



KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE REGARDING BEHAVIOURAL PROBLEMS OF SCHOOL AGE CHILDREN AMONG MOTHERS IN SELECTED SCHOOLS OF GUWAHATI, ASSAM: A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY

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ABSTRACT:

BACKGROUND: A large number of children suffer from behavioural problems during their development. Many of these problems are transient and may not even be noticed. At times, however, the extent of these problems and their overall effects on a child's development can be serious (Morita al., Further, children may exhibit these behaviours in one setting and not in others (e.g., at home or in school, but not both) In developed countries, parents tend to seek advice for even minor problems, such as persistent thumb sucking, while in developing countries, major problems, even childhood schizophrenia, may go unattended. An awareness of the prevalence of these problems is important so that appropriate mental health services can be planned and provided for affected children, to improve their prospects for leading healthy, productive lives.

OBJECTIVES:

1. To assess the level of knowledge regarding behavioural problems of school age children among mothers in selected schools.
2. To assess the level of attitude regarding behavioural problems of school age children among mothers in selected schools.
3. To find out correlation between level of knowledge and attitude of mothers regarding behavioural problems of school age children in selected schools.
4. To find out association between knowledge and attitude of mothers regarding behavioural problems of school age children in selected schools with selected demographic variables.

METHODS AND MATERIALS:

A descriptive design was used in the study to accomplish the objectives using non-probability convenient sampling technique for obtaining adequate sample for the study. Study was done on 130 mothers of school going children in selected schools of Guwahati, Assam. Respondents were selected on the basis of inclusion and exclusion criteria; Structured knowledge questionnaire was used to assess the knowledge and 5-point Likert scale was used to assess the attitude level of the mothers regarding behavioural problems of school going children.

RESULTS: The analysis revealed that out of 130 mothers of school going children, majority i.e., 92(70.8%) respondents had moderately adequate knowledge, 33(25.4%) respondents had adequate knowledge and 5(3.8%) respondents had inadequate knowledge regarding behavioural problems of school age children.

The analysis revealed that out of 130 mothers of school going children, majority i.e., 88(67.7%) respondents had desirable attitude and 42(32.3%) respondents had moderately desirable attitude towards behavioural problems of school age children and no respondents had undesirable attitude.

CONCLUSION: From this study, it was concluded that majority of the respondents had moderately adequate knowledge and majority of the respondents had desirable attitude regarding behavioural problems.

Therefore, the investigator concluded that, there is a need of awareness to the mothers regarding various behavioural problems among school age children and its impact on later life.

KEY WORDS

Knowledge, attitude, behavioural problems.

INTRODUCTION:

Behaviour is anything that is observable and measurable. Behaviour is learned over time through the environment.

When children cannot adjust to a complex, environment around them, they become unable to behave in the socially acceptable way resulting in exhibition of peculiar behaviour and this is called as behaviour problems. Children acquire many skills as they grow. Some skills, such as controlling urine and stool, depend mainly on the level of maturity of the child's nerves and brain. Others, such as behaving appropriately at home and in school, are the result of a complicated interaction between the child's physical and intellectual (cognitive) development, health, temperament, and relationships with parents, teachers, and caregivers.

A large number of children suffer from behavioural problems during their development. Many of these problems are transient and may not even be noticed. At times, however, the extent of these problems and their overall effects on a child's development can be serious. Further, children may exhibit these behaviours in one setting and not in others (e.g., at home or in school, but not both) In developed countries, parents tend to seek advice for even minor problems, such as persistent thumb sucking, while in developing countries, major problems, even childhood schizophrenia, may go unattended. An awareness of the prevalence of these problems is important so that appropriate mental health services can be planned and provided for affected children, to improve their prospects for leading healthy, productive lives. Such awareness can help enhance the teaching of graduate doctors, equipping them to deal with these problems effectively.

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4. To find out association between knowledge and attitude of mothers regarding behavioural problems of school age children in selected schools with selected demographic variables.

