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Research Article

EFFECTIVENESS OF PARENTAL EMPOWERMENT PROGRAMME ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING HANDLING SIBLING RIVALRY AMONG MOTHERS OF CHILDREN WITH AGE GROUP OF 3-12 YEARS IN SELECTED AREAS AT PUDUCHERRY

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ABSTRACT

Background: Child required to fulfilling their basic needs by parental love, and affection. According to WHO (2019) statistics 7.4% of children aged 3-17 years have diagnosed with behaviour problem. In India 2017, behavioural problem was found to be 21.08% along with other emotional disorders. The rate of sibling rivalry 6.09% was recorded. This study was aimed to see the effect of Parental Empowerment Programme (PEP) on knowledge regarding handling sibling rivalry among mothers of children with age group of 3-12 years.

Material & Methods: Pre-experimental research design was adopted to evaluate the effectiveness of Parental Empowerment Programme (PEP) on knowledge regarding handling sibling rivalry among 100 mothers of children with age group of 3-12 years in selected areas by using non-probability convenient sampling technique, data collected by interview method with the help of structured questionnaire.

Results: The study results shown that 61% of mothers had inadequate knowledge and 39% were in moderately adequate knowledge during pre-test and in post-test, after implementation of Parental Empowerment Programme (PEP) 100% of mothers gained adequate knowledge in selected areas. Which was statistically highly significant at p-value is <0.001.

Conclusion: The study findings reveals that the Parental Empowerment Programme (PEP) was effective, to bring out change in the knowledge regarding handling sibling rivalry.

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INTRODUCTION

Age span ranging from birth to adolescence is called as childhood. Many psychological disorders were affecting the children from birth to adolescents. In childhood illness not only affecting in physical and functional limit of the children and also the psychological involvement such as stress and anxiety. Ever changing society is complex for the children. Nowadays growing children are not learning to cope up with the current needs and demands that lead to behavioural and emotional problems among children. Sibling rivalry is one of the part of it, is the competition between brothers and sisters for their parents attention. A sibling rivalry is unavoidable. More than one child in family can experience the rivalry.

Rio de Janeiro, in Brazil reported that 53 out of every 100 children abuse a brother or sister. Statistics showed that there were 96.3% of sibling rivalry offenders and each year 36 million individual child acts of sibling aggression.¹ In 2019 worldwide statistics shows that 7.4% of children aged 3-17 years have a diagnosed of behaviour problem. In India a survey

was conducted, in that they have mentioned more than one child in the family; rivalry is unavoidable part between two children.² In 2004 worldwide, 30-60% of children affected with sibling rivalry, 190 psychological disorders, 1,022 cases are reported with unspecified mental disorders.³ Behavioural problem, emotional disorders of sibling rivalry was found to be 21.08% , 6.09% respectively in the year of 2017.⁴

Parental Empowerment Programme (PEP) is an awareness program for parents to support their children and to improve the parental knowledge on handling sibling rivalry. The interventional services directed for parents and family members of children with mental health needs and also helping the parents through to provide educational information for the purpose of parents to clarify their concerns and also to teach the parents how to handle them and activate empower. so parents can more effectively address the needs of their children.⁵

In future health awareness on knowledge and prevention regarding handling sibling rivalry among parents can reduce

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the other emotional and behavioural problem in their children. In order to prevent the effect of sibling rivalry to conduct the Parental Empowerment Program (PEP), it offers an opportunity to increase the support of parents and to take care of their children. Children are future citizens, actions to be taken to improve the child emotional health status and to prevent the psychological disorders in children.

Statement of the Problem

An interventional study to evaluate the effectiveness of Parental Empowerment Programme (PEP) on knowledge regarding handling Sibling Rivalry among mothers of children with age group of 3 -12 years in selected areas at Puducherry

Objectives

1. To assess the knowledge regarding handling Sibling Rivalry among mothers of children with age group of 3 -12 years in selected areas at Puducherry.
2. To evaluate the effectiveness of Parental Empowerment Programme (PEP) on knowledge regarding handling Sibling Rivalry among mothers of children with age group of 3 -12 years in selected areas at Puducherry.
3. To find out association between knowledge regarding handling Sibling Rivalry and the selected demographic variables of mothers with children age group of 3-12 years in selected areas at Puducherry.

Research Hypotheses

H₁: There is a difference between Pre-test and Post-test level of knowledge regarding handling Sibling Rivalry among mothers of children with age group of 3-12 years.

H₂: There is an association between the knowledge regarding handling Sibling Rivalry with the selected demographic variables among mothers of children with age group of 3-12 years during Pre-test in selected areas.

