A STUDY TO ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE REGARDING MALADAPTIVE BEHAVIOR IN CHILDREN AMONG PARENTS IN SELECTED URBAN AREA OF MEERUT

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Abstract: this study has been undertaken to assess the knowledge regarding maladaptive behavior in children among parents in selected urban area of meerut in this study a total of 50 parents from urban area of meerut city were selected by using purposive sampling technique. the research design used for the study was non experimental. the data was collected by using self structured knowledge checklist on maladaptive behaviour in childrens. the data analysis was done using the descriptive and inferential analysis. the study shows that the level of knowledge of parents regarding maladaptive behavior in children according to the score interpretation and it shows that 12(24%) having good level of knowledge, 31(62%) having average level of knowledge and 7(14%) are having poor knowledge. the data depicts that the knowledge of parents regarding maladaptive behavior is average.

INTRODUCTION

Maladaptive behaviors lie along a spectrum from more minor, less impairing behaviors (i.e., nail biting, difficulty separating) to more severely impairing behaviors (i.e., self-injurious or over-sexualized behaviors) that seriously interfere with individuals' ability to maintain relationships with others, learn, and/or engage in adaptive, age-appropriate activities and settings. Because of their impairing nature, maladaptive behaviors are often the target of interventions. Problem behaviors are often a concern for children with developmental disabilities; maladaptive behaviors commonly associated with autism spectrum disorders include self-injurious behaviors (e.g., headbanging), stereotypies, aggression, and temper tantrums.

Maladaptive behaviors are those that stop you from adapting to new or difficult circumstances. They can start after a major life change, illness, or traumatic event. It could also be a habit you picked up at an early age.

You can identify maladaptive behaviors and replace them with more productive ones. Otherwise, they can lead to emotional, social, and health problems. If things are spiraling out of control, there is treatment. A qualified therapist can help you find better ways to react to life's challenges.

NEED OF THE STUDY.

In the present study the need of this study is to assess the knowledge regarding maladaptive behavior in children among parents which can cause many psychological and developmental problems In this study researcher founds that knowledge of the parents regarding maladaptive behavior in children can be improve.

Maladaptive behaviors are a common occurrence in children with ASD. It is usually caused by a characteristic of their diagnosis and not necessarily directly caused by the diagnosis. For example, a non-verbal child with autism may tantrum when he wants a drink. The tantrum behavior is not a symptom of autism, but it is a cause from the child not being able to communicate they want a drink (characteristic of autism). Behavior is a way for children with autism to communicate their wants and needs. It can take many forms - aggressions, tantrums, self-injury, eloping, self-stimulation. If we give into the maladaptive behaviors, we are telling the children this is an appropriate way to communicate. It is important to teach the child appropriate ways to communicate. For example, if the child tantrums to avoid doing work, you can teach them to request a break.

If they have a tantrum at work time, it is very important to make them do some of the task. Otherwise you run the risk of reinforcing the tantrum as a way to get out of work. Instead, reinforce the work which was done without the maladaptive behavior. We must gain an understanding of what is causing the behavior to occur and figure out the best strategy to handle it. When a child keeps repeating a maladaptive behavior, that behavior must be serving some sort of purpose or function for the child – otherwise he/she would not keep repeating it. It is best to think about what happened immediately before the behavior and treat it accordingly.

3.1 Population and Sample

research population for this study comprises parents in selected urban areas of meerut. In this study, sample consists of parents in selected urban areas of Meerut who meet the inclusion criteria.

3.2 Data and Sources of Data

A formal permission was taken from the Dean And principal of the Panna Dhai Maa Subharti Nursing College, Meerut and main data collection permission was taken by the local authority of urban community of maliyana Meerut . The study was conducted from the .21/8/22 TO 26/8/22.................

A total number of 50 subjects were selected for the study as per the inclusion/exclusion criteria.

Methods used for data collection was as follows:

1. The research investigator introduced themselves to the subject and established the good rapport with them.

2. The verbal consent was obtained from each subject.

3. Appropriate orientation was given to the subject about the aim of the study, and adequate care was taken for protecting the subject confidentiality, security, and identity.

4. Socio-demographic variables collected from the subject by the structured interview method.

5. Data was collected by the interviewing method using the self structured knowledge checklist.

6. Data collected then tabulated and analysed.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The methodology section outline the plan and method that how the study is conducted. This includes A total of 50 parents from urban area of meerut city were selected by using purposive sampling technique. The research design used for the study was non experimental. The data was collected by using self structured knowledge checklist on maladaptive behaviour in childrens. The data analysis was done using the descriptive and inferential analysis.

3.4 Statistical tools

3.4.1 Descriptive Statistics- Frequency, percentage, mean were used to assessing demographic profile, knowledge score of parents

3.4.2 Inferential statistics

It includes:

- Chi- square test for finding the association between the knowledge score of the subjects with the selected demographic variables.

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Frequency and frequency percentage distribution of the parentsaccording to demographic variables.

DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES	FREQUENCY (F)	PERCENTAGE (%)
1. Age in years		
a. 25-29	6	12
b. 30-34	11	22
c. 35-39	12	24
d. 40-45		42

	21	
2. Gender		
a. Male	27	54
b. Female	23	46
3. Parents Education		
a. Primary education	10	20
b. Secondary education	23	46
c. Graduate and above	14	28
d. Illiterate	3	6
4. Occupation		
a. Private job	20	40
b. Government job	9	18
c. Self employed	9	18
d. Other	12	24
5. Type of Family		
a. Nuclear family	23	46
b. Joint family	25	50
c. Extended family	2	4
6. No of children		
a. 1	9	18
b. 2	15	30
c. 3	16	32
d. 4 and above	10	20
7. Religion	43	86
a) Hindu	0	0
b) Christian	7	14
c) Muslim	0	0
d) Sikh	0	0
e) Other		

The above table 1 depicts frequency and percentage wise distribution of parents according to Age, gender, Education, Occupation, Type of family, no of children, Religion.

Distribution of parents according to their age in years shows that 12% of them were in the age group of 25-29 years, 22% were in the age group of 30-34 years ,24% of them were in the age group of 35-39 years and 42% were in 40-45 year.

Distribution of parents according to their gender shows that 54% of them were male , and 46% of them were female

Distribution of parents according to their education shows that 20% of them having primary education, 46% of them having secondary education, 28% of them having graduate and above education and 6% were illiterate.

Distribution parents according to their occupation shows that 40% of them were having private job , 18% of them were government employee ,18% of them were self-employed and 24% of them were in other professions.

Distribution of parents according to their type of family shows that 46% of them are having nuclear family, 50% of them are having joint family and 4% of them were having extended family.

Distribution of parents according to no of childrens shows that 18% of them were having 1 child, 30% of them were having 2 child, 32% of them were having 3 child and 20% of them were having 4 and above.

Distribution of parents according to their religion shows that 86% of them were hindu, 0% of them were Christian, 14% of them were muslim and 0% of them were silkh and 0% of them were in others.
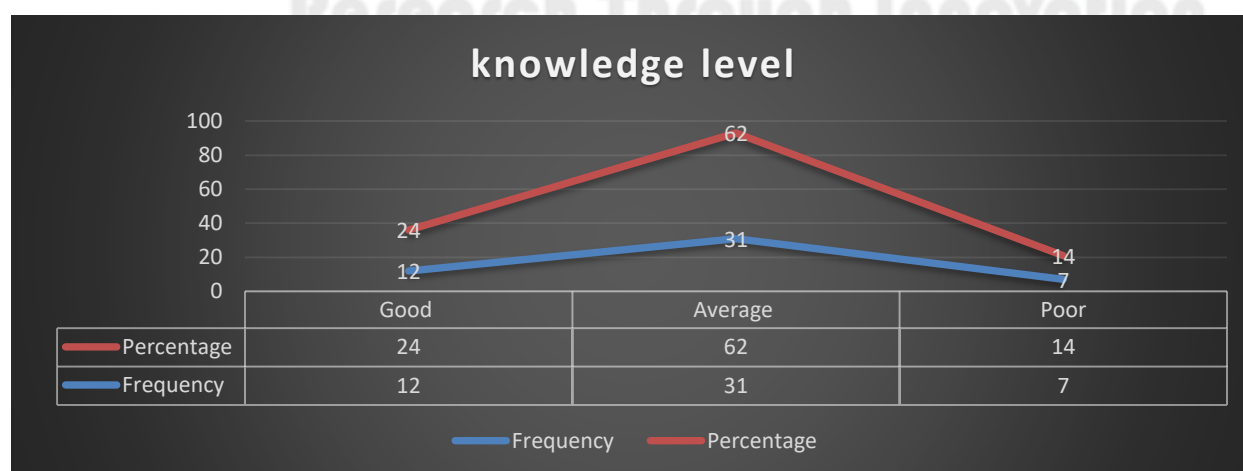
SECTION –B

Section B: assess of knowledge regarding maladaptive behavior in children among perents.

Table: 2 Classification of the knowledge checklist on maladaptive behavior in children in Categories, Frequency with frequencypercentage and Mean.

Sno.	Knowledge level	Frequency	Percentage	Mean	SD
1	Good	12	24		
2	Average	31	62	13.2	3.286
3	Poor	7	14		

The data presented in Table2 depict that the level of knowledge of parents regarding maladaptive behavior in children according to the score interpretation and it shows that majority 12(24%) having good level of knowledge, 31(62%) having average level of knowledge and 7(14%) are having poor knowledge. The data depicts that the knowledge of parents regarding maladaptive behavior is average..

Line graph showing the knowledge of parents regarding maladaptive behavior inchildren.

knowledge level	Good	Average	Poor
Percentage	24	62	14
Frequency	12	31	7

SECTION C

Section C: association of knowledge score regarding maladaptive behaviour in children among parents with their selected demographic variables.

Data represented in the table no. 3 shows the chi square values between level of knowledge among parents and their demographic variables according to it , age ,gender ,education, occupation type of family no ,of children and religion all selected variables are found to not significant relationship with the level of knowledge.

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