METHODOLOGY:

A descriptive design was used in the study to accomplish the objectives using non-probability convenient sampling technique for obtaining adequate sample for the study. Study was done on 130 mothers of school going children in selected schools of Guwahati, Assam. Respondents were selected on the basis of inclusion and exclusion criteria; Structured knowledge questionnaire was used to assess the knowledge and 5-point Likert scale was used to assess the attitude level of the mothers regarding behavioural problems of school going children.

DESCRIPTION OF THE TOOL-

In order to meet the objectives of the study, the following tools were constructed which consists of four sections:

SECTION I- Demographic data

SECTION II- Structured Knowledge Questionnaire

SECTION III- Attitude Scale

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURE:

Data collection process was scheduled from 14th November to 12th December, 2022.

The investigator visited the schools on the given respective dates and was introduced to the students who fulfilled the pre-determined selection criteria. The investigator explained the purpose of her study and assured them of the confidentiality and anonymity to get their cooperation and prompt responses during data collection. The list of students of each school were taken from the concerned authorities. In the first setting the investigator identified the number of student's mother to be taken from each class. Convenient sampling technique was used to gather the required samples then the mothers were gathered in one classroom.

A written informed consent was also taken from the mothers who fulfil the inclusion criteria. Then the Structure knowledge questionnaire and 5-point Likert scale was used for assessing knowledge and attitude regarding behavioural problems of school age children among mothers in selected schools by self-report technique giving 30 minutes. The investigator thanked the mothers after the data was collected health education was given by the researcher in order to early detection and home management of behavioural problems among school age children.

RESULTS:**SECTION 1: Frequency and percentage distribution of demographic variables of mothers of school age children.**

Demographic Variables	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
Age of the child		
6 years	26	20.0
7 years	42	32.3
8 years	27	20.8
9 years	27	20.8
10 years	8	6.2
Age of the mother		
25 – 30	36	27.7
31 – 35	54	41.5
36 – 40	29	22.3
≥40	11	8.5
Gender of the child		
Male	61	46.9
Female	69	53.1
Marital status of the mother		
Married	116	89.2
Unmarried	9	6.9
Widowed	3	2.4
Divorced	2	1.5
Religion		
Hindu	95	73.1
Christian	22	16.9
Muslim	11	8.5
Any other	2	1.5
Number of children in the family		
One	37	28.5
Two	74	56.9
More than two	19	14.6
Educational qualification of mother		
Illiterate	10	7.7
High school	28	21.5
Higher secondary	33	25.4
Graduate	39	30.0
Post graduate	16	12.3
Above	4	3.1
Educational qualification of father		
Illiterate	13	10.0
High school	19	14.6
Higher secondary	42	32.3
Graduate	38	29.2
Post graduate	17	13.1
Above	1	0.8
Occupation of the mother		
Self employed	67	51.5
Government service	25	19.2
Private sector	18	13.8
Professionals	20	15.4
If working, then what is maximum working hour of mother?		
4 – 6 hours	56	43.1

Demographic Variables	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
6 – 8 hours	28	21.5
8 – 10 hours	22	16.9
10 – 12 hours	24	18.5
Occupation of the father		
Government service	69	53.1
Private sector	28	21.5
Professionals	10	7.7
Self-employed	23	17.7
Monthly income of the family		
Rs. \geq 187,376	17	13.1
Rs. 92,191 – 184,370	20	15.4
Rs. 98,957 – 92,185	11	8.5
Rs. 46,095 – 68,961	39	30.0
Rs. 27,654 – 46,089	25	19.2
Rs. 9232 – 27,654	12	9.2
Rs. \leq 9226	6	4.6
Type of family		
Nuclear family	73	56.2
Joint family	41	31.5
Extended family	16	12.3
Do you have a caretaker at home?		
Yes	46	35.4
No	84	64.6
If yes, please specify		
Relatives	8	6.2
Grand parents	23	17.6
Neighbours	1	0.8
House help	13	10.0
Any others	85	65.4
Have you heard the term behaviour problem?		
Yes	66	50.8
No	64	49.2
If yes, from where you have heard this term?		
Internet	52	40.0
Books	22	16.9
Society	48	36.9
Any other	8	6.2
Have you heard about any of the following behavioural problems?		
Temper tantrums		
Yes	50	38.5
No	80	61.5
Nail Biting		
Yes	54	41.5
No	76	58.5
Attention deficit		
Yes	49	37.7
No	81	62.3
Anxiety		
Yes	44	33.8
No	86	66.2
Aggression		
Yes	48	36.9
No	82	63.1

