



A comparative study to assess the selected behavioral problems among preschooler children of Working and Non Working Mothers residing in selected community areas of Rahata Taluka at Ahemadnagar District.

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ABSTRACT

Background of study : *Preschool period is the period in human development during which several dramatic changes at biological, social, psychological and cognitive levels take place. At the same time, they become easily frustrated. A large number of children suffer from behavioral problems at one time or other during their development. Mothers should try to devote some time for their children to make them feel loved and special. Mothers should be able to detect any behavioral change at the earliest.*

Objective: *1.To assess behavioral problems among preschooler of working and non-working mothers in selected community areas of Rahata Taluka at Ahemadnagar district. 2 .To compare behavioral problems among preschooler children of working and non working mothers residing in selected community areas of Rahata Taluka at Ahemadnagar District. 3. To find out association between behavioral problems in preschooler children of working and non working mothers with selected demographic variables. 4. To prepare information leaflet on care of preschooler child with behavioral problems as per study findings. Methodology:* *Descriptive study design with cross sectional survey approach and comparison made between behavioral problems of working and non –working mothers of preschooler with the 100 sample i.e 50 working mothers and 50 non working mothers residing in selected community areas of Rahata Taluka at Ahemadnagar district. Result:* *The findings revealed that behavioral problems working mothers mean score [39±11.2 (41)] which is 78 % and non working mothers mean score [34.18±10.41 (31)] which is 68.1%. Thus, it revealed that behavioral problems among preschooler children's of working mothers are more affected than non working mothers of preschooler children. there was no significant association between behavioral problems of preschoolers of working mothers and non working mothers selected demographic variables. Conclusion:* *study concluded that behavioral problems among preschooler of working mothers are more affected as compare to non working mothers.*

Key word: *Behavioural problems, preschooler children, working and non working mothers.*

I. INTRODUCTION

Mother is a greatest teacher of compassion, love and fearlessness. The mother's heart is a child's schoolroom. Mothers are better suited to support very young children in their effort to understand speech and to communicate. The present scenario is such that it is not feasible to make a living with just one persons earning. Hence women set out to support a family. This in turn leads to lack of time in working mother for personnel needs

and also for families needs. The children of such mothers may have a higher chance of feeling lonely neglected and unmonitored, hence may affect their behavior in the early stages of growth and development.¹

Developmental milestones are categorized into five domains: gross motor, fine motor, language, cognitive, and social-emotional and behavioral. Six months old infant exhibits anxiety to stranger; Rolls over; begins to say consonants while babbling; brings things to mouth. Nine months old infant shows separation anxiety; 'stands' on hands and feet, sits without support, crawls, pincer grasp; understands "no," points with a finger, says "mama" or "baba;" plays "peek-a-boo." Twelve months: Puts out arm or leg when dressed, cries when familiar people leave; responds to simple commands, makes gestures, puts things in a cup and removes them, bangs things together. Eighteen months: Engages in pretend play, kisses/hugs familiar people, walks alone, walks up steps, eats with utensils, says several individual words, points to one body part, scribbles with crayon, marker, or pen. Two years: Begins playing with other children, parallel play; stands on tiptoes, kicks a ball, throws a ball overhand; two to four-word sentences, points to things in a book, strangers can understand 50% of language; stacks four or more blocks, follows two-step instructions.

Three years: Dresses/undresses self, copies others, takes turns; 3 walks up and downstairs with one foot per stair, runs easily; strangers can understand 75% of language; stacks six or more blocks, turns pages in a book, pushes buttons and turns knobs. Four year old child likes to play with others, can recite a poem or sing songs, understands basic grammar; identifies some colors and numbers, draws a person with two to four body parts.²

In 1980 Sigmund Freud, the founder of psychoanalysis theorized that every child develops personality through three components- id, ego, and superego. Id is considered as 4 primary drives and primitive desires, the ego acts as a reminder not to act on these desires in socially unacceptable or inappropriate manners. ID is present at birth and runs on pure instinct, desire, and need.

It is entirely unconscious and encompasses the most primitive part of the personality, including basic biological drives and reflexes. Ego is second part of the personality, the ego, arises from the id. Its job is to acknowledge and deal with reality, ensuring that the id's impulses are reigned in and expressed in ways that are socially acceptable. Super ego is Superego is the final part of the personality, emerging between the ages of 3 and 5, the phallic stage in Freud's stages of psychosexual development. Superego is the moral compass of the personality, upholding a sense of right and wrong. These values are initially learned from one's parents. However, the superego continues to grow over time, enabling children to adopt moral standards from other people they admire, like elders and teachers etc.³

Research Statement

A comparative study to assess the selected behavioral problems among preschooler children of Working and Non Working Mothers residing in selected community areas of Rahata Taluka at Ahemadnagar District.

