

A Study to Assess Efficacy of Video Assisted Teaching Programme on Behavioral Problems Among Preschool Children of Employed and Unemployed Mother in Selected Communities of Maharashtra.

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Abstract

Objective: Identify the behavioral problems among preschool children of employed and unemployed mother, compare the behavioral problems among preschool children of employed and unemployed mothers, and associate the selected demographic variables with behavioral problems among preschool children of employed and unemployed mothers.

Setting: Selected Balwadies.

Sample: 100 preschool children. It includes 50 preschool children of employed mothers, 50 preschool children of unemployed mothers. **Sampling technique:** Purposive sampling technique

Results: Among 50 respondents preschool children of employed mother, 13 respondents (26 per cent) behavioral problem mean score was up to 13, 15 respondents (30 per cent) behavioral problem mean score was between 14 to 17, and 22 respondents (44 per cent) behavioral problem mean score was 18 and above. Among 50 respondents preschool children of unemployed mothers, 16 respondents (32 per cent) behavioral problem mean score was up to 2, 22 respondents (44 per cent) behavioral problem mean score was between 3 to 6, and 12 respondents (24 per cent) behavioral problem mean score was 7 and above. The preschool children of employed mother mean score of the respondents was about 15.68 and the preschool children of unemployed mother mean score of t significant at 0.05 level. There is association between age in year, family monthly income and behavioral problem among preschooler unemployed mother. There is no association between other demographic variables and behavioral problem among preschool children of unemployed mother and employed mother.

Conclusion: The study revealed that the behavioral problems were more among preschool children of employed mother than unemployed mother's children.

Introduction

Relationship is essential for any child in order to improve shelter attachments and properly defined emotions. While children have an inherited capacity of bonding to their mother, these bonding render into real attachment only when parents are affectionate and attentive to the child. This association affects many other parts of the child's development as well. When children have loving relationships with parents, they are better-off to play with peers in the absence of their mother. The interaction between mother and child will create a loving relationship; if conducive the child is at a higher risk for problem behaviors.

The relationship between mother and the child has to be so pure and innocent that cannot be articulated into the worldly sayings. Only the mother can experience all the minute and the major changes that take place during the expecting time of ninth month. The mother builds up a very close bonding with the child in the womb. Perhaps, a lady gets to know and her anxiety of every moment starts dreaming about her child's future behavior and even the name by which she would call her child. A mother is conscious of every action that is believed to be good, healthy and moreover necessary for the good growth of her child.

From the age of three, until child enters formal school, usually at the age of five, he or she will

experience the world in such a way which they will never be experienced again. Thoughts, Magical element and other playing stuffs will be their real world stuffs. Hence, they will act as scientists, as testing physics, accepting or analyzing human behavior in order to know the communication.

As the development of physical and mental is indispensable for a child, both can be taken care of by the mother at the time of pregnancy. Every thought, action, emotion and interest of the mother constructs the behavioral pattern of the child in the future. By becoming positive, creative and spiritual, the mother can develop the good virtues of the child at the time of pregnancy.

Effects of maternal employment on the child a) the employed mother plays a different role model than does the nonworking mother. (b) Employment affects the mother's emotional state sometimes provides satisfaction, sometimes role strain, and sometimes guilt and this, in turn, influences the mother-child interaction. (c) The different situation and emotional state of the employed mother affect child-rearing practices. (d) Employed mothers offer lesser satisfactory supervision. (e) Absence of the employed mother results in emotional and possibly cognitive deprivation to the child.

Demanding role of parent is clear as the role of cultivating these young guns of the society. Their need of analyzing the world, explore the possibilities has to be preserved. These developmental steps have to be enhanced within limits to stabilize the same, safe and protective environment.

Centre for Child and Family Policy (2009), has reported that the child's normal behavior based on various natural and ecological situation. A child grows and understands the way for his best possible conduct within his reach and interacting among those who respond to his gestures and body talks. Child makes and develops his concerns about his needs and wants. Here we can plainly say that normal behavior development needs normal circumstances and equal participation of parent's courage in bringing up a child for precisely standard behavior and positive approach with essence of real life realities to accept and cope up with them.

