



## “A Comparative Study to Assess the Behavioural Pattern of Single Child and Child with Sibling among Age Group of 6-12 Years as Perceived from the Parents at Selected Schools of Bagalkot.”

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### KEYWORDS

Behavioral pattern,  
Child with siblings,  
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### ABSTRACT:

**Introduction:** When child born in family, it brings bundle of joy, happiness and responsibility to the family and society. Siblings' relationship is likely to last longer than any other relationship in one's lifetime and play an integral part in the families. Indian human development survey found that only child families have increased. Parents choose to have only one child due to financial burden course, they feel it easier to take care of an only child.

**Objectives:** "To assess the Behavioural pattern of single child and child with siblings among age group of 6-12 years as perceived from the parents at selected of Bagalkot". **Methods:** A comparative study with a sample 120 children's age between 6-12 years was selected by disproportionate stratified random sampling technique. Modified child behavioral rating scale was used statistical analysis. The data was entered in MS excel sheet and transferred to SPSS 25 for analysis.

**Results.** Result of this study related to of single child and their Behavioural pattern shows that (98.3%) of single child had Average level of behavioural pattern, 1.66% single child had Good level of Behavioural pattern. child with siblings according to the Behavioural pattern shows (96.66%) of children were having Average level of behavioural pattern, 3.33% of children were having Poor level of behavioural pattern. **Conclusions:** The study found there is an significant difference between single child and child with siblings in their behavioral pattern  $P < 0.05$ .

### 1.Introduction:

Child is god given gift so we have to take care of well, with the fulfilment of emotional, psychological and physical needs. Childhood signifies happy living, healthy nutrition love, warmth, support, and affectionate environment. The child have rights to live, rights to health care, and the protection.<sup>1</sup> Behavior it not only include conscious behavior and activities of the human mind. Behavioural problems are represent a significant deviation from the normal. Positive forms of behaviors such as maturity demands, limit setting, reasoning, supervising and monitoring are most employed by parents.<sup>2</sup> These behavioral pattern of a

child can be affected by many factors like physical illness, change in school environment, family circle ,peer pressure, socioeconomic status. In a today's complex society the family .family members plays vital role in development of social intelligence in child .<sup>3</sup> The population was around 121 cores by the year 2011 census, there was a implementation of a two child family program for promotion of family planning which began in 2020 and resulted in a decrease in population growth rate from 2.0% in 2001 to 1.6%in 2011.<sup>4</sup> The younger children are usually very different from their older siblings. They tend to be more social and funny as they don't have responsibility like the



elder ones. It has been suggested that the absence of siblings and higher intimacy with adults could interfere in the intelligence development, in the personality in the adaptation of the subject social life.<sup>5</sup> There have been reports that only-children receive excessive attention, mature precociously and, due to the absence of siblings, become selfish, demanding, dependent and moody, in comparison to children with siblings. Siblings play important and lifelong roles in the social lives of most individuals. The majority of children around the world have at least one sibling. The sibling relationship is likely to last longer than any other relationship in one's lifetime and plays an integral part in the lives of families<sup>6</sup>. Siblings provide companionship and emotional support in childhood and throughout the life course. Several studies suggest that siblings contribute to the social support needs of adults, providing "unique forms of social support". Sibling interaction accounts for a substantial amount of family activity over the life course<sup>7</sup>. The 'only children' never ever face situations like playing together with siblings, helping each other, giving emotional support, or fighting with siblings. Sibling is the first intimate friend, protector, guide, competitor, as well as an enemy. It is commonly believed that 'only children' are spoiled, selfish, and lonely, socially estranged, less cooperative, less affiliated and more maladjusted than the child having a sibling.<sup>8</sup> As compared to children with siblings, only children tend to be more advanced in the cognitive, emotional and physical domains and only children occupy a unique position in the family structure, because they are the sole recipients of their parents' resources and attention they do not experience the conflict and competition inherent in most sibling relationships<sup>9</sup>. Underlying the mental health problems of single child high school students and reported that in the single child group, anxiety, interpersonal dependence, perceived stress, and the tendency for stress and depression was significantly higher. Singletons had better educational achievements and less likely to get intoxicated. In fact, they performed better on most aspects than one among multiple siblings<sup>10</sup>.

## 2. Objectives:

To assess the behavioural pattern of single child. To assess the behavioural pattern of child with sibling. To compare the behavioural pattern of single child and child with siblings between the age group 6-

12 years. To find out the association between the behavioural pattern of a single child and their selected demographic variable such as To find out the association between the behavioural pattern of child with siblings and their selected demographic variable.

