To assess the parent child relationship and occurrence of behavioural problems among preschooler visiting to pediatric OPD

Damini Mohil, Neena, Sahdev Bishnoi, Gurpreet Kaur, Neelam, Jyoti Phougat and Dr. Jyoti Sarin

Abstract
The journey of life cycle of every child involves the critical components of child survival, child development and child protection. Parents play a significant role in supporting secure attachment during these transitions. Children are benefited from parental support, it encourages autonomy development and emotional connectedness. Good Parent child relationships and family climate have various impact, variations on parent child relationship and child’s behavioral and healthy functioning development of preschooler in the lateral life. Objectives to assess the degree of parent child relationship and occurrence of behavioral problems among preschooler.

Material methods: A non-experimental descriptive study was conducted on 154 parent of preschooler visiting to Pediatric OPD of MMIMS & R Hospital. Parent of preschooler were selected by convenient sampling technique. The data was collected by structured parent child relationship assessment tool and structured Lanore Behare and Samuel Stringfield behaviour assessment tool. SPSS version 20 was used for statically analysis. The finding of the study indicated that more than half 79 (51.3%) of informant were mother of Mostly 153 (99.4%) of informant were married. Half of 81 (52.9%) preschooler had optimal (51-70%) degree of parent child relationship and 2 (1.29%) had neglecting (<50%) degree of parent child relationship. Study concluded that parent child relationship and occurrence of behavioral problem in preschooler found to be negative correlation(r = -0.20), significant at 0.00 level of significance. There are significant relations between parent child relationship and occurrence of behavioral problem in preschooler.

Keywords: Parent child relationship, occurrence of behavioral problem, preschooler, pediatric OPD

1. Introduction
Children of today are the future of tomorrow, this powerful statement assumes special significance in the context as children comprise one third of the total population in India. Every child, on provision of a conducive and an enabling environment, may blossom into an every fragrant flower, to shine in all sphere of their life [1]. Parents play an important role in children mental, physical, social and career development. They help them in every step of their life [2]. Family is the oldest and basic fundamental unit of children life. Favorable family climate, good parent child relationship, good agencies of education, represent a safe heaven for the development of children. It is believed that healthy and sound relationship of family member with their children gives them security and help in proper adjustment with their environment which ultimately bring a success in their life and academics also. Parenting is a composite activity that is the sum of many particular behaviors working together or individually, to have an effect on the child’s behavior finally [6]. Parenting is categories based on two dimensions, responsiveness and demanding. The responsiveness and demanding create three different kind of parenting style: Authoritative parenting style tend to develop clear guidelines and expectations for their children, while providing lots of nurturing and love. Parent are consistent with rule but can be flexible too [6]. Authoritarian parenting style equate love with success and are not as nurturing as the other style of parenting and Permissive style is labeled by high responsiveness and low demanding. They often view their children as friends and have few limits imposed. In Authoritative parenting style children’s misbehavior and symptoms are less [4]. Researchers have been observed that most of the parents in her locality are not aware about the parent child relationship and occurrence of behavioral problem of preschooler children.
2. Methodology
Non experimental research approach was adopted and the descriptive research design was used. The present study was conducted in the month of March 2018 at Medical colleges of Mullana, Ambala. The study consisted 154 parent of preschooler visiting to Pediatric OPD OF MMIMS&R Hospital. Parent of preschooler were selected by convenient sampling technique. The data was collected by structured parent child relationship assessment tool and structured Lanore Behare and Samuel Stringfield behaviour assessment tool. For content validity, tools were given to seven experts. Tryout was done on 4 parents of preschooler admitted to hospital MMIMS&R Hospital, Ambala. Haryana. The tool assessment of parent child relationship was found to be 0.74 the reliability was computed by inter rater method another standardized tool was used i.e. Preschooler Behavioural Questionnaire by Lanore Behare and Samuel Stringfield. Final study was conducted in the month of March 2017. The data was collected with the help of sample characteristics, structured interview tool and standardized tool 30-40 minutes was used to complete the interview.

3. Result
The result showed majority of the informant were mother 79 (51.3%) were in the age group of 31-35 years 67(43.5%) Mostly were married 153(99.4%), belong to Hindu religion 103(66.9%) followed by Muslim 41 (26.6%). The informant educational status was Matriculation 62 (40.2%) and Mother’s occupation was home maker 146 (94.8%) father’s occupation was labour 71 (46.2%) and self-employed 50 (32.4%). Place of residence were urban 79(51.3%), no family history of co-morbid illness and behavioral problem 154 (100%). The preschooler were in the age group of 3-4 years 68 (44.1%) and were male 88 (57.1%). The preschooler belong to first birth order 73 (47.4%) Mostly 146 (94.8%) preschooler were not attends day care center.

