

Assess the Effect Assess Behavioral Changes of Single Child Versus Child with Siblings

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Abstract

Behavior it includes not only the conscious behavior and activities of the human mind but also the subconscious and unconscious. Consequently it covers not only the overt behavior but also the covert behavior involving the in norexperiences and mental processes. Only children have poorer interpersonal skills, results in less effective or fulfilling relationships. The behavior alpattern of a child can be affected by physical illness, changes at school, with the family unit, peer group pressure and simply growing up and finding their feet.

Methods: The quantitative research approach was adopted for this study. A comparative research design was used in this study. This study was conducted at selected areas of urban community. Convenience sampling technique was used for sample selection. The samples consist of 40 children in the age group of 6-12 years. Among them 20 samples were single child and 20 samples were a child with siblings who fulfilled the inclusion criteria.

Results: Behavior pattern was classified as good, average and poor. The majority of single child 33 (66%) had an average behavior pattern. Sibling child 15 (70%) good behavior pattern. There was a significant association between the behavior pattern of a single child and selected demographic variables such as type of family, parenting style and number of children. There was no significant as sociation between the behavior pattern of the single child and demographic variables such as age, educational status, and birth order.

Conclusion: Childhood period is important in the life. During this period, the child undergoes are markable change in the life. Parents and school teachers have to understand the child problem and to solve them. Many of single child having poor interpersonal skills, it results from the less effective relationship. The parents must realize their problem and mingle with them.

Keyword: Behaviour; Schoolers; Siblings and Urban Community etc.

Introduction

“If children live with security, They learn to have faith” “If children live with acceptance & friendship, They learn to find love in the world”

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A child is a human being who goes through the various stages of growth and development from birth to infancy and puberty. At this stage in life, the children are laid for mental, physical, and social development. The behavior includes the motor or cognitive activities (Like walking, Swimming, Dancing etc.), Cognitive activities (Like thinking, Reasoning, Imagining etc.) and effective activities (Like feeling, happy, Sad & angry etc.).¹

Behaviour includes not only the conscious behaviour and activities of the human mind but also the sub-Conscious and unconscious. It covers not only the overt behaviour but also the covert behaviour involving the inner experiences and

mental processes. Behaviour problem includes problems that represent a significant deviation from the normal behaviour.²

Consequently many children will exhibit different character traits and characteristics depending on their birth order or if they are the only child.

Problem Statement

"A comparative study to assess behavioral changes of single child versus child with sibling among schoolers in selected areas of urban community".

Objectives

- To assess behavioural changes of single child among schoolers in selected areas of urban community.
- To assess behavioural changes of child with sibling among schoolers in selected areas of urban community.
- To compare the behavioural changes of a single child v/s child with sibling among schoolers in selected areas of urban community.
- To find out the association between behavioural changes of single child vs child with siblings with selected demographic variable

Hypothesis

- H0:** There is a significant difference between behavioural changes in single child and the child with siblings among schoolers in selected area of urban community.
- H1:** There is not a significant difference between behavioural changes in the single child and the child with siblings among schoolers in selected area of urban community.

Review of Literature:

- Review of literature related to behaviour changes in schooler children.
- Review of literature related to behavioural changes in single child.
- Review of literature related to behavioural changes in children with siblings.

Conceptual Frame Work

Rosenstock's and Becker and Health Belief Model (1974) addresses the relationship between a person's belief and behaviour. It provides a way of behaviour in relation to their health and how they will comply with health care/therapies

Research Methodology

- *Research approach:* Quantitative research approach.
- *Research design:* comparative research design
- *Research setting:* Selected areas of urban community.
- *Research population:* Children in the age group of 6-12 years.
- *Sample:* The samples consist of 40 children in the age group of 6-12 years
- *Sample size:* 20 samples were single child and 20 samples were a child with siblings who fulfilled the inclusion criteria
- *Sampling technique:* Non probability: Convenient sampling technique was used for sample selection.

Tool Preparation:

A tool is an instrument or equipment used for collection of data.

Development of the Tool

Section A (Part I): The first part consist of demographic characteristics of children, seeking information such as age, gender, birth order, educational status, number of children in the family.

Section A (Part II): The second part consist of demographic characteristics of mother, seeking information such as age, educational status, occupation and type of family.

Result

- A majority of 22 (44%) mothers were between the age group of 28-31 yrs.
- A majority of 18 (36%) mothers was having higher secondary education.

- The majority of single child mothers 20 (42%) were professional, Sibling child mothers 20 (40%) were workers.
- Single child 21 (42%) was nuclear family. Sibling child 19 (38%) were joint family.
- Single child 20 (50%) falls between the age of 9-10 yrs. Sibling child 20 (50%) falls between the age of 9-10 yrs.
- Sibling child 12 (64%) were female.
- Sibling child 28 (66%) were second child.

Significance of Findings:

- A majority of 22 (44%) mothers were between the age group of 28-31 yrs.
- A majority of 18 (36%) mothers was having higher secondary education.
- The majority of single child mothers 20 (42%) were professional, Sibling child mothers 20 (40%) were workers.
- Single child 21 (42%) was nuclear family. Sibling child 19 (38%) were joint family.
- Single child 20 (50%) falls between the age of 9-10 yrs. Sibling child 20 (50%) falls between the age of 9-10 yrs.
- Sibling child 12 (64%) were female.
- Sibling child 28 (66%) were second child.