METHODOLOGY

Research approach is a Quantitative research was adopted for the study. Research design was Pre-Experimental one group pre and post-test design has been used in this study.



Key note: O₁-Pre-test, X- Intervention, O₂-Post-test

Figure 1 one group pre and post-test Pre-experimental design has been used in this study

A study was conducted among 100 mothers of children with age group of 3-12 years in selected areas at Puducherry. Non-probability convenient sampling technique was adopted to select the mothers of children based on inclusion criteria-mothers and exclusion criteria. Validity and reliability of tool was obtained after completion of pilot study. The reliability of the tool was established with the help of Cronbach's Alpha. In duration of six weeks data was collected by interview method with help of structured questionnaire it comprised of section A: consists of items seeking information regarding Socio-demographic variables of Parents and children, section B comprised by structured questionnaire: consists of 22

Knowledge items related to handling Sibling Rivalry. Score interpretation was >15-adequate knowledge, 8-15-moderately adequate knowledge, <8-inadequate knowledge by interview method. The proposed study was approved from the Institutional Human Ethical Committee Permission (IHEC) was obtained from the concerned authorities. After pre-test the implementation of PEP through sessions with a help of video teaching & lecture method. After one week of interval, post-test level of knowledge regarding handling sibling rivalry was assessed. The data was analyzed by using SPSS 16 epidata version 2.2.2.186 software for descriptive statistics like mean, median and Standard Deviation and inferential statistics like Wilcoxon Signed Rank test, Mann-Whitney test, Kruskal – Wallis Test.

RESULTS

The demographic variables of mother and children were collected as a part of the study. The study results revealed among mothers of children on knowledge regarding handling sibling rivalry status during pre and post-test in selected areas, 39%(39)of mothers had moderately adequate knowledge,61%(61)of mothers had inadequate knowledge in pre-test and in post-test 100%(100) of mothers had adequate knowledge in selected areas.

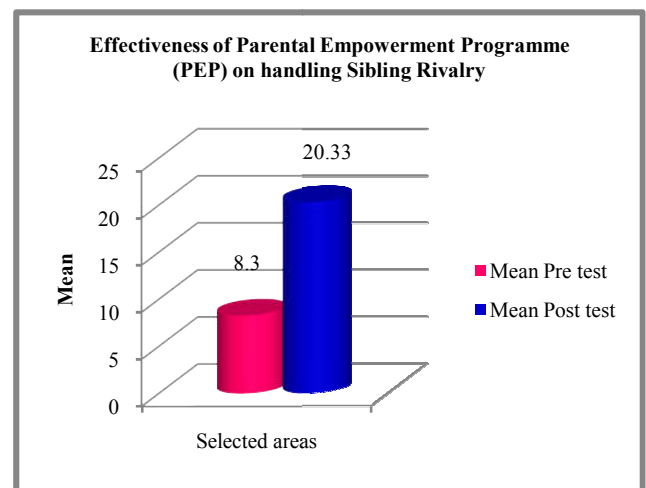


Figure 2 Effectiveness of Pre and Post-Test Mean Score on Knowledge Regarding Handling Sibling Rivalry among Mothers of Children

Figure 2 shown that effectiveness of pre and post-test mean score on knowledge regarding handling sibling rivalry among mothers of children. In the pre-test, the mean score were (8.3) respectively and in post test were (20.33) respectively. While comparing the effectiveness among selected areas in pre and post-test, the inferred ‘t’ value was -8.711. The significant p value was <0.001.

Table 1 Association between knowledge regarding handling Sibling Rivalry with the selected demographic variables among mothers of children during pre-test.