Demographic Variables	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
Destructive behavior		
Yes	44	33.8
No	86	66.2
Impulsivity		
Yes	36	27.7
No	94	72.3
Did anyone complain about your child's behaviour?		
Teacher		
Yes	20	15.4
No	110	84.6
Relatives		
Yes	12	9.2
No	118	90.8
Neighbor		
Yes	9	6.9
No	121	93.1
Family members		
Yes	19	14.6
No	111	85.4
Extracurricular teacher		
Yes	9	6.9
No	121	93.1
Did any teacher complain about the following of your child's behaviour?		
Disrupt classes		
Yes	8	6.2
No	122	93.8
Focus too hard on getting perfect grades		
Yes	20	15.4
No	110	84.6
Seem bored frequently		
Yes	13	10.0
No	117	90.0
Struggle to complete assignments or not turn them in		
Yes	19	14.6
No	111	85.4
Frequently express feeling overwhelmed by assignments		
Yes	15	11.5
No	115	88.5
If any other, need to specify		
Yes	10	7.7
No	120	92.3
Did you observe any of the following behavioural problem at home itself?		
Become irritable or tearful more frequently		
Yes	21	16.2
No	109	83.8
Have more difficulty calming down		
Yes	19	14.6
No	111	85.4
Frequent refusal to obey		
Yes	23	17.7
No	107	82.3

Demographic Variables	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
Not following directions or rules		
Yes	25	19.2
No	105	80.8
Temper tantrums		
Yes	25	19.2
No	105	80.8
Sleep Disorders		
Yes	9	6.9
No	121	93.1
Disruptive behaviors		
Yes	11	8.5
No	119	91.5
If any other, need to specify		
Yes	6	4.6
No	124	95.4

SECTION II:

FREQUENCY AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE REGARDING BEHAVIOURAL PROBLEMS OF SCHOOL AGE CHILDREN.

TABLE 2: FREQUENCY AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE REGARDING BEHAVIOURAL PROBLEMS OF SCHOOL AGE CHILDREN.

N = 130

Level of Knowledge	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Inadequate (0 – 7)	5	3.8
Moderately Adequate (8 – 13)	92	70.8
Adequate (14 – 20)	33	25.4

Table 2: Shows that out of 130 mothers of school age children, majority i.e., 92(70.8%) mothers had moderately adequate knowledge, 33(25.4%) mothers had adequate knowledge and 5(3.8%) mothers had inadequate knowledge regarding behavioural problems of school age children.

TABLE 3:

FREQUENCY AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF LEVEL OF ATTITUDE REGARDING BEHAVIOURAL PROBLEMS OF SCHOOL AGE CHILDREN

N = 130

Level of Attitude	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Undesirable (0 – 23)	-	-
Moderately Desirable Attitude (24 – 46)	42	32.3
Desirable Attitude (≥ 47)	88	67.7

Table 3: Shows that out of 130 mothers of school age children, majority i.e., 88(67.7%) mothers had desirable attitude and 42(32.3%) mothers had moderately desirable attitude towards behavioural problems of school age children and no mothers had undesirable attitude.

TABLE 4

CORRELATION BETWEEN KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE REGARDING BEHAVIOURAL PROBLEMS OF SCHOOL AGE CHILDREN

The correlation was calculated by using Karl Pearson's test

N=130

Variables	Mean	S. D	Karl Pearson's Correlation 'r' Value	'p' Value	Remark
Knowledge	11.76	2.82	r = 0.236	p=0.007	Significant
Attitude	50.77	6.13			

Note: p<0.01, S – Significant

TABLE 4: Shows that the mean score of knowledge was 11.76 ± 2.82 and the mean score of attitude was 50.77 ± 6.13 . The calculated Karl Pearson's Correlation value of $r=0.236$ shows a low positive correlation between knowledge and attitude which was found to be statistically significant at $p<0.01$ level. This clearly infers that when knowledge regarding behavioural problems of school age children increases their attitude towards it also increases.