Research Objectives

1. To assess behavioral problems among preschooler children of Working and non working Mothers in selected Community areas of Rahata Taluka at Ahemadnagar District.
2. To compare behavioral problems among preschooler children of Working and Non Working Mothers residing in selected Community areas of Rahata Taluka at Ahemadnagar District.

3. To find out association between behavioral problems in preschooler children of Working and Non Working Mothers with their demographic variables.

4. To prepare information leaflet on care of preschooler child with behavioral problems as per study findings.

II. RESERCH METHODOLOGY

Research design and approach

Descriptive study design with cross sectional survey approach was used for the present study and comparison made between behavioral problems of working and non-working mothers of preschooler of Rahata taluka at ahemadnagar district.

Setting of the study

selected Anganwadi's of Rahata Taluka at ahmadnagar district. There were 20 Anganwadi's in loni and 5 in Pravanagar.

Sample

Sample of the present study was the working and non-working mother's of preschooler children in selected areas of community area of Rahata Taluka of Ahmednagar District and were available during study period.

Sample size

Sample size selected for this study 100 sample i.e. 50 working & 50 non working mothers, who fulfilled the sampling criteria and who are willing to participate in the study.

Sample technique: non-probability purposive sampling technique was used for present study.

Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria

Inclusion Criteria

- Available at the time of data collection procedure.
- Willing to participant.
- Having children in the age group of 3-6 years.
- Mothers those having good observation and interpretation capacity.

Exclusion Criteria

- Mother who all are having children with diagnosed behavioural problems and under treatment.
- Not Willing to participant.

Tool of data collection

Questioner was used to assess the selected behavioral problems among preschooler children of Working and Non Working Mothers residing in selected Community areas of Rahata Taluka at Ahemadnagar District.

Section A : Demographic data – this section consists of 10 items for obtaining the information about the selected demographic variables like age of mother's, education qualification, marital status, occupation of mother's, monthly income, type of family, no. of children in family, gender of preschooler children, no. of sibling, schooling status.

Section B : structured questionnaire- It consists of 50 question on behavioral problems among preschooler children of working and non working mother's. First aspect having 10 question, second aspect having 10 question, third aspect having 15 question, and fourth aspect having 15 question. The participant should answer each question correctly and tick the appropriate option. Response carries the score of zero to four. The maximum obtainable score was 50 and minimum obtainable score was zero.

Data collection procedure

Before interview the purpose of the interview, schedule was explained to the selected working and non working mothers whose children are admitted in Anganwadis of selected areas of Rahata Taluka of Ahmednagar district

Ethical consideration

- Prior to the study, ethical approval obtained from the Institutional Ethical & Research Committee of Pravara Institute of Medical Sciences, Loni, Ahmednagar.
- Written permission obtained from the Sarpanach of Garmpanchayat of concerned community areas to access Anganwadi's.
- Samples were selected after giving a brief introduction about self and the study.
- Informed consent was taken from the subjects.

Planned For Data Analysis: Descriptive and inferential statistics was used for data analysis. The collected data was organized and tabulated by using descriptive statistics included mean, frequency, median, mean percentage and standard deviation. The inferential statistics included chi square test. Chi-square was used to test the association between the levels of behavioral problems with their selected demographic variables of the sample. The data was planned and presented in the forms of table and figure.

III. RESULT

1. Assessment of demographic characteristics of preschooler children of working and nonworking mother

Percentage wise distribution of working mothers according to their age group shows that majority (52%) of working mothers were in the age group 24-27 Years, (36%) of them were in age group of 20-23 years and non-working mothers shows that majority (38%) of samples were in age group 24-27 Years, (34 %) of non-working mother's belongs to 28-31 years. Percentage wise distribution of working and non working mothers as per their education qualification shows that majority (40%) of working mothers wherewith higher secondary education where as (30%) of non working mother's completed higher secondary education. Data shows that majority (100%) of working and non-working mothers were married. Percentage wise distribution of working mother's according to their occupation status shows that majority (62%) of working mothers were working in private sector, and 100 % of working mothers were house wife. (44%) of working mothers had 20,001 Rs. to 25,000 Rs. per month. Type of family that equal percentage i.e (50%) working mother and non –working mother leaves in nuclear family. In Number of children majority (54%) of working mother's having two children and in non- working mother's majority (38%) of

had two children. In gender of preschooler children that majority (58%) of working mothers had female child whereas 54% Non-working mothers had male child. In number of siblings majority 52% of preschooler children having One sibling.

