

## **An exploratory study to assess the knowledge regarding parent-child relationship among parents attending pediatric ward or OPD'S of selected hospitals in Pune city**

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### **ABSTRACT**

A parent-child relationship is which brings up the physical, emotional and social development of child. It is a unique bond that every child and parent experience, enjoy and look after. The relationship sets the foundation for the child's personality, choices and overall behavior. Studies suggest that a healthy parent-child relationship leads to positive outcomes for the children and the family which they belong to. A high-quality parent-child relationship is important for healthy development of parent-child relationship. To have a healthy parent-child relationship, parents must be responsive, trust worthy and loving towards children. Aim of the study is to assess the knowledge regarding parent-child relationship among parents and to associate the findings with the selected demographic variables.

**MATERIALS AND METHODS:** An exploratory study was conducted on 200 samples taken from paediatric ward or OPD's of selected hospitals of Pune city for research study. Either father or mother was taken for assessing the knowledge. Non probability purposive sampling technique was used for the selection of participants. Validity and reliability of the research tool was done and which was found to be valid and reliable,  $r= 0.92$ . Pilot study was conducted on among 10 % of the sample and it was found to be feasible for main study.

**RESULT:** 39% of participants are in 25-30 age group, 51% of them are father, 44% are working in private sector, 44% did upto secondary education, 47% of them have only one child, 50% children are between 6-8years and 42.5% are with 20001- 30000/- monthly family income. The study shows that 69.5% of the participants have good knowledge, 17% of the participants have average knowledge and 13.5% of them have poor knowledge regarding parent-child relationship. Selected demographic variables Age, education and occupation are found to be associated with knowledge level.

**CONCLUSION:** In the present study, following conclusions was seen from the final findings that majority of the parents have good knowledge regarding parent child relationships. But still there is need to increase the knowledge, they can be provided by awareness programmes and education regarding the parent-child relationship.

Keyword: knowledge, parent-child relationship, parents.

### **INTRODUCTION:**

Children love to be engaged in many skills, habits and verbal communications. Parents and children interact with one another physically, emotionally and socially. Children will get affection and protection from their parents. Parents are usually the first people a child learns to trust. The relationship involves the full extent of a child's development. Parents help the child by giving clear directions and opportunities. When there is a disconnection from the society and attachment, involvement, believes, practices and commitments, then the people become deviant as states by Hirschi's bonding theory (1969). It is widely focused on the connection between attachments and believes when it is applied to parent-child relationships. It also shows us how adolescents are caused when bonding with their family members get broken and how it leads to behavioural changes in children. A parent-child relationship consists of different components within that which make it as what the relationship is. That includes parental attachment, involvement, monitoring and communication. Being available in every way for a child's development is more important in the development of the child. Spending quality time with the family, with the child will make a change in their behaviour. As parents, another important thing is to listen to the child, encourage them in their activities and in academics too. Try to have good family time with the children in eating, it will make the bonding between the parents and child even stronger. Try to talk with the child regularly. No matter what is the age of your child, try to convey them your disappointments in acceptable way. A simple "I love you" can do a lot in the strength of the bond. Overall, it can be seen that parent-child relationship consist of the same element as same as the other relationships maintain. As the parent-child relationship is unique in its way, especially in the case of commitment, emotional bonding, intimacy, etc.

**NEED OF THE STUDY**

The relation that the parent maintain with your children during the early stages of their childhood forms the foundation for their later years. If the early parent-child relationship is unhealthy due to various problems, it results in the personality changes in the children’s life. Globally, it is estimated that up to 1 billion children aged 2-17 years have experienced physical, emotional, sexual violence or neglect in the past years. Family issues or stress, including domestic violence and other marital conflicts, or single parenting are most common problems which are faced by every rising child. There are emotional imbalances which can lead to depressive behaviour of the children. Every child in a family, who is developmentally or physically disabled, may be due to the financial stress, unemployment or poverty. A secure attachment with parents helps to promote a child’s cognitive, emotional and social development. It also helps to build up child’s positive and social behaviors. Children who have a secure and positive relationship with their parents can grab essential skills and values which are taught by their parents can lead them into right path for future success. Even the parent-child relationships are attributes with the relationships. The affections between the parents and child need to be improved by different studies conducted previously. In the developmental stage the children’s need to be open and the problems need to be solved by the parents as seemed. The study is need to be conducted in the areas selected to know about the ratio of the parent-child relationships. It will help us to know about the actual relations and where the lacking of the relationships. In this study, the main aim is to know about the parent-child relationships. The present study is to know about the existing knowledge regarding relationship of the parents with their children. It gives an outer look how the society will get the benefits with the study.

**STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM**

An exploratory study to assess the knowledge regarding parent-child relationship among parents attending paediatric ward or OPD’s of selected hospitals in Pune City

**MATERIAL AND METHODS**

This study was performed as study of parent-child relationship among parents attending paediatric ward or OPD’s of selected hospitals in Pune city. In present study, researcher adopted quantitative approach and non-experimental exploratory design, it was carried out on 200 participants. The non-probability convenient technique was used; data was collected using the questionnaire. Tool validity was done by the experts from nursing field. Reliability was done by using test retest method and calculated by using Karl Pearson’s coefficient of correlation,  $r = 0.92$ , which is reliable. Pilot study was done on 20 participants, study was found feasible.

**RESULT**

**SECTION-A: Analysis of the demographic variables**

Age wise distribution shows majority 38% parents were in between the age group of 25-30 years, 29% parents were in between the age group of 30-40 years. 22% parents were in between the age group of 20-25 years and 11% parents were in between the age group of 18-20 years. Parents wise distribution shows 51% were mother, and 49% were father. Occupation wise distribution shows 44% parents were in the private sector, 22% parents were in the government sector, 18% parents were businessmen and 13% of the parents were having job in another type of sectors. Education wise distribution shows 44% parents did secondary education, 36% did primary education and 20% did graduation and above. Number of children wise distribution shows 47% parents were having only one child, 43% with 2 children, 8% with 3 children and 2% parents were having more than 3 children. Children age wise distribution shows 50% children were in between the age group of 6-8 years, 43.5% are in 8-10 age group and 6.5% are in age group of 10-12 and Family income wise distribution shows 42% parents were having the family income in between Rs.20,001-30,000/-, 26% parents were having the family income in between Rs.30,001-40,000/-, 24% parents were having the family income in between Rs.20,000/- and below, 7% parents were having the family income in between Rs.40,001 & above.

**SECTION-B : knowledge regarding parent-child relationship among parents**

Table 1 Analysis of data related to knowledge regarding parent-child relationship among parents

Knowledge score of parents regarding parent-child relationship	Percentage
POOR	13.5%
AVERAGE	17%
GOOD	69.5%

Table no. 1 show that 69.5% parents have good knowledge, 17% parents have average knowledge and 13.5% parents have poor knowledge.

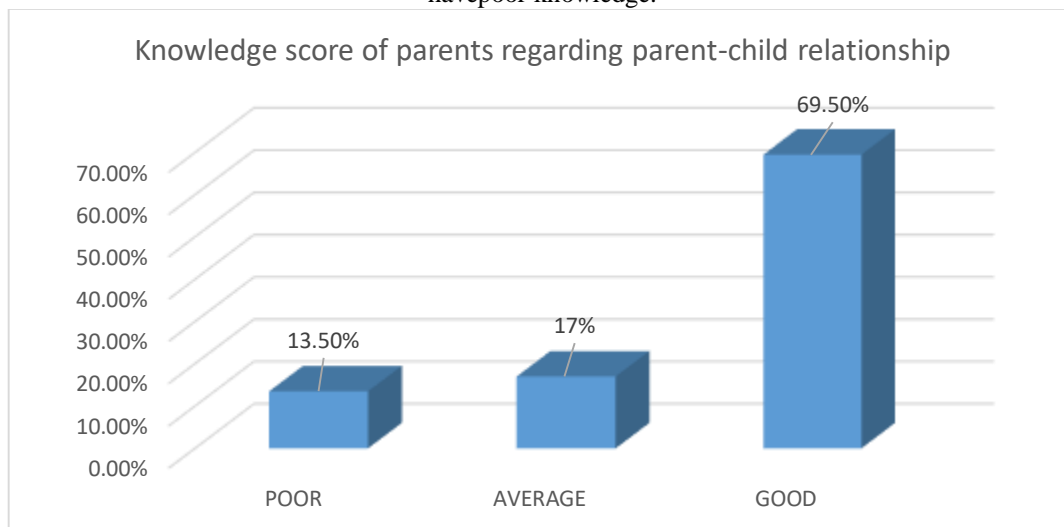


Figure 1 Knowledge score of parents regarding parent-child relationship

**Table no. 2 Mean score and standard deviation of the knowledge regarding the parent-child relationship.**

SCORES	GRADING	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	MEAN	S.D
0 to 8	POOR	27	13.5	15.7	4.85
9 to 15	AVERAGE	34	17		
16 to 22	GOOD	139	69.5		

Table no. 2 Show that mean calculation of knowledge is 15.7 and the standard deviation of the knowledge is 4.8

**SECTION C: Association of the sample's knowledge regarding parent-child relationship with demographic variables**

**Table no.1 Association of the sample's knowledge regarding parent-child relationship.**

	Poor	Average	Good	Df	Calculated value	Table value	P value	Association
<b>AGE</b>								
Parents								
18-20years	6	7	9	6	39.79	9.488	0.005	Associated
20-25years	16	7	22					
25-30years	3	10	62					
30-40years	2	10	46					
<b>PARENTS</b>								
Father	15	18	72	2	39.79	5.99	0.09	Not Associated
Mother	12	16	67					

