

A Study to Assess the Behavioural Problems of School Children and its Association with Parenting Styles of their Mother at Selected Areas of Bagalkot

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Abstract

Original Research Article

Background: Child behavior like misbehavior and over-activity are the most problems among children. However, how to communicate with children is important and may relate to their parenting style. Parenting styles play an important role in the formation of abnormality and normal personality behavior in children. The use of adaptive styles in children can lead to many negative consequences, including behavioral problems. **Methods:** A Non-Experimental Descriptive research design, was used for present study. The samples of 60 children and 60 their mothers were selected by purposive sampling technique method data was collected by self-structured questionnaires, child behavioral checklist and university of Minnesota parenting style. The data analysis done by using descriptive and inferential statistics. **Results:** Findings based on child behavior majority 37(62%) of children were having appropriate behavior and 23(38%) of children were having inappropriate behavior. Mean \pm SD score of child behavior was 75.03 ± 8.73 , median was 73 domains of parenting styles had shown majority of 23(38%) of mothers were dominating mothers, followed by 22(37%) of mothers were positive mothers, 13(22%) of mothers were permissive and 2(3%) of mothers were unengaged. A significant association was found between child behavior and parenting style ($\chi^2 = 6.22$, Df=2). Socio-demographic variables like age group of children were found to be significant in association with child behavior. **Conclusion:** majority of children behavior were depending upon the parenting styles of mothers. Children underwent a lot of stress and psychological problems which later led them into to behavioral problems. Each individual child has different levels of problems and parenting style. Ultimately counseling services will provide a means to ventilate their problems and adapt suitable parenting style which will give a positive response towards living with behavioral problems.

Keywords: Assess, Professional Quality of life, Perceived Stress, Interventional Package, NICU.

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INTRODUCTION

A child (plural: children) is a human being between the stages of birth and puberty or between the developmental period of infancy and puberty [1]. Behavioral disorders in children are patterns of behavior that can affect a child's ability to function at home, in school, or in social settings. Such symptoms are present for six months or longer [1, 2].

Parenting styles can be defined as a set or a system of behaviours that describes the parent and child interactions over a wide range of situations and creates an effective interaction atmosphere. Parenting style is a determining and effective factor that plays an important role in children's psychopathology and growth [3, 4].

The relationship of parents with children or parenting style serves multiple purposes. Moral and psychological training, identification, growth and development of children's talents, skills, familiarizing with the rules and norms of the society from the perspective of parents are among these purposes. "Parsons also consider two basic functions for the family, i.e., socialization and prosperity of the child's personality." So, it seems that parents' parenting styles are likely to affect children's personality traits [5].

The behavioral pattern of a child can be affected by many factors such as physical illness, change in school environment, family circle, peer pressure, socioeconomic status. It is the sole duty of parents

identify significant changes and deal with them with patience [7].

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Research approach quantitative research approach. The present study is Non experimental descriptive design. A purposive sampling technique were used to select 60 School children in the age group of 6-12 years and 60 their mothers of Basaveshwara Kannada medium school, Vidyagiri, Bagalkot. Written consent was taken from participants for the study. Self-structured questionnaires for Socio demographic variables of both children and their mothers, child behavioral checklist and university of Minnesota parenting style. The data analysis done by using descriptive and inferential statistics.

Study Design: The study design adopted for this study was Non experimental descriptive design.

Setting of the Study: The present study was conducted at Basaveshwara Kannada medium school, Vidyagiri, Bagalkot.

Participants:

60 School children in the age group of 6-12 years and 60 their mothers of Basaveshwara Kannada medium school, Vidyagiri, Bagalkot and who met the inclusion criteria were selected as sample for the study.

Instruments:

The study was conducted using a Structured Questionnaires with items related socio demographic data of children and their mothers and child behavioral checklist to assess the behavioral problems of children, and Parenting style tool to assess parenting style of mothers.

Description of Data Collection Instruments

Part I: Questionnaires to assess socio-demographic data of NICU staff nurses.

PART II: Child behavioral checklist to assess the behavioral problems of children.

Part III: Parenting style tool to assess parenting style of mothers.

Data Collection Procedures:

He data collection was carried out from 10-06-2024 to 29-06-2024, among school children of Basaveshwara Kannada medium school Bagalkot. Permission was obtained from the principal of Basaveshwara Kannada medium school Bagalkot. Written consent was obtained from 120 samples. School children were selected on the basis simple random sampling technique. Then the investigator done the assessment of behavioral pattern of child by using modified child behavioral checklist. Then the assessment

of parenting style was done by using Parenting styles Standardized tool which developed by the university of Minnesota extension center for family development. Both tools were filled by the mothers of children.

