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## **The main aim of the study was to find out the factors affecting on behaviour of school going children in a selected schools of PCMC**

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### **Abstract**

The study was a new learning experience for the investigator. The result of the present study shows that Demographic variables in that Education of father, Education of mother, Occupation of the father and Birth order were found to have significant association with children's aggression based on survey checklist.

**Keywords:** Behavior, school going children

### **Introduction**

The main aim of the study was to find out the factors affecting on School going children in a selected schools of PCMC.

The conceptual frame work used for this study was based on Panders health promotion model. Exploratory survey research design was adopted for the present study. Consisted of 100 School going children. Purposive sampling technique was used to select the samples.

A pilot study was conducted on 10 School going Children Indira Gandhi high school, Pimpri, Pune. No further changes were made in the tool after pilot study. The main study was conducted in Dr. D.Y. Patil public school Pimpri, Pune and Pratibha English medium school, Krishnanagar, Chinchwad, Pune. Data were analyzed by using descriptive and inferential statistics.

So that 67% of the school going children were found to have moderate aggression level (score 51-90) and 33% of them had severe aggression level (score 91-130) p-value corresponding to gender is small (less than 0.05), so Gender of school going children was found to have significant association with their aggression level based on modified Buss-Perry's rating scale and p-values corresponding to Education of father, Education of mother, Occupation of the father and Birth order were small (less than 0.05) Demographic variables i.e. Education of father, Education of mother, Occupation of the father and Birth order were found to have significant association with children's aggression level based on survey checklist.

### **Research Methodology**

Research methodology is the way to solve problems systematically. This chapter contains the methodology and different steps that were undertaken for the collection and organization of the data by the investigator <sup>[12]</sup>.

### **Research Approach**

Research approach is a systematic, objective method of discovery with empirical evidence. The research approach adopted for the present study was quantitative research approach aimed to assess the factors affecting on behavior of school going children i.e. 11-14 years of age in selected schools of PCMC <sup>[11]</sup>.

### **Research Design**

The research design is the plan, structure, and strategy of investigation of answering the research question is the overall plan or blue print the researchers select to carry out their

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study<sup>[11]</sup>. The essential question that the research design concerned with is how the study subjects will be brought into the research and how they will be employed with the research design. In this study the research design used was; exploratory survey research design.

### Research Settings

Selection of the setting was done for the present study on the basis of geographical proximity, feasibility of the study and availability of the sample.

The present study was conducted in selected schools of PCMC area like Pratibha English Medium School (Krishnanagar, Chinchwad), Dr. D.Y. Patil Public School (Santtukaramnagar, Pimpri).

### Population

Population is the entire aggregation of cases that meet a designed set of criteria that the researcher is interested in studying<sup>[12]</sup>.

In this present study population were the school going children i.e. 11-14 years in selected schools of PCMC area.

### Sample

Sample refers to a subject of a population selected to participate in a research study<sup>[12]</sup>.

In this study sample were school going children i.e. 11-14 years in selected schools of PCMC area. (Pratibha English Medium School, Krishnanagar, Chinchwad and Dr. D.Y. Patil Public School, Santtukaramnagar, Pimpri).

### Sample size

Sample size is the number of units or subjects gathered for inclusion in the study<sup>[29]</sup>.

In this study sample size was 100 school going children i.e. 11-14 years are selected.

### Sampling Technique

Non probability purposive sampling technique was adopted to select the samples.

### Sampling Criteria

#### Inclusion Criteria

- Boys and girls studying in selected schools of PCMC and in between age group of 11 to 14 years.

#### Exclusion Criteria

- School going children who are not willing to participate in study.

### Statistical Tool

The following steps were adopted in the development of the tool.

- Review of literature
- Personal consultation and discussion with the nursing experts and child psychologist.
- Content validity of the tool was done
- Reliability testing of the tool was done by using test-retest method for assessment questionnaire and rating scale

### Description of Final Tool

A tool is a method, technique, instrument, device or a form designed to guide the observations to collect, assess or to record and measure the collected data in a systematic and

uniform manner. Data collection tool are the instruments used by the investigator to observe or measure<sup>[13]</sup>.

### In this study the tool consists of

**Section I:** Demographic variable consist of age, religion, occupation, education, type of family, family monthly income, number of siblings, birth order.

**Section II:** Structured questionnaire seeks identification about factors affecting on behaviour of school going children.

