RESEARCH ARTICLE

BEHAVIOURAL PROBLEMS BETWEEN WORKING AND NON WORKING MOTHER'S CHILDREN: A COMPARATIVE CROSS SECTIONAL SURVEY

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ABSTRACT

Background: Mental health is an essential part of children's overall health and has a complex interactive relationship with their physical health and their ability to succeed in society. As children grow they acquire many skills to adjust themselves in environment. Sometimes they acquire good skills but sometimes they develop some unhealthy skills which sometimes turned up to into behavioural problems. Mothers being primary caregiver of child play important role in their mental health. Time spend by mothers with their children, their knowledge and awareness regarding behavioural problems and its management plays major role in the prevalence of behavioural problem in their children. **Aim:** The Present study was aimed to assess the prevalence of behavioural problems among children (age 3-10yrs) of working and non-working mothers in selected areas of Faridkot. **Materials and Methods:** Cross sectional survey was used to select 300 children of working and non working mothers from the Peadiatric department of Guru Gobind Singh Medical College and Hospital Faridkot, Punjab. Out of 300 sample 150 children were of working mothers and 150 children were of Non-working mothers and were selected with purposive sampling technique. Tool used for data collection were –Socio demographic data sheet and strength and difficulty questionnaire. **Results:** From the results of present it was concluded that 12% children were abnormal in case of non-working mothers and 7.3% children were abnormal in case of working mothers. Prevalence of behavioural problems was found more in children of non-working mothers. **Conclusion:** From the results of present study it appears that association of working mothers education and family income had impact on the prevalence of behavioral problem in children most of working mothers in present study were educated up to graduate/more level with good family income and tend to show that prevalence of behavioral problems in their children was less than the children of non-working mothers.

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INTRODUCTION

It is easy for parents especially for mothers to identify their child's physical needs, however, mental and emotional needs may not be as obvious for parent to detect. Good mental health allows a child to think clearly, develop socially and learn new skills (https://www.mentalhealth.org.uk/a-to-z/c/children-and-young-people). Problems related with mental health affect about 1 in 10 children and young people. They include problems like depression, anxiety and conduct disorder, and are often a direct response to what is happening in their lives (https://www.who.int/mental_health/maternalchild/child_adolescent/en/). Alarmingly, 70% of children and young people who experience a mental health issues have not had appropriate interventions at a sufficiently early age (https://pediatrics. aappublications.org/content/138/6/e20163025).

Worldwide 10-20% of children and adolescents are those who experience mental disorders. Most of them starts during early childhood but sometimes remain hidden or less dangerous, but as child grows if these problems left untreated leads to worst conditions, these conditions severely influence children's development, their educational attainments and their potential to live fulfilling and productive lives so it is very important for parents to be aware about these problems (https://www.boystown.org/parenting/article/Pages/accentuate-the-positive-use-praise-to-modify-childrens-negative-behavior.aspx). Rarely a child under 5 years are labeled with diagnosis of a serious behavioural disorder. But they may begin displaying symptoms of a disorder that could be diagnosed later in childhood. These may include attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD),oppositional defiant disorder (ODD),autism spectrum disorder (ASD),anxiety disorder, depression, bipolar disorder, learning disorders conduct disorders (https://www.mentalhealth america.net).

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Praise and reward can reinforce good behaviour. If parents are very busy (like working both father and mothers as well) they may give their attention only for negative behaviour, of their children (https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/ government/ uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/755135/Mental_h ealth_and_behaviour_in_schools__.pdf). There is an urgent need to take steps for better understanding of the problem and to be managed properly. As we know that the age period of 3-10 yrs of age is very crucial period for the development of behaviour in child. As the mother is the primary caregiver in child's earliest days, as mothers is child's first link of any emotional bonding and attachment. Baby will learn his first emotions in relation to mother. The way mother's bond with her baby in the earliest months and years will leave a deep impact on child's overall well-being or development of Psychological problems may lead to dangerous results in future (http://www.prestwich.bury.sch.uk/safeguarding-and-pupil-well+-+being).

This makes me to focus more about the relationship of mothers and child's behaviour. Researcher found that now a days more mothers are moving towards employment and are able to spend less time with their children and are more stressed with home and job work due to which mental health of child sometimes get neglected and leads to some mental health issues and on other side Some mothers who are living at home and remain busy in their households and stressed and rarely get chance to be exposed with others and it may affect their children's mental health. Nalini. M et al (May, 2014) conducted a comparative study to assess the behavioural changes of preschool children among working and non –working mothers and results showed no association of between mother's employment and behavioural changes of preschoolers. Another comparative study conducted by Ms. Alexander. A et al (2014) Study on Behavioral Problems of Preschool Children among Working and Non-Working Mothers shows children of employed mothers have more behavioral problems as compared to non-working mothers. Some studies Hopes et al shows that employment reduces a sense of isolation and relieve, stress and depression for maternal caregivers (whereas underemployment has been found to be associated with reduced life satisfaction and excess risk of depression and distress). These contradictory results insisted me do work on this project.