TABLE 5

ASSOCIATION BETWEEN LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE REGARDING BEHAVIOURAL PROBLEMS OF SCHOOL AGE CHILDREN WITH THEIR SELECTED DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES

Demographic Variables	Inadequate		Moderately Adequate		Adequate		Fisher Exact test p-value	Remark
	F	%	F	%	F	%		
Age of the child							p=0.529	N.S
6 years	1	0.8	17	13.1	8	6.2		
7 years	3	2.3	26	20.0	13	10.0		
8 years	1	0.8	20	15.4	6	4.6		
9 years	0	0	21	16.2	6	4.6		
10 years	0	0	8	6.2	0	0		
Gender of the child							p=0.712	

Note: p<0.05, S – Significant, N.S – Not Significant

Male	3	2.3	44	33.8	14	10.8		N.S
Female	2	1.5	48	36.9	19	14.6		
Age of the mother								
25 – 30	3	2.3	25	19.2	8	6.2	p=0.428	N.S
31 – 35	1	0.8	40	30.8	13	10.0		
36 – 40	0	0	19	14.6	10	7.7		
≥40	1	0.8	8	6.2	2	1.5		
Marital status of the mother								
Married	4	3.1	82	63.1	30	23.1	P= 0.656	N.S
Unmarried	1	0.8	6	4.6	2	1.5		
Widowed	0	0	2	1.5	1	0.8		
Divorced	0	0	2	1.5	0	0		
Religion								
Hindu	4	3.1	67	51.5	24	18.5	p=0.824	N.S
Christian	0	0	16	12.3	6	4.6		
Muslim	1	0.8	7	5.4	3	2.3		
Any other	0	0	2	1.5	0	0		
Number of children in the family								
One	2	1.5	20	22.3	6	4.6	p=0.461	N.S
Two	3	2.3	51	39.2	20	15.4		
More than two	0	0	12	9.2	7	5.4		
Educational qualification of mother								
Illiterate	0	0	6	4.6	4	3.1	p=0.865	N.S
High school	0	0	20	15.4	8	6.2		
Higher secondary	2	1.5	25	19.2	6	4.6		
Graduate	3	2.3	26	20.0	10	7.7		
Post graduate	0	0	12	9.2	4	3.1		
Above	0	0	3	2.3	1	0.8		
Occupation of the mother								
Self employed	4	3.1	50	38.5	13	10.0	p=0.551	N.S
Government service	0	0	17	13.1	8	6.2		
Private sector	1	0.8	11	8.5	6	4.6		
Professionals	0	0	14	10.8	6	4.6		
If working, then what is maximum working hour of mother?								
4 – 6 hours	3	2.3	45	34.6	8	6.2	p=0.056	N.S
6 – 8 hours	0	0	19	14.6	9	6.9		