The American Academy of Pediatrics (2005) reported that it is very not easy to identify regular and irregular behaviors. The children's mind may vary in temperament, development and behavior. The American Academy of Pediatrics reported that the mother's response plays an important role.

Need For The Study

The National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) Report (2008) states that, during the past two decades, there have been clear changes in inpatient services for preschool children with emotional and behavioral problems. In preschool children indicates that an estimated 2.6% reported getting home services for emotional and behavioral problems in the past one year.

A special feature in the report, America's Children, National Indicators of Well-Being 2005 shows that nearly 5% or an estimated 2.7 million children are declared by their parents to suffer from definite or severe emotional or behavioral difficulties, problems that may get in the approach with their family life, their capacity to learn, and their formation of friendships.

children under age three from 30% to 62% for white women, from 50% to 75% for African American women, and from 24% to 42% for Hispanic women (United States Bureau of the Census 1999) statistics for Hispanics were calculated Working parents' child will have more chance of adult sucking due to insecure feelings. In children with poor academic and sport activities, they will develop this custom due to psychological stress and emotional stress.

Statement Of The Problem

A Study To Assess Efficacy Of Video Assisted Teaching Programmme On Behavioral Problems Among Preschool Children Of Employed And Unemployed Mother In Selected Communities Of Maharashtra.

Objectives

- Identify the behavioral problems among preschool children of employed and unemployed mothers.
- Compare the behavioral problems among preschool children of employed and unemployed mothers.
- Associate the selected demographic variables with behavioral problems among preschool children of employed and unemployed mothers.

OPERATIONAL DEFINITION

Behavioral Problems:

Preschool children exhibit deviated behavior such as temper tantrum, speech problem, sleep problem, and thumb sucking, nail biting and enuresis.

Preschool Children:

Children under the age group of 3-5 years, irrespective of the sex from Balwadi.

Employed Mother:

Synchronize the job status of the preschool children's mother.

Unemployed Mother:

The mothers of preschool children those who are taking care at home.

ASSUMPTIONS

- Children of employed mothers might have more behavioral problems than children of unemployed mothers.
- Level of behavioral problems varies from child to child.

Review Of Literature

Literature Related to Preschooler Behavioral Problem

Lauren S. (2002) stated that mother's smoking during pregnancy and children's behavior problems. Aim of the study was provide advanced training to the sample in conduct research to study the correlation of prenatal experience to cigarette smoke and young children's behavior problems. Structural equation modeling was used to identify direct and indirect effect of smoking with particular emphasis on casual pathway among smoking, parental psychopathology and value of the parent child rapport.

Michelle et.al, (2002), conducted a study to assess the father and preschool behavior problems in children's Hospital and medical center, United States of America. The study revealed that father has not at all been the focus of research investigating the causes and correlates of early behavior problems. Six risk factors were examined; life stress, social hold up, psychosocial symptoms, parent behavior, optimistic involvement, and cruel regulation. These risk factors are correctly classified 81% of the boys.

Methodology

RESEARCH DESIGN

The research design applied for this study was descriptive research design.

SETTING OF THE STUDY

The Study was conducted in selected villages (kalapatti and veeriyampalayam) at Coimbatore. Both the villages came under adopted primary health centre at Sarkarsamakulum. These areas are situated around 3-5 kms away from Kovai Medical Centre and Hospital.

Area	Mother of Preschool children	Preschool Children In Balwadi	
		Employed Mother children	Unemployed Mother children
Kalapatti Veeriyampalayam	72	33	39
	61	28	33
	133	61	72

Population Of The Study

The study population included preschool children of employed and unemployed mothers, in selected Balwadies.

Sample Size

The sample size of the study was of 100 preschool children. It included 50 preschool children of employed mothers, 50 preschool children of unemployed mothers, in selected Balwadies.