Objectives

- To assess the prevalence of behavioural problems of children among working mothers and non working mothers.
- To compare the prevalence of behavioural problems of children between working and non working mothers.
- To associate behavioural problems of children with the selected demographic variables.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Research approach and design: A non experimental approach was used to assess the prevalence of behavioural problems among children (age 3-10 years) of working and non-working mothers in selected areas of Faridkot. Comparative Cross sectional survey research design was chosen for the study where research implies without any manipulation of the variables.

Research setting Paediatric department of Guru Gobind Singh Medical Hospital ,Faridkot was selected for the study.

Target population The target Population of the study was children (age 3-10 yrs) of working and non working mothers in selected setting.

Sampling technique Purposive sampling technique was used to select the sample. Children of working and non working mothers were selected as study subjects who were meeting the inclusion and exclusion criteria.

Sample And sampling technique Total 300 study subjects were selected out of which 150 children were of non-working mothers and 150 children were of working mothers. Purposive sampling technique was used to select the sample.

Description of tool

After considering the suggestion of experts, necessary modifications were made in tool.

- **Section A:-** Socio-demographic characteristics of the subjects. It consist of items which includes age of mother, education of mother, occupation of mother family income, type of family, Age of the child, gender and no. of siblings a child have. Based upon their answer a tick mark was put on appropriate response for each item. Total administration time for this section was 5-10 minutes.
- **Section B:-** The strengths & difficulties questionnaire (by Goodman.R.1997[4]) is used to assess behavioural problems. It is composed of 25 items which covers 5 domains: Emotional, conduct, hyperactivity, peer problems, and pro-social domains.
- Each subscale consist of 5 items. Each item has 3 responses categories: 'not true", "some what true" and "certainly true" .Somewhat true is always coded as 1, but the scoring of "not true" and "certainly true' varies.
- Total difficulty score: This is generated by summing up the scores of all the domains except the pro-social which is a (positive behavior domain).
- Each item was explained to the respondent and marked appropriately according to their response. Time taken to complete this section was approximately 12-16 minutes.

Data Collection Procedure: Main study data collection was done for 4 week. All procedure was explained to them. Written informed consent was obtained from the subjects .Firstly socio- demographic data sheet was administered and were asked to respond appropriately. After that SDQ was administered to the study subjects. In case any subject felt any problem in understanding the tool it was explained by the researcher properly to get appropriate responses from the study subjects. Data was collected from total 300 subjects.

Ethical consideration: Study was conducted after getting permission from principal university college of nursing, Faridkot. Permission for data collection for the study from the Guru Gobind Singh Medical Hospital was also taken. Written informed consent was also obtained from the subjects .

RESULTS

Age: Maximum no. of mothers 66 (44%) were belonging to age group of 20-25 yrs and 75(50%) were belonging to age group 26-30yrs in non-working and working mothers

Table 1. Socio-demographic characteristics of study subjects

Variables	Children of non-working mothers N=150		children of working mothers N=150		Total N=300	
Age	F	%age	F	%age	F	%age
Less than 20	2	1.3	0	0	2	0.7
20-25yrs	66	44.0	4	2.7	70	23.3
26-30yrs	31	20.7	75	50.0	106	35.3
31-40yrs	51	34.0	71	47.3	122	40.7
Education						
Illiterate	8	5.3	1	0.7	9	3.0
Primary	48	32.0	5	3.3	53	17.7
Metric	35	23.3	15	10.0	50	16.7
Secondary	50	33.3	63	42.0	113	37.7
Graduate/more	9	6.0	66	44.0	75	25.0
Occupation						
Housewife	150	100.0	0	0	150	50.0
Govt.job	0	0	73	48.7	73	24.3
Private job	0	0	77	51.3	77	25.7
Type of family						
Nuclear	39	26.0	49	32.7	88	29.3
Joint	111	74.0	101	67.3	212	70.7
Salary						
10,000-20,000	117	78.0	31	20.7	148	49.3
21,000-30,000	29	19.3	72	48.0	101	33.7
31,000-40,000	4	2.7	33	22.0	37	12.3
More than 40,000	0	0	14	9.3	14	4.7
Age of child						
3-5 yrs	47	31.3	37	24.7	84	28.0
6-8yrs	69	46.0	32	21.3	101	33.7
9-10yr	34	22.7	81	54.0	115	38.3
Gender						
Male	54	36.0	73	48.7	127	42.3
Female	96	64.0	77	51.3	173	57.7
Siblings						
No sibling	17	11.3	39	26.0	56	18.7
One	57	38.0	75	50.0	132	44.0
two	72	48.0	36	24.0	108	36.0
3 or more than 3	4	2.7	0	0	4	1.3