## 3. Methods:

It was descriptive and comparative study with an intended to assess the behaviour pattern of single child and child with siblings among age between 6-12 years as perceived from the parents at selected schools of Bagalkot

### Study participants:

The study participants were students from 6-12 years of age residing in selected schools of Bagalkot District. Followed proportionate stratified random sampling method to select the children. Studying from 1-7th class children were studying.

### Setting of the study:

Based on the investigator's familiarity, availability of the subjects and feasibility to conduct the study, the present study was conducted in Shri. Basaveshwar preprimary, primary and high School vidyagiri, Bagalkot, Bagalkot.

### Sampling technique:

The sample was selected by proportionate stratified random sampling method will be used to select the sample for selecting schools of Bagalkot.

### Sample size estimation:

#### Single child:-

The sample size for the present study was estimated using the following formula based on result of pilot study.

$$\text{Sample size} = Z^2 \times \frac{SD^2}{d^2}$$

where, **Z** = the value of normal variant at 95% confidence level i.e. Z value = 1.96.

**SD** = Standard Deviation

**D** = Expected allowable error in the mean (i.e. 5% of mean)

$$\text{Mean} = 5.41 \quad \text{SD} = 0.9 \quad d = 5 \times 0.9 / 100 \quad d = 0.27$$

The value of normal variant at 95% confidence level i.e. **Z** value = 1.96.



Hence, Sample size (n) =  $Z \text{ value}^2 \times SD^2 / d^2$  Sample size (n) =  $(1.96)^2 \times (0.9)^2 / (0.27)^2$

Sample size (n) =  $3.84 \times 0.81 / 0.072$

Sample size (n) = 43.2

#### Child with siblings:-

Sample size =  $Z \text{ value}^2 \times SD^2 / d^2$

where, Z = the value of normal variant at 95% confidence level i.e. Z value = 1.96.

SD = Standard Deviation

D = Expected allowable error in the mean (i.e. 5% of mean)

Mean = 5.45 SD = 0.8d =  $5 \times 0.6 / 100$  d = 0.27

The value of normal variant at 95% confidence level i.e. Z value = 1.96.

Hence, Sample size (n) =  $Z \text{ value}^2 \times SD^2 / d^2$  Sample size (n) =  $(1.96)^2 \times (0.8)^2 / (0.27)^2$

Sample size (n) =  $3.84 \times 0.64 / 0.072$

Sample size (n) = 42.1

Hence the calculated sample size was for single child 43.2, and for child with siblings 42.1 as the researcher selected 120 children's from the selected schools of Bagalkot.

#### Data collection Instrument:

Modified Child Behavioral Rating scale it includes items related to behavioral pattern of single child and child with sibling's age group between 6-12 years of school going children's. The questionnaire each item was given a score of 1, 2, and 3.

#### Translation and reliability of data collection instruments:

The instrument was translated in to Kannada language and retranslated to English. The tool was established by split half technique which measures the comparison of internal consistency. Spearman (split half) formula was used to find out the reliability of the test. The comparative study of behavioural pattern of the Child Behavioral rating scale obtained by test method and the r value was found to be 0.81 Since; the reliability test of R is more than 0.7. The Child behavioral rating scale was found to be more reliable.

#### Data collection Procedure:

Data collection was done for 10 days from 26-06-2023 to 3-07-2023 at Shri. Basaveshwar pre-primary primary and high school vidyagiri Bagalkot. Then permission was obtained from the Head Miss of Shri. Basaveshwar pre-primary primary and high school vidyagiri Bagalkot. Child Behavioral Rating scale was given to

children to give to your parent and fill the forms from parents assess. Behavioral pattern of single child and child with siblings and Each participant has tell that the taken around 10 minutes to complete the scale.

#### Ethical clearance:

Ethical clearance certificate was obtained from Institutional ethical clearance committee, B.V.V.S Sajjalashree Institute of Nursing sciences, Bagalkot (ref No. BVVS/SIONS-IEC/2022-23/947 Dt:12/08/2022) written consent of participation was obtained from participants before data collection.

#### Statistical analysis:

The data was analysed using SPSS version 25. The obtained data was entered in MS excel sheet. The obtained data were statistically examined in terms of the objectives of the study using inductive statistics. Frequencies and percentage was used for the analysis of demographic data. The mean and standard deviation, median and range was used as inferential statistics. The chi square test was used to determine association between behavioral Patten scores and selected sociodemographic variables of single child and child with siblings. The chi-square ( $X^2$ ) test will be used to find out the association between the demographic variables with the single child and child with siblings.