8 – 10 hours	1	0.8	16	12. 3	5	3.8		
10 – 12 hours	1	0.8	12	9.2	11	8.5		
Educ. qualification of father								
Illiterate	0	0	10	7.7	3	2.3	p=0.804	N.S
High school	0	0	16	12. 3	3	2.3		
Higher secondary	3	2.3	29	22. 3	10	7.7		
Graduate	2	1.3	26	20. 0	10	7.7		
Post graduate	0	0	10	7.7	7	5.4		
Above	0	0	1	0.8	0	0		
Occupation of the father								
Government service	4	3.1	54	41. 5	11	8.5	p=0.118	N.S
Private sector	0	0	16	12. 3	12	9.2		
Professionals	0	0	7	5.4	3	2.3		
Self-employed	1	0.8	15	11. 5	7	5.4		
Monthly income of the family								
Rs. ≥ 187,376	0	0	15	11. 5	2	1.5	p=0.173	N.S
Rs. 92,191 – 184,370	1	0.8	13	10. 0	6	4.6		
Rs. 98,957 – 92,185	0	0	6	4.6	5	3.8		
Rs. 46,095 – 68,961	1	0.8	32	24. 6	6	4.6		
Rs. 27,654 – 46,089	3	2.3	16	12. 3	6	4.6		
Rs. 9232 – 27,654	0	0	7	5.4	5	3.8		
Rs. ≤9226	0	0	3	2.3	3	2.3		
Type of family								
Nuclear family	1	0.8	56	43. 1	16	12. 3	p=0.158	N.S
Joint family	4	3.1	25	19. 2	12	9.2		
Extended family	0	0	11	8.5	5	3.8		
Do you have a caretaker at home?								
Yes	1	0.8	33	25. 4	12	9.2	p=0.887	N.S
No	4	3.1	59	45. 4	21	16. 2		
If yes, please specify								
Relatives	0	0	5	3.8	3	2.3	p=0.702	N.S
Grand parents	1	0.8	19	14. 6	3	2.3		
Neighbours	0	0	1	0.8	0	0		
House help	0	0	8	6.2	5	3.8		
Any others	4	3.1	59	45. 4	22	16. 9		
Have you heard the term behaviour problem?							p=0.194	

Yes	1	0.8	45	34.6	20	15.4		N.S
No	4	3.1	47	36.2	13	10.0		
If yes, from where you have heard this term?								
Internet	4	3.1	36	27.7	12	9.2	p=0.440	N.S
Books	0	0	13	10.0	9	6.9		
Society	1	0.8	37	28.5	19	7.7		
Any other	0	0	6	4.6	2	1.5		
Have you heard about any of the following behavioural problems?								
Temper tantrums								
Yes	2	1.5	30	23.1	18	13.8	p=0.070	N.S
No	3	2.3	62	47.7	15	11.5		
Nail Biting								
Yes	2	1.5	39	30.0	13	10.0	p=0.943	N.S
No	3	2.3	53	40.8	20	15.4		
Attention deficit								
Yes	1	0.8	33	25.4	15	11.5	p=0.455	N.S
No	4	3.1	59	45.4	18	13.8		
Anxiety								
Yes	2	1.5	27	20.8	15	11.5	p=0.213	N.S
No	3	2.3	65	50.0	18	13.8		
Aggression								
Yes	2	1.5	32	24.6	14	10.8	p=0.741	N.S
No	3	2.3	60	46.2	19	14.6		
Destructive behaviour								
Yes	1	0.8	30	23.1	13	10.0	p=0.683	N.S
No	4	3.1	62	47.7	20	15.4		
Impulsivity								
Yes	2	1.5	21	16.2	13	10.0	p=0.110	N.S
No	3	2.3	71	54.6	20	15.4		
Did anyone complain about your child's behaviour?								
Teacher								
Yes	1	0.8	10	7.7	9	6.9	p=0.066	

No	4	3.1	82	63.1	24	18.5		N.S
Relatives							p=0.703	N.S
Yes	0	0	10	7.7	2	1.5		
No	5	3.8	82	63.1	31	23.8		
Neighbour							p=1.000	N.S
Yes	0	0	7	5.4	2	1.5		
No	5	3.8	85	65.4	31	23.8		
Family members							p=0.901	N.S
Yes	0	0	15	11.5	4	3.1		
No	5	3.8	77	59.2	29	22.3		
Extracurricular teacher							p=0.790	N.S
Yes	0	0	6	4.6	3	2.3		
No	5	3.8	86	66.2	30	23.1		
Did any teacher complain about the following of your child's behaviour?								
Disrupt classes							p=0.768	N.S
Yes	0	0	7	5.4	1	0.8		
No	5	3.8	85	65.4	32	24.6		
Focus too hard on getting perfect grades							p=0.654	N.S
Yes	0	0	16	12.3	4	3.1		
No	5	3.8	76	58.5	29	22.3		
Seem bored frequently							p=0.239	N.S
Yes	1	0.8	7	5.4	5	3.8		
No	4	3.1	85	65.4	28	21.5		
Struggle to complete assignments or not turn them in							p=0.901	N.S
Yes	0	0	15	11.5	4	3.1		
No	5	3.8	77	59.2	29	22.3		
Frequently express feeling overwhelmed by assignments							p=0.564	N.S
Yes	1	0.8	11	8.5	3	2.3		
No	4	3.1	81	62.3	30	23.1		
If any other, need to specify							p=0.419	Significant
Yes	1	0.8	7	5.4	2	1.5		
No	4	3.1	85	65.4	31	23.8		
Did you observe any of the following behavioural problems at home itself?								
Become irritable or tearful more frequently							p=0.463	N.S
Yes	1	0.8	13	10.0	7	5.4		