Table 2. Showing frequency and percentage distribution of prevalence of behavioural problem in children of mothers (according to TDS)

N=300

Total difficulty score (TDS) of Behavioral problems	Normal		Borderline		Abnormal	
	F	%	F	%	F	%
	212	70.6	59	19.7	29	9.7

Table 3. Frequency and percentage distribution of prevalence of behavioural problems with the level of severity in children of all the mothers under study according to category

N=300

BEHAVIORAL PROBLEM	Normal		Borderline		Abnormal	
	F	%	F	%	F	%
Emotional	202	67.1	67	22.3	31	10.33
Conduct	242	80.6	40	13.3	18	6
Hyperactivity	243	81	38	12.6	19	6.3
Peer problem	257	85.6	21	7	22	7.3
Pro-social	256	85.3	36	12	8	2.6

Table 4 Frequency and percentage distribution of prevalence of behavioral problems (according to TDS) with the level of severity in children of non- working mothers.

N=150

Behavioral problems	Normal		Borderline		Abnormal	
According to total difficulty score	F	%	F	%	F	%
	102	68	30	20	18	12

Table-5 Frequency and percentage distribution of prevalence of behavioural problems with the level of severity(according to TDS) in children of non -working mothers

N=150

BEHAVIORAL PROBLEM	Normal		Borderline		Abnormal	
	F	%	F	%	F	%
Emotional	104	69.3	34	22.7	12	8.0
Conduct	117	78.0	26	17.3	7	4.7
Hyperactivity	119	79.3	18	12.0	13	8.7
Peer problem	124	82.7	14	9.3	12	8.0
Pro-social	121	80.7	27	18.0	2	1.3

Table 6 . Frequency and percentage distribution of prevalence of behavioral problems with the level of severity in children of working mothers according to category

N=150

Prevalence of behavioral problems According to total difficulty score	Normal		Borderline		Abnormal	
	F	%	F	%	F	%
	110	73.3	29	19.3	11	7.3

Table 7. Frequency and percentage distribution of prevalence of behavioral problems with the level of severity in children of working mothers.

N=150

BEHAVIORAL PROBLEMS	Normal		Borderline		Abnormal	
	F	%	F	%	F	%
Emotional	98	65.3	33	22.0	19	12.7
Conduct	125	83.3	14	9.3	11	7.3
Hyperactivity	124	82.7	20	13.3	6	4.0
Peer	133	88.7	7	4.7	10	6.7
Pro-social	135	90.0	9	6.0	6	4.0

Table 8. Mean and Standard Deviation score of behavioural problems in both groups

Problems	Non-working Mothers 150		Working Mothers 150		T value	P value
	Mean	S.D	Mean	S.D		
Emotional	2.50	1.553	2.80	1.806	-1.542	0.124[NS]
Conduct	1.63	1.144	1.51	1.886	0.942	0.347[NS]
Hyperactivity	3.65	1.904	2.91	1.952	3.324	0.001**
Peer	1.59	1.270	1.27	1.192	2.203	0.028*
Total difficulty score	10.22	4.446	9.23	4.173	1.982	0.048*
Pro-social (positive behavior)	7.43	1.402	8.69	1.551	-7.383	0.001**

** Highly significant at p<0.001, *Significant at p<0.05, NS-non significant

respectively followed by 51(34%) in non working and 71(47.3%)in working mothers from age group 31-40 yrs followed by 31(20.7%) from age group 26-30yrs in non working and 4(2.7%) from age group 20-25 yrs in working mothers. Only 2 (1.3%) mothers were belonging to age group of less than 20 yrs only in group of non-working mothers.

Education: Maximum no. of mothers were belonging to 50(33.3%) were belonging to secondary education in case of non-working mother and 66(44%) were from graduate/more category in working mothers. Followed by 48(32%) were educated up to primary in non working mothers and 63(42%) belongs to category of secondary education working mothers Followed by 35(23.3%) and 15(10%) up-to metric class in non-working and working mothers respectively followed by 9(6%) mothers were educated up-to graduate/more category and 5(3.3%) were educated up-to primary class in non working and working mothers respectively. At last 8(5.3%) and 1(0.7%) were Illiterate in non-working and working mothers respectively.

Occupation: In case occupation 150(100%) mothers were non working. In case of working mothers occupation status Maximum no.77 (51.3%) Mothers were doing private job and 73(48.7%) were having govt. job.