Sl.no	Demographic variables	N	Score			KW/ MW test	p-value
			Mean	Median	SD		
1.	Age of the mother					Age of mother	
	18-30 years	80	8.15	8	2.36	5.5481	0.0185 **(S)
	30-42 years	20	8.9	9	0.97		
2.	Educational status of mother					10.3349	0.0057**(S)
	Primary education	30	9.1	9	2.16		
	Secondary education	40	7.28	8	1.5		
	Graduation	30	8.87	8	2.43		
	Educational status of father					9.4268	0.0090 **(S)
	Primary education	30	8.87	8	1.7		
	Secondary education	30	7.47	7	2.46		
	Graduation	40	8.5	8	2.11		
3.	Occupational status of mother					6.6791	0.0355 **(S)
	Self-employee	10	9	9	1.25		
	Daily labor	10	7.2	7	1.03		
	House wife	80	8.35	8	2.32		
	Occupational status of father					28.0502	<0.0001 **(S)
	Government employed	10	5	5	0		
	Private employee	40	8.85	8	2.39		
	Self-employee	30	8.63	9	1.77		
	Daily labor	10	7.7	8	0.67		
	Unemployed	10	9	9	1.25		
4.	Gender of the children					5.3731	0.0204 **(S)
	Male Child 1	41	9.02	8	2.15		
	Female Child 1	59	7.8	8	2.05		
5.	Does the child play along with their siblings					7.2027	0.0073 **(S)
	Yes Child 1 and 2	88	8.1	8	2.13		
	No Child 1 and 2	12	9.75	9.5	1.96		
6.	Whether the child play with peer group					21.9825	<0.0001**(S)
	Yes Child 1	88	8.68	8	1.99		
	Child 2	50	9.46	9	2.03	26.4011	<0.0001** (S)
	No Child 1	12	5.5	5	1.17	21.9825	<0.0001**(S)
	Child 2	50	7.14	7	1.62	26.4011	<0.0001**(S)
7.	Activities of the child					7.2027	0.0073 **(S)
	Yoga class Child 1	88	8.1	8	2.13		
	Any other special class Child 1	12	9.75	9.5	1.96		

Table 1 shows the association of knowledge regarding handling Sibling Rivalry with the selected demographic characteristics of mothers with School age children in selected areas. The data revealed with regard to demographic variables there was statistically significant association seen in the variables It was significant at p<0.05 level. Hence it was inferred that there was a significant association between selected demographic variables

DISCUSSION

The present study result reveals to evaluate the knowledge towards handling sibling rivalry in representative sample of mothers of children in selected areas. The first objective of the present study was to assess the knowledge regarding handling sibling rivalry among mothers of children it shows that, 39%(39)of mothers had moderately adequate knowledge,61%(61) of mothers had inadequate knowledge were in Pre-test and in post-test 100%(100) of mothers had adequate knowledge in selected areas. The above results were supported by a study was conducted in Mangalore. This study result showed that 50% of mothers had inadequate knowledge and remaining 50% had moderately adequate knowledge regarding sibling rivalry.⁶ Another interesting finding from our study was the appropriate Knowledge among mothers of children towards handling sibling rivalry.

The second objective of the study was to evaluate the effectiveness of PEP. Majority of mothers with children in pre-test, the mean score were (8.3) respectively and in post test, the mean score were (20.33) respectively. Effectiveness of PEP the obtained 't' test value was -8.711 and 'p' value was <0.001. The above finding supported by a study was conducted in china to explore the parental perceptions through PEP. In this study Hands on parent Empowerment (HOPE) was implemented to interventional group. The study results revealed that indicated significant decrease in post-intervention of child behavior problems and parenting stress and increase in social support in the intervention group, compared with the comparison group.⁷

In the current study selected socio demographic characteristics among mothers of children in selected areas was statistically significant association with pre test knowledge such as age of mother, educational status of parents, residential area-32%(16) of mothers had moderately adequate knowledge,68%(34) of mothers had inadequate knowledge in rural and in urban 46%(23) mothers had moderately adequate knowledge,54%(27) mothers had inadequate knowledge, occupational status of parents, gender of the child, play with their siblings, play with peer group and activities of child in obtained 't' value and it was significant at p value <0.05 level. The above associated findings in study were supported by a study was conducted in Bhopal. In this study the significant

association between knowledge of mothers with selected demographic variables like education, occupation, family monthly income. In this study two socio demographic variables were associated with the present study.⁸ The main strength of this study, includes to identify the emotional and behavioural problems in children by mothers with the help of PEP to manage the emotional changes in children. The limitation of the study is that, subjects were from selected areas; hence, it is an awareness programme to the subjects, these findings may not be generalized to border. In future studies can be recommended to be replicated with larger sample for better generalization and in certain aspects comparisons with attitude, practice of parents to handle sibling rivalry in children.

CONCLUSION

To our knowledge, a study to evaluate knowledge on handling sibling rivalry in a representative Sample among mothers of children in selected areas. Our results have clearly indicated that mothers knowledge on handling sibling rivalry of these findings have significant implications in the knowledge of mother to manage and prevent an emotional problems among children in selected areas. It has been shown that sibling rivalry can start after the birth of younger children. Thus, mother has been proposed to be the most critical situation to handle or manage and to prevent the Rivalry between children. The mothers need to have adequate knowledge to handle sibling rivalry, the necessary measures need to be taken and an awareness programme to be conducted in order to prevent and handling sibling rivalry.

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