No	4	3.1	79	60.8	26	20.0		
Have more difficulty calming down								
Yes	2	1.5	15	11.5	2	1.5	p=0.089	N.S
No	3	2.3	77	59.2	31	23.8		
Frequent refusal to obey								
Yes	2	1.5	19	14.6	2	1.5	p=0.041*	Significant
No	3	2.3	73	56.2	31	23.8		
Not following directions or rules								
Yes	2	1.5	17	13.1	6	4.6	p=0.433	N.S
No	3	2.3	75	57.7	27	20.8		
Temper tantrums								
Yes	2	1.5	15	11.5	8	6.2	p=0.203	N.S
No	3	2.3	77	59.2	25	19.2		
Sleep Disorders								
Yes	0	0	7	5.4	2	1.5	p=1.000	N.S
No	5	3.8	85	65.4	31	23.8		
Disruptive behaviors								
Yes	0	0	10	7.7	1	0.8	p=0.377	N.S
No	5	3.8	82	63.1	32	24.6		
If any other, need to specify								
Yes	0	0	3	2.3	3	2.3	p=0.361	N.S
No	5	3.8	89	68.5	30	23.1		

The table 5 shows that the demographic variable of behavioural problem at home of frequent refusal to obey (**p=0.041**) had statistically significant association with level of knowledge at **p<0.05** level.

The other demographic variables did not show statistically significant association with level of knowledge regarding behavioural problems of school age children among mothers in selected schools.

SECTION – VI

TABLE- 6

ASSOCIATION OF LEVEL OF ATTITUDE REGARDING BEHAVIOURAL PROBLEMS OF SCHOOL AGE CHILDREN WITH THEIR SELECTED DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES

n= 130

Demographic Variables	Undesirable		Moderately Desirable		Desirable		Fisher Exact test p-value	Remarks
	F	%	F	%	F	%		
Age of the child							p=0.506	N.S
6 years			10	7.7	16	12.3		
7 years			15	11.5	27	20.8		
8 years			5	3.8	22	16.9		
9 years			9	6.9	18	13.8		
10 years			3	2.3	5	3.8		
Gender of the child							p=0.852	N.S
Male			19	14.6	42	32.3		
Female			23	17.7	46	35.4		
Age of the mother							p=0.184	N.S
25 – 30			14	10.8	22	16.9		
31 – 35			18	13.8	36	27.7		
36 – 40			5	3.8	24	18.5		
≥40			5	3.8	6	4.6		
Marital status of the mother							P= 0.886	N.S
Married			38	60.0	78	60.0		
Unmarried			2	5.4	7	5.4		
Widowed			1	0.8	2	1.5		
Divorced			1	0.8	1	0.8		
Religion							p=0.231	N.S
Hindu			31	23.8	64	49.2		
Christian			9	6.9	13	10.0		
Muslim			1	0.8	10	7.7		
Any other			1	0.8	1	0.8		
Number of children in the family							p=0.033*	Significant
One			12	9.2	25	19.2		
Two			19	14.6	55	42.3		
More than two			11	8.5	8	6.2		
Educational qualification of mother							p=0.361	N.S
Illiterate			5	3.8	5	3.8		
High school			11	8.5	17	13.1		
Higher secondary			12	9.2	21	16.2		