Behavior pattern was classified as good, average and poor. The majority of single child 33 (66%) had an average behavior pattern. Sibling child 15 (70%) good behavior pattern. There was a significant association between the behavior pattern of a single child and selected demographic variables such as type of family, parenting style and number of children. There was no significant association between the behavior pattern of the single child and demographic variables such as age, educational status, and birth order.

There was a significant association between the behavior pattern of a child with sibling and selected demographic variables like mother's income. There was no significant association between the behavior pattern of sibling child and demographic variables such as age, type of family, parenting style, educational status, occupation, number of children, religion and birth order.

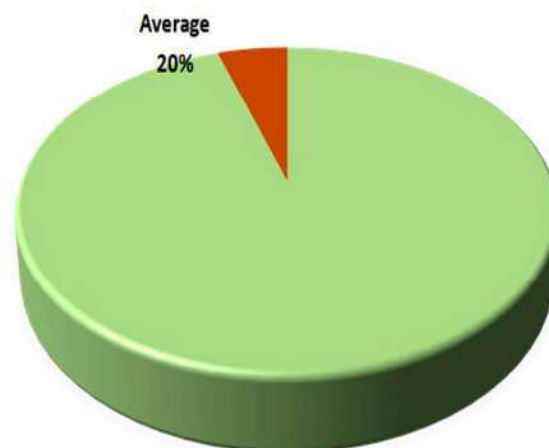


Fig. 1: Behavioral pattern of single child.

Pie diagram showing percentage wise distribution of samples according to behavioral pattern of single child.

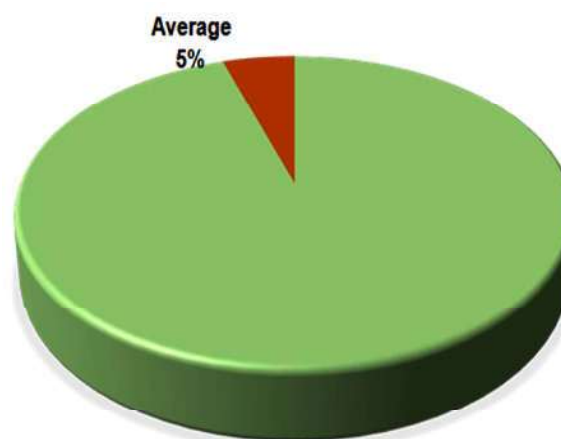


Fig. 2: Behavioral pattern of child with siblings.

Pie diagram showing percentage wise distribution of samples according to behavioral pattern of child with siblings.

Recommendations

The following recommendations are made based on the findings of the study.

- A similar study can be done on a large sample.
- A study can be done to find out the behavior problem of the single child family.
- A study can be done to find out the risk for altered growth and development of children living with behavioral problems.
- A study can be done to find out the

problem of school children.

- A study can be conducted to identify the effectiveness of a structured teaching program in modification of children's behaviour.
- A comparative study can be done to find out the behaviour problem of preterm and term children.

Discussion

The results of the study are discussed below. Table and figure 4.3 shows that 11 (55%) of the single child and 7 (35%) of the child with siblings had age 6 years - 7 years, 4 (20%) of the single child and 2 (10%) of the child with siblings had age 8 years - 9 years, 3 (15%) of the single child and 5 (25%) of the child with siblings had age 10 years - 11 years and 2 (10%) of the single child and 6 (30%) of the child with siblings had age 12 years - 13 years. Table and figure 4.4 shows that 6 (30%) of single child and 7 (35%) of child with siblings were males and 14 (70%) of single child and 13 (65%) of child with siblings were females. Above table and figure shows that 20 (100%) of the single child and 12 (60%) of the child with siblings had first child and 8 (40%) of the child with siblings had second child. Table and figure 4.6 shows that 12 (60%) of the single child and 5 (25%) of the child with siblings had 1st std, 1 (5%) of the single child and 4 (20%) of the child with siblings had 2nd std, 3 (15%) of the single child and child with siblings had 3rd std and 4 (20%) of the single child and 8 (40%) of the child with siblings had 4th std. Table and figure 4.7 shows that 20 (100%) of the single child and 18 (90%) of the child with siblings had 1st child in the family and 2 (10%) of the child with siblings had 2nd child in the family.

Conclusion

Childhood period is important in the life. During this period, the child undergoes are markable change in the life. Parents and school teachers have to understand the child problem and to solve them. Many of single child having poor inter personal skills, it results from the less effective relationship. The parents must realize their problem and mingle with them. In order to help and guide the children to lead their life in a healthy manner both physically and mentally. As a part of the curriculum, the researcher has taken to comparing the s behavior pattern of a single child and sibling child as my dissertation work. When the researcher collected the data many of the only children having

psychological problems. Each child has different level of behavior pattern. Proper counseling is necessary to treat and evaluate the behavioral problem. Mothers can spend as much time as possible to express their feelings and thoughts to make memorable them.

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