### 4.Results

#### PART I: Socio-demographic profile of single child. N=60

Age	Frequency	Percentage
6-7 years	14	23.3
8-9 years	16	26.6
10-11 years	16	26.6
12-13 years	14	23.3
Gender	Frequency	Percentage
Male	29	48.3
Female	31	51.6
Religion	Frequency	Percentage
Hindu	54	90
Muslim	6	10
Christian	00	00
Number of persons living in the house	Frequency	Percentage
Below 4 member	30	50
4-6 member	19	31.6



6-8 member	11	18.3
<b>Type of residence</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Urban	44	73.3
Rural	16	26.6
<b>Type of family</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Joint family	34	56.6
Nuclear family	25	41.6
Extended family	1	1.66
<b>Number of siblings</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
0	60	100
1	0	0
2	0	0
3	0	0
<b>Mother Education</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
No formal education	4	6.60
Primary	20	33.3
Secondary	22	36.6
Graduate	13	21.6
Postgraduate	5	1.66
<b>Mother occupation</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
House wife	45	75
Labour work	6	10
Private employee	8	13.3
Government employee	1	1.66
<b>Regularity to school</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Yes	56	93.3
No	4	6.66
<b>Playing zone</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Inside home	22	36.6
Outside home	38	63.3
<b>Care taker in the home</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Mother	48	80
Father	5	8.33
Grandmother	7	11.66

**PART II: - Socio-demographic profile of child with sibling**  
N=60

<b>Age in years</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
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6-7 years	12	20
8-9 years	15	25
10-11 years	20	33.3
12-13 years	13	21.6
<b>Gender</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Male	23	38.3
Female	37	61.6
<b>Religion</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Hindu	57	95
Muslim	3	5
Christen	0	0
<b>Number of persons living in home</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Below 4 members	17	28.3
4-6 members	32	53.3
6-8 members	11	18.33
<b>Type of residence</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Urban	53	88.3
Rural	7	11.6
<b>Type of family</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Joint family	36	60
Nuclear family	22	36.6
Extended family	2	3.33
<b>Number of siblings</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
0	0	0
1	25	41.6
2	23	38.3
3	12	20
<b>Mother education</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
No formal education	1	1.66
Primary	14	23.3
Secondary	22	36.6
Graduation	19	31.6
Post-graduation	4	6.60
<b>Mother occupation</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
House wife	45	75
Labour work	3	5
Private employee	7	11.6
Government employee	5	8.33
<b>Regularity to school</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Yes	58	96.6
No	2	3.30
<b>Playing zone</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Inside the home	15	25
Outside the home	45	75
<b>Care taker in the house</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>



Mother	49	81.6
Father	6	10
Grandmother	5	8.30

**PART III: Frequency and Percentage of distribution of single child (Child Behavioural rating scale)**  
N=60

Sl.no	Range of score	Single Child	Frequency	Percentage
1	0-50	Good	1	1.66
2	51-100	Average	59	98.3
3	101-150	Poor	0	0
	<b>Total</b>		<b>60</b>	<b>100</b>
	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Median</b>	<b>Standard deviation</b>	<b>Range</b>
	73.1	69	12.17	4513.4

From above table the percentage distribution of single child and their Behavioral pattern shows that (98.3%) of single child had Average level of behavioural pattern, 1.66% single child had Good level of Behavioural pattern. Here mean is 73.1, Median 69, standard deviation, is about 12.17, and Range is about, 4513.4 of the single child.

**PART IV: - Frequency and percentage distribution of Child with siblings (Child Behavioural Rating Scale).**  
N=60

Sl.no	Range of score	Child with Siblings	Frequency	Percentage
1	0-50	Good	0	0
2	51-100	Average	58	96.66
3	101-150	Poor	2	3.33
	<b>Total</b>		<b>60</b>	<b>100</b>
	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Median</b>	<b>Standard Deviation</b>	<b>Range</b>
	70.9	71	11.23	3316

The above table percentage distribution of child with siblings according to the Behavioural pattern shows (96.66%) of children were having Average level of behavioural pattern, 3.33% of children were having Poor level of behavioural pattern. In the child with siblings the mean is 70.9, and the median is about, 71,

and the standard deviation is about 11.23, and the Range is about 3316, in this study.