Demographic Variables	Undesirable		Moderately Desirable		Desirable		Fisher Exact test p-value	Remarks
	F	%	F	%	F	%		
Graduate			11	8.5	28	21.5		
Post graduate			3	2.3	13	10.0		
Above			0	0	4	3.1		
Occupation of the mother								
Self employed			18	13.8	49	37.7	p=0.550	N.S
Government service			9	6.9	16	12.3		
Private sector			7	5.4	11	8.5		
Professionals			8	6.2	12	9.2		
If working, then what is maximum working hour of mother?							p=0.014*	Significant
4 – 6 hours			12	9.2	44	33.8		
6 – 8 hours			7	5.4	21	16.2		
8 – 10 hours			10	7.7	12	9.2		
10 – 12 hours			13	10.0	11	8.5		
Educ. qualification of father							p=0.166	N.S
Illiterate			4	3.1	9	6.9		
High school			11	8.5	8	6.2		
Higher secondary			12	9.2	30	23.1		
Graduate			9	6.9	29	22.3		
Post graduate			6	4.6	11	8.5		
Above			0	0	1	0.8		
Occupation of the father							p=0.593	N.S
Government service			20	15.4	49	37.7		
Private sector			9	6.9	19	14.6		
Professionals			5	3.8	5	3.8		
Self-employed			8	6.2	15	11.5		
Monthly income of the family							p=0.221	N.S
Rs. ≥ 187,376			4	3.1	13	10.0		
Rs. 92,191 – 184,370			9	6.9	11	8.5		
Rs. 98,957 – 92,185			1	0.8	10	7.7		
Rs. 46,095 – 68,961			13	10.0	26	20.0		
Rs. 27,654 – 46,089			6	4.6	19	14.6		
Rs. 9232 – 27,654			6	4.6	6	4.6		
Rs. ≤9226			3	2.3	3	2.3		
Type of family							p=0.325	N.S
Nuclear family			21	16.2	52	40.0		
Joint family			17	13.1	24	18.5		
Extended family			4	3.1	12	9.2		
Do you have a caretaker at home?							p=0.019*	Significant
Yes			21	16.2	25	19.2		
No			21	16.2	63	48.5		

Demographic Variables	Undesirable		Moderately Desirable		Desirable		Fisher Exact test p-value	Remarks
	F	%	F	%	F	%		
If yes, please specify							p=0.028*	Significant
Relatives			2	1.5	6	4.6		
Grand parents			13	10.0	10	7.7		
Neighbour's			0	0	1	0.8		
House help			6	4.6	7	5.4		
Any others			21	16.2	64	49.2		
Have you heard the term behaviour problems?							p=0.134	N.S
Yes			17	13.1	49	37.7		
No			25	19.2	39	30.0		
If yes, from where you have heard this term?							p=0.492	N.S
Internet			15	11.5	37	28.5		
Books			10	7.7	12	9.2		
Society			14	10.8	34	26.2		
Any other			3	2.3	5	3.8		
Have you heard about any of the following behavioural problems?								
Temper tantrums							p=0.007*	Significant
Yes			9	6.9	41	31.5		
No			33	25.4	47	36.2		
Nail Biting							p=0.022*	Significant
Yes			11	8.5	43	33.1		
No			31	23.8	45	34.6		
Attention deficit							p=0.003*	Significant
Yes			8	6.2	41	31.5		
No			34	26.2	47	36.2		
Anxiety							p=0.017*	Significant
Yes			8	6.2	36	27.7		
No			34	26.2	52	40.0		
Aggression							p=0.012*	Significant
Yes			9	6.9	39	30.0		
No			33	25.4	49	37.7		
Destructive behaviour							p=0.115	N.S
Yes			10	7.7	34	26.2		
No			32	24.6	54	41.5		