Sampling Technique

Sarkarsamakulam Primary Health Centre covering 13 subcentres, through lottery method we had selected two areas from Kalapatti, and Veeriyampalayam. Selections of 100 preschoolers had been done by using purposive sampling technique, consists of 50 preschool children of employed mothers and 50 preschool children of unemployed mothers.

Among 72 preschool children who fulfilled the inclusion criteria, 50 preschool children were selected purposively at Kalapatti Balwadi. Among 61 preschool children who fulfilled the inclusion criteria, 50 preschool children were selected purposively at Veeriyampalayam Balwadi.

Criteria For Sample Selection

Inclusion criteria

- Preschool children in the age group of 3-5 years, belonging to both sex.
- Preschool children with regular attendance.

Exclusion criteria

- Physically challenged preschool children.

Development And Description Of The Tool

The tool was developed by the researcher on reviewing literature and in consultation with medical and nursing experts in the field of community health.

The tool consists of two sections.

Section I : Demographic characteristics of mother and preschool Children
Section II: Lenore Behar preschool behavior questionnaire

Section I : Demographic characteristics of mother and preschool Children

- Mother Demographic data such as Sample Number, Age, Religion, Education, Occupation, Monthly Income and Type of Family and Number of Children.
- Child Demographic data such as Age, Sex, Birth Order, and Degree of Malnutrition.

Malnutrition of preschoolers was identified by using Gomez' classification on weight for age.

90 – 110% : Normal Nutritional Status

75 – 89% : First degree/ Mild Malnutrition

60 – 74%: Second degree/ Moderate Malnutrition
Below 60%: Third degree/ Severe Malnutrition

Content Validity Of The Tool

The content validity of the tool was obtained from medical and nursing experts in the field of social and preventive medicine and Community health nursing and Child health nursing. Based on their suggestion and recommendations the tool was modified for main study.

Pilot Study

Pilot study was conducted in Jadhvadi chikhali among 20 children for a period of one week. The result of the pilot study revealed that the study was feasible.

Reliability

Karl Pearson's method was used to find out the inter reliability. The reliability of Co. efficient {r} for preschool behavior questionnaires is $r = 0.65$.

Procedure For Data Collection

The Researcher got official permission from the medical officer in Sarkarsamakulam Primary Health Centre by submitting an application. The data collection was done for the period of six weeks. The researcher introduced herself to the Balwadi teachers, mothers of preschoolers and explained about the importance of the study. The oral consent was obtained before the interview. Every mother and teacher assured that the collected data from them will be utilized only for the purpose of the study and will be kept as confidential. The researcher collected the demographic data using the method of structured interview from the mothers, while they come to balwadi to leave their children and observe the preschoolers behavioral problems by using structured questionnaires. Observation process has been done for six weeks in both Kalapatti and Veeriyampalayam Balwadies. The researcher used anthropometric measurement to assess the malnutrition of the preschoolers.

Statistical Analysis

The Collected data was analyzed by descriptive and inferential statistics. The descriptive statistics include Mean and Percentage to identify the Preschool children behavioral problems. The inferential statistics include independent 't' test which was applied to find out the significant of preschool children behavioral problems of employed and unemployed mothers. Chi square was used to associate the preschool children behavioral problems with demographic variables.

Major findings of the study

Among 100 mothers in which 50 preschool children of employed mother and 50 preschool children of unemployed mothers were assessed regarding behavioral problems.

- Among 50 preschool children of employed mother 22 (44%) had 18 and above meanscore behavioral problems of preschool children.
- Among 50 preschool children of unemployed mother 22(24 %) had between 3- 6 mean score behavioral problems of preschool children.
- The mean score of behavioral problems among preschool children of employedmother was obtained 15.68(74%), preschool children of unemployed mother was obtained 5.46 (26%) and ‘t’ value 9.12 significant at 0.05 level
- The chi square value shows there was association between mother age in year, family monthly income and preschool behavioral problems of unemployed mother. There was no association between other selected demographic variables and preschool behavioral problem of unemployed mother.

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