Family type: Maximum no.111(74%) and 101(67.3%) belongs to joints family non working and working mothers respectively followed by 39(26%) belongs to nuclear family in case of non working mothers and 49(32.7) belongs to nuclear family in case of working mothers.

Family Income: Maximum no. 117(78%) were having family income Rs.10,000-20,000 in non working mothers and 72(48%) were with family income Rs.21,000-30,000 in working mothers followed by 29(19.3%) with family income Rs.21,000-30,000 in non-working and 33(22%) with family income Rs.31,000-40,000 in working mothers, followed by 4(2.7%) with income of Rs. 31,000-40,000 in non working mothers and 31(20.7%) with income Rs.10,000-20,000 in working mothers and 14(9.3%) were having family income more than Rs.40,000 only in working Mothers group.

Table 9. Association of emotional, conduct and hyperactivity problems in children of non working mothers with selected demo-graphics

N=150

Socio-demographics	Emotional problems			Conduct problem			Hyperactivity problem		
AGE	F	%	$\chi^2 = 25.780$ df= 6 p value= 0.000**	F	%	$\chi^2 = 25.907$ df= 6 p value= 0.000**	F	%	$\chi^2 = 15.048$ df= 6 p value= 0.020*
Less than 20	0	0		0	0		0	0	
20-25yrs	8	5.3		3	2		1	0.6	
25-30yrs	4	2.67		0	0		0	0	
31-35yrs	0	0		4	2.67		2	1.3	
EDUCATION	F	%	$\chi^2 = 27.350$ df= 8 p value= 0.001**	F	%	$\chi^2 = 54.094$ df= 8 p value= 0.000**	F	%	$\chi^2 = 23.867$ df= 8 p value=0.002*
Illiterate	0	0		0	0		0	0	
Primary	5	3.3		0	0		0	0	
Middle	2	1.3		0	0		3	2	
Secondary	5	3.3		7	4.6		0	0	
Graduate/more	0	0		0	0		0	0	
TYPE OF FAMILY	F	%	$\chi^2 = 10.562$ df= 2 p value=0.005**	F	%	$\chi^2 = 9.782$ df= 2 p value= 0.008*	F	%	$\chi^2 = 9.012$ df= 2 p value= 0.011*
Nuclear	5	3.3		5	3.3		3	2	
Joint	7	4.6		2	1.3		0	0	
SALARY	F	%	$\chi^2 = 4.938$ df= 4 p value=0.294NS	F	%	$\chi^2 = 10.112$ df= 4 p value=0.039*	F	%	$\chi^2 = 1.980$ df= 4 p value= 0.739NS
10,000-20,000	8	5.3		4	2.67		3	2	
21,000-30,000	3	2		3	2		0	0	
31,000-40,000	1	0.067		0	0		0	0	
More than 40,000	0	0		0	0		0	0	
AGE OF CHILD	F	%	$\chi^2 = 13.289$ df= 4 p value =0.010*	F	%	$\chi^2 = 12.337$ df=4 p value= 0.015*	F	%	$\chi^2 = 12.089$ df= 4 p value= 0.017*
3-5 yrs	3	2		3	2		3	2	
6-8yrs	7	4.6		4	2.67		0	0	
9-10yr	2	1.3		0	0		0	0	
GENDER	F	%	$\chi^2 = 2.927$ df= 2 p value= 0.231NS	F	%	$\chi^2 = 4.376$ df= 2 p value= 0.112NS	F	%	$\chi^2 = 3.789$ df= 2 p value = 0.150NS
Male	2	1.3		0	0		0	0	
Female	10	6.67		7	4.6		3	2	
SIBLINGS	F	%	$\chi^2 = 4.260$ df= 6 p value=0.641NS	F	%	$\chi^2 = 3.137$ df= 6 p value= 0.791NS	F	%	$\chi^2 = 7.906$ df= 6 p value= 0.245NS
No sibling	1	0.67		1	0.67		0	0	
One	5	3.3		3	2		3	2	
two	6	4		3	2		0	0	
3 or more than 3	0	0		0	0		0	0	

Table 10. Association of peer, pro-social and total difficulty score in children of non working mothers with selected demo-graphics