Table No 1. Assessment of behavioral problems among preschooler children's of working and non-working mothers

S N	Aspect of behavioral Problems	Min- max Score	Working mother			Non working mothers		
			Mean	SD	Median	Mean	SD	Median
1	Physical behavior problems	0-10	8.4	±2.6	9	7.22	2.57	6
2	Emotional behavior problem	0-10	8.6	±2.8	8	7.54	2.89	7
3	Social behavior problems	0-15	11	±2.6	13	9.88	2.71	9
4	Educational behavior problems	0-15	11	±3.2	11	9.54	2.24	9
Overall		50	39	11.2	41	34.18	10.41	31

Above table no 1 aspect wise of behavioral problems among preschooler children of working mothers overall mean score was 39 ± 11.2 and median value was 41 and non-working mothers mean score was 34.18 ± 10.41 and median value was 31.

Table No 2 Comparison of behavioral problems among Preschooler Children of Working and Non – Working Mothers.

SN	Aspect	score	Working mother's			Non working mother's		
			0-50 Score	Mean	SD	Median	Mean	SD
1	Physical Aspects of behavioural problems	0-10	8.4	±2.6	9	7.22	±2.57	6
2	Emotional Aspects of behavioural problems	0-10	8.6	±2.8	8	7.54	±2.89	7
3	Social Aspects of behavioural problems	0-15	11	±2.6	13	9.88	±2.71	9
4	Educational Aspects of behavioural problems	0-15	11	±3.2	11	9.54	±2.24	9
Overall Aspects		0-50	39	±11.2	41	34.18	±10.41	31

Above table 2. comparison aspects of behavioral problems among preschooler children of working and non working mother's mean score was $[39 \pm 11.2]$ Vs $[34.18 \pm 10.41]$ and median value was 41 and 31 respectively. i.e which indicate that working mother's slightly having high behavioral problem among preschooler children's as compared to non working mother's of preschooler children's.

Table no 3 Description of association between behavioral problems among preschooler children of working mothers with their selected demographic variables

SN	Demographic variables	Working mothers			
		X2 calculated	X2 table	Degree of freedom	of significance
1	Age	4.89	12.59	6	Non-significant
2	Education	4.92		6	Non-significant
3	Marital status	0		6	Non-significant
4	Occupation of mother	31.03		6	significant
5	Monthly income	73.2		6	significant
6	Type of family	0		6	Non-significant
7	No. of children in family	29.01		6	significant
8	Gender of preschooler child	0.05		4	Non-significant
9	Number of sibling	1.78		6	Non-significant
10	Schooling status	5.16		6	Non-significant

Df=6,table value=12.59,p<0.05

Above table 3 mention that description association between working of preschooler children and selected demographic variables. Chi square value calculated to find out the association between working score and selected demographic variables of children's. The finding revealed that there was no significant association between behavioral problems of preschoolers of working mothers and selected demographic variables like age ,education marital status, type of family ,gender of preschooler child ,number of sibling, schooling status respectively and significant association such as occupation of mother, monthly income, no of children in family

Table no 4 Description of association between non working mothers of preschooler children and selected demographic variables.

SN	Demographic variables	Non working mothers			
		X2 calculated value	X2 table value	Degree of freedom	of significant
1	Age	8.93	12.59	6	Non significant
2	Education	6.65		6	Non significant
3	Marital status	0		0	Non significant
4	Occupation of mother	0		-	Non significant
5	Monthly income	0		-	Non significant
6	Types of family	2.9		6	Non significant
7	No of preschooler child	2.01		6	Non significant
8	Gender of preschooler child	5.84		4	Non significant
9	Number of sibling	1.32		6	Non significant
10	Schooling status	8.99		6	Non significant

Table no 4 show that the finding revealed that there was no significant association between behavioral problems among preschoolers of non working mothers and selected demographic variables like age education marital status, type of family ,gender of preschooler child ,number of sibling, schooling status etc.

IV. DISCUSSION

Comparative research study explored various manifestations which are seen and identified as indicators of behavioral problems. physical behavioral problems among preschooler children's of working mothers slightly more as compare to non-working mothers of preschooler children, emotional behavioral problems among preschooler children's of working mothers more as compare to non-working mothers of preschooler children, social behavioral problems among preschooler children's of working mothers more as compare to non working mothers of preschooler children and Educational behavioral problems among preschoolers children's of working mothers more as compare to non working mothers of preschooler children.

This shows that result was significant at $p < .05$. This shows that comparative of behavioral problems among preschooler children of working and non working mothers are significant

These findings were supported by study conducted by Jin Yee Sung, and Doun Jo Kwak (2021) with working and non-working parents at Baltimore.

V. CONCLUSION

The findings of study shows that behavioral problems among preschooler children's of working mothers are more affected than non working mothers of preschooler children. So that child of working mother develops behavioral issues, manifest it during their developmental time period. Working mother needs to be more careful and keen while nurturing and rearing their children, should spend quality time with their children to avoid development of behavioral problems among children.

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