Variable under Study: Study variables for the present study were the behavioral problem of children and parenting style.

Sociodemographic Variables: Child:

The demographic data consists of age, sex, education, type of school, medium of instruction activities and academic performance, health status and birth order.

Mother: The demographic data consists of age, education, occupation, monthly income, religion, type of family, number of children and marriage status.

Statistical analysis:

The obtained data were statistically examined in terms of the objectives of the study using descriptive and inferential statistics. A master sheet was prepared with responses given by the study participants. Frequencies and Percentage was used for the analysis of demographic data, and The Chi square(x^2) test to find out the association between child behavior and their mothers parenting style and with their selected sociodemographic variables.

Ethical Clearance: A certificate of ethical permission was obtained from ethical committee of the institution and written consent was taken from each participant.

RESULTS

Part I. Description of Socio- Demographic Variables

Children: Findings of the study shows that 39(65%) of children were in age group of 6-9 years, followed by 21(35%) of students were in age group of 9-12 years. according to their gender describe that majority 31(52%) of children were male, followed by 29(48%) of children were female, according to their type of school indicates that majority 42(70%) of children were studying in government school, followed by 18(30%) of children were studying in private school, according to their medium of instruction depicts that majority 47(78%) of children studying in Kannada medium, followed by 13(22%) of children were studying in English medium, according to their birth order shows that majority 28(47%) of children were 1st child, followed by 20(33%) of children were 2nd child, and 12(20%) of children were other type of birth order. Children according to their academic performance depicts that majority 33(55%) of children were having excellent academic performance, followed by 25(42%) of children were having medium academic performance,

2(3%) of children were having poor academic performance.

Mother: 25(42%) of mothers were in age group of 21-30 years, followed by 23(38%) of mothers were in 31-40 years, and 12(20%) of mothers were in ≤ 20 years of age. according to their education depicts that majority 30(50%) of mothers had primary education, followed by 24(40%) of mothers had secondary education, 4(7%) of mothers had no formal education and 2(3%) of mothers had university education. according to their occupation describe that that majority 36(60%) of mothers were home makers and 24(40%) of mothers were working mothers. according to their monthly income indicates that majority 39(65%) of mothers were having monthly income of ≤ 20,000/- rupees, and 21(35%) of mothers were having monthly income of 20,001/- to 30,000/- rupees. Mothers according to their religion shows that

majority 40(67%) of mothers were belongs to Hindu religion and 20(33%) of mothers were belongs to Muslim religion. according to their type of family shows that majority 31(52%) of mothers were belongs to nuclear family and 29(48%) of mothers were belongs to joint family. according to their number of children they are having shows that majority 31(52%) of mothers were having 1-2 children, and 29(48%) of mothers were having 3-4 children. Mothers according to their years of married life shows that majority 35(58%) of mothers were having 11-15 years of married life, followed by 18(30%) of mothers were having 6-10 years of married life and 7(12%) of mothers were having 1-5 years of married life.

Part II: Assessment of child behavior problems among school children.

Table 1: Frequency and percentage distribution of Children according their behavior N=60

Child behavioural scores			
Score	Interpretation	Frequency	Percentile
1--75	Good	37	62%
76--150	Average	23	38%

Table 1 shows that majority 37(62%) of children were having appropriate behavior and 23(38%) of children were having inappropriate behavior.

Table 2: Mean, SD of Children according child behavior scale N=60

	Mean	SD	Median	Range
Child behavioral tool	75.03	8.73	73	41

Table 2 depicts that that mean ± SD score of child behavior was 75.03±8.73, median was 73 and range was about 41

PART III: Assessment parenting styles of mothers.

Table 3: Frequency and percentage distribution of Mothers according their parenting styles N=100

Description	Interpretation	Frequency	Percentile
Parenting styles	Dominating	23	38%
	Permissive	13	22%
	Positive	22	37%
	Unengaged	2	3%

Table 3 depicts that that majority of 23(38%) of mothers were dominating mothers, followed by 22(37%) of mothers were positive mothers, 13(22%) of mothers were permissive and 2(3%) of mothers were unengaged.

PART IV: Finding out the association between child behavior and parenting styles.

Table 5: Association between child behavior and parenting styles of participants N=60

Df	Chi square value	Chi square table value	P value	interpretation
2	6.22	5.99	0.044*	Significant association

*: significant at p < 0.05, Df: degree of freedom.

Table 5 shown that association between child behavior and parenting style shown that chi square table value for the Df 2 is 5.99 at level of 5% of significance. Calculated chi square was 6.22, which clearly despite

that there is a significant association found between the child behavior and parenting styles.