N=150

Socio-demographics	Peer problem			Pro social			Total difficulty score		
AGE	N	%	$\chi^2 = 33.102$ df= 6 p value= 0.000**	N	%	$\chi^2 = 29.195$ df= 6 p value= 0.000**	N	%	$\chi^2 = 12.473$ df= 6 p value= 0.052*
Less than 20	0	0		0	0		0	0	
20-25yrs	10	6.67		0	0		13	8.67	
25-30yrs	0	0		0	0		1	0.67	
31-35yrs	1	0.67		2	1.3		4	2.67	
EDUCATION	N	%	$\chi^2 = 34.217$ df= 8 p value= 0.000**	N	%	$\chi^2 = 40.184$ df= 8 p value= 0.000**	N	%	$\chi^2 = 12.370$ df= 8 p value= 0.135NS
Illiterate	0	0		1	0.67		0	0	
Primary	8	5.3		0	0		11	7.3	
Middle	1	0.67		0	0		3	2	
Secondary	2	1.3		1	0.67		4	2.67	
Graduate/more	0	0		0	0		0	0	
TYPE OF FAMILY	N	%	$\chi^2 = 1.623$ df= 2 p value= 0.444NS	N	%	$\chi^2 = 6.331$ df= 2 p value= 0.042*	N	%	$\chi^2 = 4.473$ df= 2 p value= 0.107NS
Nuclear	4	2.67		0			8	5.3	
Joint	7	4.67		2			10	6.67	
SALARY	N	%	$\chi^2 = 22.295$ df= 4 p value=0.000**	N	%	$\chi^2 = 10.555$ df= 4 p value= 0.032*	N	%	$\chi^2 = 2.835$ df= 4 p value= 0.586NS
10,000-20,000	11	7.3		2			16	10.67	
21,000-30,000	0	0		0			2	1.3	
31,000-40,000	0	0		0			0	0	
More than 40,000	0	0					0	0	
AGE OF CHILD	N	%	$\chi^2 = 6.828$ df= 4 p value= 0.145NS	N	%	$\chi^2 = 7.561$ df= 4 p value= 0.109NS	N	%	$\chi^2 = 7.864$ df= 4 pvalue= 0.097NS
3-5 yrs	6	4		0			7	4.67	
6-8yrs	5	3.3		0			11	7.3	
9-10yr	0	0		2			0	0	
GENDER	N	%	$\chi^2 = 3.699$ df= 2 p value= 0.157NS	N	%	$\chi^2 = 4.819$ df= 2 pvalue= 0.090NS	N	%	$\chi^2 = 5.494$ df= 2 p value= 0.054*
Male	5	3.3		2			3	2	
Female	6	4		0			15	10	
SIBLINGS	N	%	$\chi^2 = 3.341$ df= 6 p value= 0.765NS	N	%	$\chi^2 = 25.063$ df= 6 p value=0.000**	N	%	$\chi^2 = 3.334$ df= 6 p value= 0.766NS
No sibling	1	0.67		0	0		2	1.3	
One	6	4		1	0.67		9	6	
two	4	2.67		0			7	4.67	
3 or more than 3	0	0		1	0.67		0	0	

Table 11. Association of emotional, conduct and hyperactivity problems in children of working mothers with selected demo-graphics

N=150

Socio-demographics	Peer problems F	%		Pro-social problem F	%		Total difficulty score F	%	
AGE	F	%	$\chi2 = 2.435$ df= 4 p value= 0.656^{NS}	F	%	$\chi2 = 2.595$ df= 4 p value= 0.628^{NS}	F	%	$\chi2 = 3.025$ df= 4 p value= 0.554^{NS}
Less than 20	0	0		0	0		0	0	
20-25yrs	0	0		0	0		0	0	
25-30yrs	7	4.67		4	2.67		9	6	
31-35yrs	3	2		2	1.6		2	1.6	
EDUCATION	F	%	$\chi2 = 39.747$ df= 8 p value= 0.000**	F	%	$\chi2 = 28.499$ df= 8 p value= 0.000**	F	%	$\chi2 = 26.636$ df= 8 p value= 0.001*
Illiterate	0	0		0	0		0	0	
Primary	0	0		0	0		1	0.67	
Middle	1	0.33		4	2.67		2	1.6	
Secondary	5	3.33		0	0		3	2	
Graduate/more	4	2.67		1	0.33		5	3.3	
TYPE OF FAMILY	F	%	$\chi2 = 28.444$ df= 2 p value= 0.000**	F	%	$\chi2 = 2.883$ df= 2 p value= 0.237^{NS}	F	%	$\chi2 = 7.593$ df= 2 p value= 0.022*
Nuclear	10	6.67		1	0.33		5	3.3	
Joint	0	0		5	3.33		6	4	
SALARY	F	%	$\chi2 = 26.991$ df= 6 p value= 0.000**	F	%	$\chi2 =9.240$ df= 6 p value= 0.161^{NS}	F	%	$\chi2 = 18.687$ df= 6 p value= 0.005*
10,000-20,000	2	1.33		3	2		4	2.67	
21,000-30,000	0	0		3	2		1	0.67	
31,000-40,000	8	5.33		0	0		2	1.6	
More than 40,000	0	0		0	0		4	2.67	
AGE OF CHILD	F	%	$\chi2 = 21.042$ df= 4 p value = 0.001*	F	%	$\chi2 = 6.450$ df= 4 p value= 0.168^{NS}	F	%	$\chi2 = 14.983$ df= 4 p value= 0.005*
3-5 yrs	8	5.33		1	0.33		2	1.6	
6-8yrs	2	1.33		3	2		6	4	
9-10yr	0	0		2	1.33		3	2	
GENDER	F	%	$\chi2 = 3.706$ df= 2 p value= 0.157^{NS}	F	%	$\chi2 = 3.629$ df= 2 p value= 0.163^{NS}	F	%	$\chi2 = 0..847$ df= 2 p value = 0.655^{NS}
Male	2	1.6		1	0.33		6	4	
Female	8	5.33		5	3.3		5	3.3	
SIBLINGS	F	%	$\chi2 = 19.799$ df= 4 p value= 0.001*	F	%	$\chi2 = 14.094$ df= 4 p value= 0.007*	F	%	$\chi2 = 7.627$ df= 4 p value= 0.106^{NS}
No sibling	8	5.33		2	1.6		6	4	
One	2	1.33		1	0.67		3	2	
Two	0	0		3	2		2	1.33	
3 or more than 3	0	0		0	0		0	0	