<b>OCCUPATION</b>					17.62	12.596	0.005	Associated
Government	9	6	36	6				
Private	10	19	58					
Businessman	6	7	24					
Anyother	2	2	21					
<b>EDUCATION</b>								
Primaryeducation	14	12	46	4	4.7	9.488	0.005	Associated
Secondaryeducation	7	14	65					
Graduationandabove	6	8	28					
<b>NO. OF CHILDREN</b>					7.91	12.596		Notassociated
1	14	14	66	6			0.10	
2	7	18	61					
3	5	2	9					
Morethan 3	1	0	3					
<b>AGE OF CHILD</b>					7.3	9.488	0.10	Not Associated
6-8years	15	10	76	4				
8-10years	12	17	56					
10-12years	0	7	7					
<b>FAMILY INCOME</b>					6 10.94	12.596	0.10	Notassociated
Rs.20,000/-	5	5	41					
Rs. 20,001-30,000/-	16	11	55					

Rs. 30,001-40,000/-	3	13	36					
Rs.40,001 and above	3	5	7					

In above table no.3 shows that, demographic variables i. e, Age, Occupation, and education pvalue is less than 0.05 level of significant. Therefore, these variables are associated with the findings. Other variables i.e, Parents, No. of children, Age of child, and Family income pvalue is more than 0.05 level of significant. Therefore, these variables are not associated with the findings.

**DISCUSSION:**

The result of the study depends on the objectives. The main aim of the exploratory study is to determine the knowledge regarding parent-child relationship among parents. In the demographic data 38% parents were in the age group of 25-30 years. 51% parents were mother, 44% parents were in the private sector, 44% parents had done education upto secondary education, 47% parents were having only one child and 50% parent's age of child were in the age group of 6-8 years. 42% parents were having the family income between Rs.20, 001-30,000/-. Knowledge regarding parent child relationship, 69.5% of them having good knowledge, 17% have average and 13.5% have poor knowledge. Among the selected demographic variables age, occupation and education are found to be associated with the knowledge. In a study on parent child relationship and occurrence of behavioural problems among preschooler, India, shows majority of the informant were mother 79 (51.3%) were in the age group of 31-35 years 67(43.5%) Mostly were married 153(99.4%), belong to Hindu religion 103(66.9%) followed by Muslim 41 (26.6%). The informant educational status was Matriculation 62 (40.2%) and Mother's occupation was home maker 146 (94.8%) father's occupation was labour 71 (46.2%) and self-employed 50 (32.4%). Place of residence were urban 79(51.3%), no family history of comorbid illness and behavioral problem 154 (100%). The preschooler were in the age group of 3-4 years 68 (44.1%) and were male 88 (57.1%). The preschooler belong to first birth order 73 (47.4%) Mostly 146 (94.8%) preschooler were not attends day care center. 52.9% parents of preschooler had optimal degree of parent child relationship followed by 46.1% had affectionate degree of parent child relationship. Only 1.29% parents were having neglecting parent child relationship. In another study conducted by Kristin A Moore and Tawana Bandy in April 2011 at Washington. The aim of the study to determine the knowledge on parental relationship quality and child outcomes. The study was 64,000 samples whose children were between the ages of 6 and 17 and the results shows that 35.2% are completely happy, 47.6% are very happy, 13.5% are fairly happy and 1.7% are not too happy.

**CONCLUSION**

Researcher would like to conclude that, parents need to improve knowledge regarding parent-child relationship, almost 30% of the participants are having average and poor knowledge. Through this result the researcher found that all parents aren't having adequate knowledge regarding parent-child relationship and that is why the child abuse and child missing incidence is increasing. As the knowledge increases the ability of the parents to know about the relationships and related emotional factors will also get increased. In this study, among the selected areas, the knowledge regarding parent-child relationship is good in majority of the parents. But, there is also poor knowledge regarding the parent-child relationship among the parents. The assumption of the study was that parents have some knowledge regarding the parent-child relationship and some association between the knowledge regarding parent-child relationship and selected characteristics. And the hypothesis was there is no association between the selected demographic variable and the knowledge level at 0.01 level of significance. Among the selected demographic variables age, occupation and education are found to be associated with the knowledge. Imparting knowledge using different teaching modalities is the only solution to improve the knowledge of the young parents about the parent child relationship. The Parent-Child Relationship is one that nurtures the physical, emotional and social development of the child. This relationship lays the foundation for the child's personality, life choices and overall behaviour.

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**Conflict of interest**

All the students declared that there is no conflict of interest.

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