**PART V: - Association between the single child with their selected sociodemographic variables**

N=60

Sl. No	Sociodemographic variables of single child	$\chi^2$ calculated value	p-value
1	Child Age	2.41	0.12
2	Gender	1.66	0.19
3	Religion	0	1
4	Number of persons living in house	9.62*	0.01
5	Type of residence	1.36	0.24
6	Type of family	0	1
7	Number of siblings	0	1
8	Mother education	1.11	0.28
9	Mother occupation	2.24	0.13
10	Regularity to school	1.07	0.30
11	Playing zone	0.20	0.65
12	Care taker in the house	0.41	0.51

\*Significance at  $\alpha = 0.05$

**PART VI:- Association between the Child with siblings with their selected socio-demographic variables**

Sl.No	socio-demographic variables of children	$\chi^2$ calculated value	p- value
1	Child age	0.29	0.58
2	Gender	4.78*	0.02
3	Religion	2.95	0.09
4	Number of persons living in the house	0.77	0.37
5	Type of Residence	0.24	0.61
6	Type of family	1.11	0.29
7	Number of siblings	2.61	0.16
8	Mother education	1.80	0.17
9	Mother occupation	3.27	0.07
10	Regularity to school	1.03	0.35
11	Playing zone	0.20	0.65
12	Care taker in house	0.01	0.90

\*Significance at  $\alpha = 0.05$





### PART VII:-Comparison of behavioral pattern between single child and child with siblings.

Group	Mean	Standard Deviation	Standard Error	Mean Difference	t value
Single child	73.1	12.17	2.12	2.2	4.86
Child with siblings	70.9	11.23			

As the data was normally distributed t-test was used for comparison. The calculated t value (4.86) is more than table value (1.96) at d.f 118. Suggest significant difference in behavioural pattern of single child and child with siblings at 5% level of significant.

Hence, H3: There is significant difference between the single child and child with siblings of their behavioral pattern, hence H3 is accepted.

### 5. Discussion

In the present study comparative study was used, a similar study was conducted by Dr. Raj Krishnan, Dr. Greeshma Raj on assessment of the behavioral pattern of single child and child with siblings in selected areas at Sagar.<sup>11</sup> A similar study was conducted by Schwarz JC, Barton-Henry ML, Pruzinsky T, To assessing child-rearing behaviours: A comparison of ratings made by mother, father, child, and sibling on the CRPBI.<sup>12</sup> A comparative study was conducted by C. Kalaivani to assess the behavioural pattern of single child and child with sibling between the age group of 6-12 yrs in selected areas of Tamil Nadu.<sup>13</sup> A comparative study was conducted by Arora S. & Teotia to assess the Comparison Between Only Child and Child with Siblings on Adjustment and Personality.<sup>14</sup> A descriptive study was conducted by McHale SM, Updegraff KA, Whiteman SD, to assessment of the Sibling Relationships and Influences in Child and Adolescence.<sup>15</sup> A comparative study was conducted to assess the effect of twin relationship on behavior; comparison of patterns of association with single-born

siblings may be informative at Australian.<sup>16</sup> A descriptive study was conducted to Behavioral problems among school going children are of significant concern to teachers and parent in a government school in Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh.<sup>17</sup> A study was conducted by Angle Luangrath, Harriet Hiscock, to assess the Australian children aged 4-12 years' experience externalizing behavioral problems such as aggression and hyperactive. Among the aged of 4-12 years in Australian children.<sup>18</sup> The study was conducted by Anindya Kumar Gupta, Monica Mongia, A descriptive study of behavioural problems in school going children,<sup>19</sup> Liu Y, Jiang Q. conducted a study to assess the Who Benefits From Being an Only Child? A Study of Parent-Child Relationship among Chinese Junior High School Students at China.<sup>20</sup>

### Conclusion and Recommendation:

The single child; the percentage distribution of single child and their Behavioural pattern shows that (98.3%) of single child had Average level of behavioural pattern, 1.66% single child had Good level of Behavioural pattern. The child with siblings; distribution of child with siblings according to the Behavioural pattern shows (96.66%) of children were having Average level of behavioural pattern, 3.33% of children were having Poor level of behavioural pattern. Comparison between single child and child with siblings' Behavioural pattern of children. The t value obtained was 4.86, hence the association between the two variables would consider statically significant. A similar study can be repeated in different regions of the states or nations so as to compare the results. The same study can be replicated on a large sample to generalize the findings. The study can be conducted by including additional demographic variables. More educational campaigns also should be conducted in their field. A true experimental study can be carried out. A similar study can be recommended by using different method of teaching.

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