Demographic Variables	Undesirable		Moderately Desirable		Desirable		Fisher Exact test p-value	Remarks
	F	%	F	%	F	%		
Impulsivity			6	4.6	30	23.1	p=0.021*	Significant
Yes			36	27.7	58	44.6		
No								
Did anyone complain about your child's behaviour?								
Teacher							p=0.605	N.S
Yes			5	3.8	15	11.5		
No			37	28.5	73	56.2		
Relatives							p=0.523	N.S
Yes			5	3.8	7	5.4		
No			37	28.5	81	62.3		
Neighbour							p=1.000	N.S
Yes			3	2.3	6	4.6		
No			39	30.0	82	63.1		
Family members							p=1.000	N.S
Yes			6	4.6	13	10.0		
No			36	27.7	75	57.7		
Extracurricular teacher							p=0.469	N.S
Yes			4	3.1	5	3.8		
No			38	29.2	83	63.8		
Did any teacher complain about the following of your child's behaviour?								
Disrupt classes							p=0.713	N.S
Yes			3	2.3	5	3.8		
No			39	30.0	83	63.8		
Focus too hard on getting perfect grades							p=0.444	N.S
Yes			8	6.2	12	9.2		
No			34	26.2	76	58.5		
Seem bored frequently							p=0.547	N.S
Yes			3	2.3	10	7.7		
No			39	30.0	78	60.0		
Struggle to complete assignments or not turn them on							p=0.426	N.S
Yes			8	6.2	11	8.5		
No			34	26.2	77	59.2		
Frequently express feeling overwhelmed by assignments							p=0.773	N.S
Yes			4	3.1	11	8.5		

Demographic Variables	Undesirable		Moderately Desirable		Desirable		Fisher Exact test p-value	Remarks
	F	%	F	%	F	%		
No			38	29.2	77	59.2		
If any other, need to specify								
Yes			4	3.1	6	4.6	p=0.726	N.S
No			38	29.2	82	63.1		
Did you observe any of the following behavioural problems at home itself?								
Become irritable or tearful more frequently							p=0.451	N.S
Yes			5	3.8	16	12.3		
No			37	28.5	72	55.4		
Have more difficulty calming down							p=0.607	N.S
Yes			5	3.8	14	10.8		
No			37	28.5	74	56.9		
Frequent refusal to obey							p=0.808	N.S
Yes			8	6.2	15	11.5		
No			34	26.2	73	56.2		
Not following directions or rules							p=1.000	N.S
Yes			8	6.2	17	13.1		
No			34	26.2	71	54.6		
Temper tantrums							p=0.354	N.S
Yes			10	7.7	15	11.5		
No			32	24.6	73	56.2		
Sleep Disorders							p=1.000	N.S
Yes			3	2.3	6	4.6		
No			39	30.0	82	63.1		
Disruptive behaviors							p=0.746	N.S
Yes			4	3.1	7	5.4		
No			38	29.2	81	62.3		
If any other, need to specify							p=0.085	N.S
Yes			4	3.1	2	1.5		
No			38	29.2	86	66.2		

NOTE: p<0.05, S – Significant, N.S – Not Significant

The table 6 shows the level of attitude regarding behavioural problems of school age children with their selected demographic variables.

It was observed that the demographic variables number of children in the family (**p=0.033**), maximum working hours of mother (**0.009**), do you have a caretaker at home (**p=0.019**), specify the caretaker (**p=0.040**),

from where heard the term behaviour problem ($p=0.019$), heard about temper tantrums ($p=0.007$), nail biting ($p=0.022$), attention deficit ($p=0.003$), anxiety ($p=0.017$), aggression ($p=0.012$) and impulsivity ($p=0.021$) had statistically significant association with level of attitude at $p<0.05$ level.

The other demographic variables did not show statistically significant association with level of attitude regarding behavioural problems of school age children.

CONCLUSION

The knowledge and attitude regarding behavioural Problems of school age children among mothers in selected schools were assessed by using structured knowledge questionnaire and 5-point Likert scale. The study reveals that the mothers had moderately adequate knowledge and desirable attitude. It is also found that a moderately positive correlation between knowledge and attitude which was found to be statistically significant at $p<0.01$ level. Thus, it clearly infers that when knowledge of mothers regarding behavioural problems increased, their attitude level also increased.

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