuttering, pica, sleep disturbances, enuresis, encopresis, etc. These problems can cause anxiety to the parents.

Childhood behavioral problems can predict future psychiatric disorders. Temperament development is important for a healthy personality in adulthood. This is supported by a study done to investigate association of breastfeeding with the occurrence of behavioral problems and temperament development in pre-school children. It was concluded that the fewer amounts and the shorter duration of breastfeeding are risk factors for behavioral problems in children aged 4-5 years. Children's temperament is correlated with the feeding patterns and the breastfeeding duration.



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OBJECTIVES

1. To assess the level of knowledge of mother of under five children on behavioral problems.
2. To compare the knowledge of employed and unemployed mothers of under five children on behavioral problems.
3. To find the association between the knowledge on behavioral problems with demographic variables

METHODOLOGY

The present study was conducted on employed mother and unemployed mothers and data were collected from 100 subjects from Hisar Purposive sampling technique was used to select the sample. Two tools were made to attain the objectives of the study.

Tool I: - Socio- Demographic Performa: - Socio- demographic Performa was developed by the investigator. Age, no of children, educational status, occupation, type of family, family income, diet, source of information.

Tool II: This section include self structured questionnaire to assess the knowledge of the study subject regarding knowledge on behavioral problems among employed and unemployed mothers of under five children.

Area1:-Concept and introduction of behavioral problems.

Area2:-Type and cause of behavioral problems.

Area3:-Sources ,transmission and clinical manifestation of behavioral problems.

Area4: Prevention and complication of behavioral problems.

Scoring procedure:-

This section consisted of 30 items.

1-10=Inadequate knowledge

11-20=Moderately adequate knowledge

20-30=Adequate knowledge

Score interpretation:-

The score for correct response to each item was "one" incorrect was 'zero "thus for each 30 items maximum obtainable score were 30. These score were interpreted as follow:-

Table 3.1 Interpretation of knowledge score

Knowledge level	Score category
Inadequate	1-10
Moderately adequate	11-20
Adequate	21-30



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RESULTS

Table–1.0: Frequency and Percentage Distribution

SECTION-1 SOCIO DEMOGRAPHIC PROFORMA		EMPLOYED Frequency(%)	UNEMPLOYED Frequency(%)
Age Of The Mother	25-29 Year	24	32
	29-32 Year	34	48
	32-35 Year	24	20
	Above 35 Years	18	0
Number Of Children	One	28	22
	Two	34	46
	Three	32	30
	Four	6	2
Educational Status	Primary	20	0
	Secondary	42	0
	Pre University	28	54
	Degree and Post Graduate	10	46
Occupational Status	Housewife	68	0
	Government Employee	0	24
	Private Employees	4	54
	Self Employed	28	22
Family Income Per Month	Rs 5000 to 7000	30	0
	Rs 7000 to 9000	36	22
	Rs 9000 to 11000	28	50
	Rs 11000 and above	6	28
Type of Family	Nuclear	28	44
	Joint	38	40
	Extended Family	34	16
Diet	Vegetarian	64	64
	Non –Vegetarian	36	36
Previous Source Of Information Regarding Behavior Disorder	Family	2	22
	Mass Media	62	54
	Health Professional	32	18
	Others	4	6

Table No. 2:- Criteria Measure of Knowledge Score

CRITERIA MEASURE OF KNOWLEDGE SCORE		
Category Score	UNEMPLOYED KNOWLEDGE(f)%	EMPLOYED KNOWLEDGE(f)%
Good ($\geq 67\%$) 21-30	0.0%	40.0%
Average (34-66%) 11-20	74.0%	58.0%
Poor ($\leq 33\%$) 0-10	26.0%	2.0%



Maximum = 30 Minimum = 0

In unemployed knowledge score, Level of knowledge of mothers in the test showed that 74% of mothers were having average knowledge regarding behavioral problem and 26% of the mothers were having poor knowledge and no one mother was having good knowledge regarding behavioral problem.

In employed knowledge score, Level of knowledge of mothers in the test showed that 58% of mothers were having average knowledge regarding behavioral problem and 2% of the mothers were having poor knowledge and 40% mother was having good knowledge regarding behavioral problem.

DISCUSSION

In present study it was found that most of subjects 74.0% unemployed mothers have average knowledge and 58.0% employed mothers have knowledge about behavioral problems. The similar study conducted. **Muthulakshmi (2007)** A study was conducted in Chennai, to determine the effectiveness of a self-instructional module on knowledge and attitude of behavioral disorders of children among fifty nursery school children. It indicates that post test mean knowledge score (84.6%) with SD 6.3% and attitude score (83.3%) with SD 6.4% were found to be higher than pretest mean knowledge score (50.1%) with SD 15.5% and attitude scores (51.1%) with SD 16%.

CONCLUSION

The present study was undertaken in the direction to contribute to the present knowledge of mothers of under five children and thus upgrade their knowledge to care effectively for children in preventing the behavioral problems. The present study was concluded to evaluate the knowledge on behavioral problems among employed and unemployed mothers of under five children.

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