Table 1: Frequency & Percentage Distribution of Parents of Preschooler According to the Degree of Parent Child Relationship N=154

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Degree of parent Child relationship</th>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Frequency (f)</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Neglecting (≤50%)</td>
<td>≤25</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1.29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Optimal (51-70%)</td>
<td>25-35</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>52.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Affectionate (&gt;70%)</td>
<td>&gt;35</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>46.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Minimum score = 0, Maximum score = 50

Table-1 depicts that 52.9% parents of preschooler had optimal degree of parent child relationship followed by 46.1% had affectionate degree of parent child relationship. Only 1.29% parents were having neglecting parent child relationship.

Table 2: Range, Mean, Median & Standard Deviation of Degree of Parent Child Relationship Score N=154

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Degree of parent child relationship</th>
<th>Range</th>
<th>Mean ± SD</th>
<th>Median</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Score</td>
<td>25-43</td>
<td>34.66 ± 3.88</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Minimum score = 0, Maximum score = 50

Table 2 Reveals that the range degree of parent child relationship was 25-43, Mean with SD was 34.66 ± 3.88, Median was 35.

Table 3: Distribution Preschooler According to Occurrence of Behavior Problem N=154

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Occurrence of behavioral problems</th>
<th>Frequency (f)</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
<th>90th Percentile</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Absent ( &lt;17)</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>90.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Present ( ≥17)</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>9.8</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Minimum score = 0, Maximum score = 60

Table-3 depicts the distribution of preschooler according to the occurrence of behavioral problem. As the preschooler behavioral questionnaire by Lanore Behare and Samuel Stringfield was used, therefore 90th percentile of total score that is 17 interpreted as presence (≥17) or absence (<17) of behavioral problem according to that standardized tool. In 139 (90.2%) preschooler, the occurrence of behavioral problem is absent and only 15 (9.8%) is present with behavioral problem. In this study Karl Pearson’s coefficient correlation was found to be r = -0.209 which indicate moderate negative correlation and significant at 0.01 level of significance, thus it can be inferred that better is the parent child relationship having no impact on behavioral problem of preschool.

The chi square value showing the association of degree parent of child relationship with selected variable i.e. educational status of informant \( (\chi^2=20.81)\), occupation of mother \( (\chi^2=39.5)\), monthly income of family in rupees \( (\chi^2=19)\), attend preschool/day care center \( (\chi^2=9.95)\) was found statically significant at 0.05 level of significance other variables are not significant at 0.05 level of significance and the association of occurrence of behavioral problem among preschooler with sample characteristics were found to be statistically not significant at 0.05 level of significance which indicate that these sample characteristics have no impact on occurrence of behavioral problem among preschooler.

4. Discussion
The present study indicate that the parent child relationship and occurrence of behavioral problem among preschooler. High mean percentage of parent child relationship in the area of Parenting score is 58.76% and parent child relationship with sample characteristics were found to be statistically
significant at 0.05 level of significance These findings similar to the finding of study “A co-relational study to assess the relationship between parenting styles and preschool children’s Performance in curricular activities in KISAUNI District”. The study found relationship between authoritative parenting style and children’s performance was significant where $r = 0.882$ and $p = 0.00 < 0.01$. Authoritarian parenting style was negatively correlated to children’s performance in curriculum activities where $r = -0.261$ and $p = 0.002 < 0.01$. In present study parent child relationship and occurrence of behavioral problem significant where $r = -0.209$ and $p = 0.009$ which indicate the moderate negative correlation. The study found a significant difference in means of parenting styles among parents of different income levels where $p = 0.012 < 0.05$ with a calculated $F = 3.336$ at 4 degrees of freedom. In present study found that significant with monthly income of family, occupation of mother, educational status of informant <0.01 [8].

5. Conclusion
The present study provided evidence to support that there is significant relationship between the parent child relationship and occurrence of behavioral problems of preschooler. Early detection of behavior problem required special attention as that may have a negative impact on the overall development of preschooler. This study result indicated the need to be aware of the behavioral problem of preschooler and also require parent awareness on importance of parent child relationship.

6. Recommendation
A similar study can be replicated on large sample and different setting where finding can be generalized. A comparative study can be done between urban and rural setting. An experimental study can be conducted on effectiveness of parent child relationship therapy for the parent of preschooler with behavioral problems. A comparative study can be done between the preschooler boys and girls. On the basis of the findings in this study, the following issues should be considered for improving preventive measures by good parent child relationship.

7. References