Questions different factors like of television, internet, mobile, parental attitude, and social relationship.

**Section III:** Modified Buss-Perry's rating scale to assess aggression level.

**Section IV:** Survey checklist to identify behaviour among school going children.

### Validity

Content Validity refers to the degree to which an instrument measures what it supposed to measure<sup>[12]</sup>.

The tool was validated by 15 experts from different specialties i.e., child Health Nursing, doctors from paediatric department, mental health nursing, sociologist, psychologist, child psychologist, statistics etc. Based on the suggestions given by the expert's modification like in section-II question No.2 they suggest change options and rearrangements in the all three sections were done.

Their valuable suggestions and corrections were taken into consideration and after discussion with the guide the tool was finalized.

### Keywords

**Assess:** In this study assess refers to identifying the factors i.e. television, internet, mobile, family relationship and social relationship affecting on behaviour of school going children.

**Factors Affecting:** In this study factors affecting refers to those elements i.e. television, internet, mobile, family relationship and social relationship which results to change in behaviour among school going children.

**Behaviour:** In this study behaviour refers to a negative behaviour i.e. aggression in which one acts or conducts oneself negatively, especially towards others i.e. aggression among school going children.

**School Going Children:** In this study school going children refers to the children's who are going to school and in the age group of 11 to 14 year.

### Conclusion

The overall experience of conducting this study was satisfying one, as there was good co-operation from school head masters who are from selected schools of PCMC. The study was a new learning experience for the investigator. The result of the present study shows that Demographic variables in that Education of father, Education of mother, Occupation of the father and Birth order were found to have significant association with children's aggression based on survey checklist.

In present study 67% of the school going children were found to have moderate aggression level (score 51-90) and 33% of them had severe aggression level (score 91-130) There was significant association found between aggression level and demographic variables in that gender of school going children. The study also concluded that the aggression level experienced by school going children was moderate in all the domains.

### Introduction

Children are an embodiment of our dreams and hope of the future. They are the potter's hands, handled with care they become beautiful, else they break and become discarded. They are most vulnerable group in society. India is world's second largest market after china based on the mobile subscriber base. The growth rate of telecom industry in India is one of the highest compared to other telecom market in the world. The mobile sector has grown more than tenfold from 2004 to around 392 million subscribers by mid-2009 India is among top nations using smart phones offering mobile internet ideal for corporate and business professionals [1].

In 2014, in Chennai On Monday afternoon, a 17 year old boy was stoned to death by a former classmate in front of a school. Friends of the victim say it was the result of an "ego problem". A couple of months ago, high-school children stopped a boy from stabbing his classmate following a fight [2].

In Chennai, in another school, an auto rickshaw driver took a knife away from a class 8 student he was ferrying to school - the boy said he intended to kill his teacher because she shouted at him. Clinical psychologist Sangeetha Madhu says aggression in children manifests itself differently depending on the age. Anna, Nagar-based school teacher says aggression has increased among students. "It used to be bad language, but now, every other day, we are breaking up fist fights."

Cell phone and computer networks have assumed central roles in our children's daily lives. They have demonstrated potentially profound effects both positive and negative on children's cognitive social and behavioural development considering the increasingly exposure to review its effect on child's health both western countries and India are same. It is widely influence on child health including violence and obesity In this study we need to understand better how to reverse the negative impact of media and make it more positive [5].

In USA a nationally representative new research centre survey that explored technology use among 802 youth age 12-17 and their parents key findings include 78% of teens now have a cell phone, almost half (47%) of them own smart phones. That translates into 37% of all teens who have smart phones up from 23% in 2011, 23% of teens have a tablet computer, a level comparable to the general adult population, 95% of teens use the internet, 93% of teens have a computer or have access to one at home. Seven in ten (71%) teens with home computer access say laptop or desktop they use most often is one they share with other family Members [7].

Dr. Peter Castellino, a Mapusa-based psychiatrist and managing trustee at COOJ, mental health foundation, says that exposure to adult and violent content on the internet by children who have not reached full maturity, causes a negative effect on their emotional development, social

interaction and perceptions of sex and sexuality. "They are at a higher risk of developing physical as well as mental health disorders. Children are more prone to lower levels of self-esteem, loneliness, depression, and increased risks of manifesting sexual aggression. They suffer distorted perceptions of social reality and tend to perceive women as sexual objects from a young age." [7].

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