Table 12 . Association of peer, pro-social and total difficulty score in children of working mothers with selected demo-graphics

N=150

Socio-demographics	F	%		F	%		F	%	
AGE	F	%	$\chi2 = 17.514$ df= 4 p value= 0.002*	F	%	$\chi2 = 5.128$ df= 4 p value= 0.274^{NS}	F	%	$\chi2 = 6.646$ df= 4 p value=0.054*
Less than 20	0	0		0	0		0	0	
20-25yrs	0	0		9	6		1	0.67	
25-30yrs	16	10.6		2	1.3		3	2	
31-35yrs	3	2		0	0		2	1.3	
EDUCATION	F	%	$\chi2 = 11.860$ df= 8 p value= 0.158^{NS}	F	%	$\chi2 = 21.266$ df= 8 p value= 0.006*	F	%	$\chi2 = 8.447$ df= 8 p value= 0.391^{NS}
Illiterate	0	0		0	0		0	0	
Primary	2	1.3		0	0		0	0	
Middle	7	4.6		3	2		0	0	
Secondary	0	0		3	2		0	0	
Graduate/more	10	6.67		5	3.3		6	4	
TYPE OF FAMILY	F	%	$\chi2 = 29.256$ df= 2 p value=0.000**	F	%	$\chi2 = 0..302$ df= 2 p value= 0.860^{NS}	F	%	$\chi2 = 0.573$ df= 2 p value= 0.751^{NS}
Nuclear	2	1.3		3	2		2	1.3	
Joint	17	11.3		8	5.3		4	2.6	
SALARY	F	%	$\chi2 = 39.044$ df= 6 p value= 0.000**	F	%	$\chi2 =73.992$ df=6 p value=0.000**	F	%	$\chi2 = 5.832$ df= 6 p value= 0.442^{NS}
10,000-20,000	13	8.67		0	0		0	0	
21,000-30,000	2	8.6		1	0.67		3	2	
31,000-40,000	3	2		3	2		1	0.67	
More than 40,000	1	0.67		7	4.67		2	1.3	
AGE OF CHILD	F	%	$\chi2 =1.396$ df= 2 p value =0.498^{NS}	F	%	$\chi2 = 25.303$ df=2 p value= 0.000**	F	%	$\chi2 =1.950$ df= 2 p value= 0.745^{NS}
3-5 yrs	0	0		3	2		1	1.3	
6-8yrs	8	5.3		0	0		1	1.3	
9-10yr	11	7.3		8	5.3		4	2.6	
GENDER	F	%	$\chi2 =11.086$ df= 2 p value= 0.004*	F	%	$\chi2 = 14.610$ df= 2 p value= 0.001**	F	%	$\chi2 = 0..890$ df=2 p value = 0.641^{NS}
Male	13	8.67		1	0.67		4	2.6	
Female	6	4		10	6.67		2	1.3	
SIBLINGS	F	%	$\chi2 =15.047$ df= 4 p value=0.005*	F	%	$\chi2 = 22.105$ df= 4 p value= 0.000**	F	%	$\chi2 = 2.853$ df= 4 p value= 0.583^{NS}
No sibling	9	6		1	0.67		1	0.67	
One	9	6		3	2		3	2	
Two	1	0.67		7	4.67		2	1.3	
3 or more than 3	0	0		0	0		0	0	

Age of child: Maximum no. of children 69(46%) were from age group 6-8 yrs in non working mothers and 81(54%) were from 9-10 yrs age group in working mothers followed by 47(31.3%) and 37(24.7%) from age group 3-5 yrs in both non-working and working mothers respectively. 34(22.7%) were from age group 9-10 yrs in non- working mothers and 32(21.3%) from age group 3-5 yrs in working mothers.