PART V: Finding out the association between child behavior and with their selected socio demographic variables of children.

Table 6: Association between child behavior and selected socio demographic variables of children N=60

Sl.no	Sociodemographic variables	Df	X ² value	P value	Interpretation
1	Age	1	3.91	0.048*	Sign.
	6--9				
	9--12				
2	Gender	1	0.04	0.841	Ns
	Male				
	Female				
3	Type of school	1	0.05	0.823	Ns
	Government				
	Private				
4	Medium of instructions	1	0.1	0.751	Ns
	Kannada				
	English				
5	Birth order	2	0.16	0.923	Ns
	1st				
	2nd				
	Others				
6	academic performance of child	1	0.18	0.671	NS
	poor				
	excellent				

Table 6 shows that the sociodemographic variables age group of children ($\chi^2 = 3.91$) had shown significant association with child behavior among 6-12 years of children. The other sociodemographic variables

such as gender, education, type of school, medium of instructions, birth order and academic performance were did not show statistically significant association with child behavior.

Table 7: Association between parenting style and selected socio demographic variables of mothers N=60

Sl.No	Sociodemographic data	Df	X ² value	P value	Interpretation
1	Age	2	0.3	0.86	NS
	≤ 20 years				
	21-30 years				
	31-40 years				
2	Education	1	1.02	0.312	NS
	No formal education + primary education				
	Secondary education + university education				
3	Occupation	1	0.1	0.751	NS
	Working				
	Home maker				
4	Monthly income	1	0.78	0.377	NS
	≤ 20,000/-				
	≥ 20,001/-				
5	Religion	1	0.08	0.777	NS
	Hindu				
	Muslim				
6	Type of family	1	1.6	0.205	NS
	Nuclear family				
	Joint family				
7	No of children	1	0.1	0.751	NS
	1--2				
	3--4				
8	Years of married life	1	1.14	0.285	NS
	1--10				
	6--15				

Table 7 shows that the the none of sociodemographic variables had shown the statistically significant association with parenting styles.

DISCUSSION

The findings of the present study are discussed in light of previous scientific studies in this chapter and discussion regarding findings of the study is presented in accordance with the objectives of the study and hypothesis. find out the assess the association between child behavior and parenting style among age group of 6-12 years children of Basaveshwara Kannada medium school, Vidyagiri, Bagalkot. The study found that the there is significant association found between the child behavior and parenting styles.

Current study shown 37(62%) of children were having appropriate behavior and 23(38%) of children were having inappropriate behavior. And results despite that mean \pm SD score of child behavior was 75.03 \pm 8.73, median was 73 and range was about 41.

Current study is compared with previous study conducted by Avital Laufer (2021) to assess the Parents' Perceptions of Children's Behavioral Difficulties study results shown that 59.8% found it hard to engage the children, fewer than half (45.7%) reported that the children were less disciplined, 42.9% indicated that the children were more irritable or moody, 75.9% said that the children were more attention-seeking, 87.3% said that they now had more quality time with their children, and 62.2% reported that they felt it was easier for them to handle their children.

Present study shown that the majority of 23(38%) of mothers were dominating mothers, followed by 22(37%) of mothers were positive mothers, 13(22%) of mothers were permissive and 2(3%) of mothers were unengaged.

The study results were compared with study conducted by Radhika. M (2015) to assess the Parenting Styles and Academic Performance of School Children. s at Nellore District. Study results shown that 49(81.7%) mothers followed Authoritative style, 10(16.6%) followed Authoritarian style and 1(1.7%) followed Neglectful parenting style.

Findings of the study shown that the association between child behavior and parenting style shown that chi square table value for the df 2 is 5.99 at level of 5% of significance. Calculated chi square was 6.22, which clearly despite that there is a significant association found between the child behavior and parenting styles.

The study results were found similar with study conducted by Kodati Shalini (2023) to assess the Impact of Parenting Style on Child's Behaviours study results shown that there is a highly significance (χ^2 value = 43.602) found between child behavior and parenting styles.

Limitations:

The study limited to the sample of 60 School children in the age group of 6-12 years and 60 their mothers of Basaveshwara Kannada medium school, Vidyagiri, Bagalkot.

CONCLUSION

The study concludes that the majority children were having appropriate behavior and there was significant association was found between child behavior and parenting style. Hence, counseling services will provide a means to ventilate their problems and adapt suitable parenting style which will give a positive response towards living with behavioral problems.

Declaration by Authors

Ethical Approval: Institutional ethical clearance approved.

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