

Behavioural Problems of School Children and Maternal Parenting Styles: A Descriptive Study

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Introduction:

Parental care includes the connexion between children and adults who are true and accountable and, above all, the right ethos for an attentive family relationship. Parental care should ideally be including fathers and mothers, since in the hands of parents we form the child's entire development. To mitigate difficulties with child behaviour, parents need a major coping strategy.

The three facet structures (motivation / reinforcement, responsiveness / facility, democracy, warmth / engaging), are authoritarian in the self-report of the Indian parents (corporeal / verbal violence, non-reasoned / coerced).

In fact, motherly self-reports were invariant with parenting styles in the Mainland of China and the Indians. Samples.-Samples. Samples. Samples. Authoritarian parenting involves linking, regulating and granting autonomy in the two studies, while authoritarian childhood involves physical abuse, verbal assaults and punitive / non-reasoning. As a researcher, many children have behavioural issues in the care setting. If she continues to understand why such behavioural problems occur. The child has found that parenting styles have an effect on behaviour that is disrespectful to animals and doesn't appear to feel guilty of miscompliance, which is such that they are not currently able to sit still, worried or hyperactive, addicted or too committed. Inconsistent discipline, such as knocking the child for small errors and excusing himself if the child needs punishment, may lead to fear with the child. This contributes to the criminal activity of the boy.

Methodology:

The aim of the study was to determine the behavior problems among school children maternal parenting style in selected areas at Dehradun. This study is a descriptive study. This study was conducted in selected villages in Derhadun The sample size was 100. The main purpose of the research is determine the behavior problems among school children maternal parenting style in selected areas at

Dehradun. The study's conceptual structure was based on the Adaptation Theory of Callista Roy. The research design for this study was Descriptive design.. The sample size was 100 school going childrens,who were chosen using the purposeful sampling technique. A check list was used to assess the behavioural problems of children between age group of 6 – 12 years and parents extension centre for family development tool – was used to assess the parenting style of mothers. Descriptive and inferential statistics were used for analysing the results.

Findings:

Most 60 % of children aged 10-12 years were women, 71% of the children were private schools, 63% of the children were English-speaking, 34% were drawings by children. Much of the kids were females. 70% of academic children were decent,60%) children's health was decent, most of them were 41%), children were 2 siblings. The level of problems was rated as mild , moderate and severe. Many children had moderate problems, 12% had mild problems and just 20% had major problems. Much of the 87% were moms 20-30 years old, 20% were moms graduating, and 38% were mothers with a qualification. Most kids had mild difficulties. Most moms were under 49% of the monthly salary of 10,000. The Hindu mothers were 70% and the nuclear mothers were 22%. The parental style is graded as dominant, permissive, positive and unengaged. The majority of mothers were unemployed, 32% were moms, and 12% were helping mothers. Unengaged forms of parental activity have been shown to be troublesome for school children. Parents spend less time here and often more on employment or other interests with their children. There were a significant relationship between behavioural and demographic problems, including school, leisure, facilities, academic results, the type of school and education. The mothers' parenting style and demographic variables such as age, parenthood and family were closely associated.

Conclusion:

The study concluded that Parents spend less time here and often more on employment or other interests with their children. There were a significant relationship between behavioural and demographic problems, including school, leisure, facilities, academic results, the type of school and education. The mothers' parenting style and demographic variables such as age, parenthood and family were closely associated.

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