Gender of child: In case of non-working mothers maximum no. 96(64%) were females 54(36%) were males and. In case of working mother 77(51.3%) were females and 73(48.7%) were males

No. of siblings: Maximum no. of children 72(48%) were having 2 siblings in non-working mothers in case of working maximum no. of children 75(50%) were having 1 sibling in working others followed by 57(38%) with 1 sibling in non working mothers and 39(26%) with no sibling in working mothers, followed by 17(11.3%) with no sibling in non working group and 36(24%) with 2 siblings in working mothers. 4(2.7%) children with 3 or more than 3 in non – working mothers. Table 2 Shows that 212(70.6 %) children were normal and 59(19.7 %) children were at borderline and 29 (9.7%) were abnormal from both the groups of working and non working mothers. Table-3 Frequency and percentage distribution of prevalence of behavioural problems with the level of severity in children of all the mothers under study according to category.

Table 3 Shows that prevalence of emotional problem was highest with 31(10.33%) children were abnormal, 67(22.3%) were at borderline level and 202(67.15%) were normal and pro-social problem was least prevalent 8(2.6%) children were abnormal, 36(12%) were at borderline and 256(85.3%) children were normal. Table-4 Frequency and percentage distribution of prevalence of behavioral problems (according to TDS) with the level of severity in children of non- working mothers. Table 4 Shows that 102 (68%) children were normal and 30(20%) children were at borderline and 18 (12%) were abnormal in case of non-working. Table -5 Frequency and percentage distribution of prevalence of behavioral problems with the level of severity in children of non- working mothers according to category Table 5 Shows that hyperactivity problem was more prevalent in children of non-working mothers with 13(8.7%) children were abnormal, 18(12%) were at borderline and 119(79.3%) were normal, pro-social problems were least prevalent with 2(1.3%) children were abnormal, 27(18%)children were at borderline and 121(80.7%) children were normal.

Table 6 reveals that 110(73.3%) children were normal and 29(19.3%) children were at borderline and 11 (7.3%) were abnormal in case of working mother. Table 7 shows that emotional problem was most prevalent among children of working mothers in which 19(12.7%) children were abnormal, 33(22%) were at borderline and 98(65.3%) were normal, and pro-social problem was found to be least prevalent with 6(4%) children were found abnormal, 9(6%) children were at borderline and 135(90%) were normal children. Table 8 shows that mean score value of emotional problem in case of working mother's children was 2.80 whereas mean score value in children of non working mother's children was 2.50 and p value for this category was found 0.124, which was found non significant at p<0.05 level hence it can be concluded that there

was no significant difference in the emotional problem of working and non working mother's children

Conduct problem: In case of conduct problem mean score value in children of non working mothers was found 1.63 whereas mean score value in children of working mothers was found to 1.51 and p value for conduct problem was found 0.347 which was found non significant at p<0.05 level and revealed no significant difference in conduct problem in children of working and non working mothers.

Hyperactivity problem: In case of hyperactivity problem mean score value in children of non working mothers was found 3.65 whereas mean score value in children of working mothers was found 2.91 and the difference was statistically highly significant at 0.001 level and results concluded significant difference in the hyperactivity problem in children of working and non working mothers and prevalence was more in children of non-working mothers.

Peer problem: In case of peer problem mean score value in children of non working mothers is found 1.59 where as mean score value in children of working mothers was found 1.27. In case of peer problem p value was found 0.028 and was statistically significant at p<0.05 level and revealed significant difference of peer problem in both group, prevalence was more in children of non-working mothers.

Pro-social: In case pro-social problem mean score in case of working mothers children was 8.69 whereas mean score value in children of non working mothers 7.43, p value for this category was found 0.001 and difference was statistically highly significant at p<0.001evel in both groups. Prevalence was found more in children of non-working mothers.

Total difficulty score: According to total difficulty score the mean score value is found high 10.22 in children of non-working mothers as compared to children of working mothers 9.23 and p value was found 0.048which was found statistically significant at p<0.05 level and revealed that prevalence of behavioural problem was more in children of non working mothers

Objective iii association of prevalence of behavioural problems with their selected demographic data Table 9 Association of emotional, conduct and hyperactivity problems in children of non working mothers with selected demographics

Association of behavioural problems with the selected demographic variables in children of non-working mothers Table.9 shows association of emotional problems with age, education, type of family and age of child In case of conduct problems significant association is found with age of mother, education, family type, family income, age of child. In case hyperactivity problems significant association is found with age of mother, education, type of family and age of child. Table 10 shows significant association of peer problem with age of mother education of mother and family income and pro-social problem shows significant association with age ,education of mother and family income, type of family and no. of sibling and according to total difficulty score association was found with age of mother and gender of child.

Association of behavioural problems with the selected demographic variables in children of working mothers: Table 11 shows significant association of emotional problem with age of mother, family type, family income, gender of child and siblings. In case of conduct problem significant association found with educational level, family income, age of child, gender of child and no. of siblings. In case of hyperactivity problem significant association is found with age of mother. Table 12 shows significant association of peer problem with educational level of mother, family type, family income, age of child and no. of siblings. In case of pro-social problem significant association is found with educational level and no. of siblings of child. According to total difficulty score significant association is found with educational level of mother, family type, family income and age of child.

DISCUSSION

The findings of the present study indicated that out of mothers of 300 children 150 were of working and 150 were of non working. According to total difficulty score out of 300, 212(70.6%) children were normal,59(19.7%) were at borderline 29(9.7%) were normal. The findings are supported by a study conducted for "Assessment of child's mental health problems using Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire" by George M et al (jan 2019) . In which total subjects were 168 and results revealed Overall 53% of the children belonged to the normal category, whereas 33% and 14% were under abnormal and borderline categories, respectively. Results of present study revealed that according to the total difficulty score, mean score for children of non-working mothers was found higher than the children of working mothers which showed significant difference.

The findings indicates that prevalence of behavioral problem in children of non working mothers was higher as compared to the children of working mothers. Findings of the study are supported by a study conducted by pusha and Kuruvilla. M(2002) in which results revealed significant difference in the mean score of both working and non working mothers & behavior problems were found to be higher in the case of preschoolers of nonworking mothers as compared to children of working mothers. Similarly a study was conducted by Aghdam.B et al. (2015). "To see the effect of maternal employment on the elementary and junior High School Students' Mental Health in Maku. General. The findings of the study revealed significant difference between the mental health problems, somatic problems, social functioning, anxiety, and depression of the students with employed and non-employed mothers. As conclusion was found that students with non-working mothers experienced greater mental disorders than those with working mothers.

An other study was conducted by Hafez N et al(2105) on "Child Socio- Emotional Behavior between Employed and Unemployed Mother at primary School age" this study was carried out in 8 primary government schools total 200 sample was taken Findings revealed that More than half of the studied children(53.4%) had mild socio- emotional and behaviors problems, and(12.5%) had moderate and 34% were totally normal and there was no significant difference between employed(working) mothers and unemployed(non-working) mothers regarding to their children socio - emotional behaviors problems. Another study conducted by Ranjan.S (2013) to see effect of mother's working status on behavioral problems of

primary school children. The results indicate that children of working mothers show more behavioral problems as compared to those of nonworking mothers. The results of these studies showed contradictory results as findings of some studies showed positive some showed negative and some showed no difference between the behavior problem in children of working and non working mothers. In case of third objective of the present study to find out the association of prevalence behavioral problems with selected socio-demographic in children of working and non working mothers. In present study in case of children of non working mothers according to total difficulty score significant association was found with age of mother and gender of child. In case of children of working mothers according to total difficulty score significant association is found with educational level of mother, family type, family income and age of child.

Findings of present study were congruent with a study conducted by. Alexander.A and Shetty A(2014)"comparative study to assess the behavioral problems among children of working and non working mothers ,results revealed significant association with age and gender of child and behavioral problems in case of non working mothers. Harvey E.(1999)performed a study to see Short-term and long-term effects of early parental employment on children of the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth found that the early parental employment positively affects children's development by increasing family income.

Conclusion

Early childhood is very crucial period for a person whatever a child go through during early childhood period had a great impact in future on his/her mental health a child may own some ill behavior to reduce stress tension and anxiety which are not healthy and develop some behavioral problems. From the results of present study it appears that association of working mothers education and family income had impact on the prevalence of behavioral problem in children most of working mothers in present study were educated up to graduate/more level with good family income and tend to show that prevalence of behavioral problems in their children was less than the children of non-working mothers. Children are likely to be positively affected by maternal employment, if the mother finds satisfaction in work outside the home and if she is supported by family members.

Recommendation

The presented study can be done to assess the knowledge of parents regarding the behavioral problems and its management. A study can be done to assess the knowledge regarding the attitude and knowledge of parents regarding mental health of children before and after structured teaching programme.

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